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No. 26]

NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1980/ASADHA 7, 1902

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii) PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

(रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़ कर) भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों (और सब राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों को छोड़ कर)
केन्द्रीय प्राधिकारियों द्वारा जारी किए गए सांविधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं

Statutory Order and Notification issued by the Ministries of the Government of India
(other than the Ministry of Defence) by Central Authorities (other than the
Administration of Union Territories)

भारत निर्वाचन आयोग

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 6 जून, 1980

कां०आ० 1711.—यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि जनवरी, 1980 में हुए लोक सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए दादरा नागर हवेली संसदीय निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री धीरिया गुलाब एन० भुल्लानफालीया, डाकघर सिलवासा, दादरा नागर हवेली, लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्धीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का कोई भी लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं;

और, यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, उसे सम्यक् सूचना दिए जाने पर भी, अपनी इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण प्रथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है, और, निर्वाचन आयोग का यह भी समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण या व्याख्यान नहीं है;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त श्री धीरिया गुलाब एन० को संसद के किसी भी

सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान-सभा प्रथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है।

[संख्या द०न०ह०/लो०स०/80]

ओं० ना० मागर, प्रवर सचिव,
भारत निर्वाचन आयोग

ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA

ORDER

New Delhi, the 6th June, 1980

S.O. 1711.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Dhodia, Gulab N., At Ultanfalia, P. O. Silvassa Dadra & Nagar Haveli, a contesting candidate for general election to the House of the People held in January, 1980 from Dadra & Nagar Haveli Parliamentary constituency, has failed to lodge any account of his election expenses as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951 and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas the said candidate, even after the notice, has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Dodia Gulab N. to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. DNH/HP/80]

O. N. NAGAR, Under Secy.
Election Commission of India

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय

(कम्पनी कार्य विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 10 जून, 1980

कां.आ. 1712.—एकाधिकार एवं निर्बंधनकारी व्यापार प्रथा अधिनियम, 1969 (1969 का 54) की धारा 26 की उप-धारा (3) के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा मैसर्स जमनालाल सन्स लिमिटेड के कथित अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत पंजीकरण (पंजीकरण प्रमाण-पत्र संख्या 866/72) के निरस्तीकरण को अधिसूचित करती है।

[सं. 16/4/79-एम-3]

चन्द्रकांत खुशालदाम, निदेशक

MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE & COMPANY AFFAIRS

(Department of Company Affairs)

New Delhi, the 10th June, 1980

S.O. 1712.—In pursuance of sub-section (3) of Section 26 of the Monopolies & Restrictive Trade Practices Act 1969 (54 of 1969), the Central Government hereby notifies the cancellation of the registration of M/s. Jamanlal Sons Ltd. under the said Act (Certificate of Registration No. 866/72).

[No. 16/4/79 M-III]

C. KHUSHAL DAS, Director

गृह मंत्रालय

(कानूनी और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 10 जून, 1980

कां.आ. 1713.—दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता 1973 (1974 का 2) की धारा 24 की उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा, मुख्य मेट्रोपोलिटन मजिस्ट्रेट न्यायालय दिल्ली, सेशन न्यायालय, दिल्ली तथा अपीलीय न्यायालयों, दिल्ली में दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना नियमित मामले संख्या 1/75-सी.आई.ए. (1) 13/75-सी.आई.ए. तथा 14/75-सी.आई.ए. में अभियोजन का संचालन करने के लिए श्री बी.एल. कालड़ा, अधिवक्ता, दिल्ली को विशेष लोक अभियोजक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[संख्या 225/13/80-ए.वी.डी.-ii(i)]

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms)

New Delhi, the 10th June, 1980

S.O. 1713.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (8) of section 24 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri B. L. Kalra, Advocate, Delhi as a Special Public Prosecutor for conducting the prosecution of the Delhi Special

police Establishment Regular Case Numbers 1/75-CIA(I), 13/75-CIU and 14/75-CIU in the court of Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Delhi, Court of Sessions, Delhi and the Appellate Courts, Delhi.

[No. 225/13/80-AVD. II(ii)]

कां.आ. 1714.—भारत सरकार की दिनांक 21 मार्च, 1980 की अधिसूचना संख्या 225/13/80-ए.वी.डी. (ii) के क्रम में तथा दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता 1973 (1974 का 2) की धारा 24 की उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा दिल्ली स्थित अपीलीय न्यायालयों में दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना नियमित मामला संख्या 1/75-सी.आई.ए. (1), 13/75-सी.आई.ए. तथा 14/75-सी.आई.ए. में अभियोजन का संचालन करने के लिए श्री पी.के. चौबे, अधिवक्ता, वाराणसी को विशेष लोक अभियोजक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[संख्या 225/13/80-ए.वी.डी./II(ii)]

S.O. 1714.—In continuation of the Government of India Notification No. 225/13/80-AVD-II dated 21st March, 1980 and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (8) of section 24 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri P. K. Choubhe, Advocate, Varanasi, as a Special public prosecutor for conducting the prosecution of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Regular Case Numbers 1/75-CIA (I), 13/75-CIU and 14/75-CIU in the Appellate Courts at Delhi.

[No. 225/13/80-AVD. II(ii)]

नई दिल्ली, 13 जून, 1980

कां.आ. 1715.—दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1973 (1974 का 2), की धारा 24 की उप-धारा (8) के द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा, विशेष न्यायाधीश, नरोल (अहमदाबाद) के न्यायालय में निम्नलिखित मामलों अर्थात्:—(1) श्री एस.एम. पाण्डेया, तत्कालीन ब्रांच प्रबन्धक, सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया, धीकांटा रोड ब्रान्च, अहमदाबाद तथा अन्वयों के विरुद्ध नियमित मामला संख्या 43/76-वि.पु.स्था.—अहमदाबाद और (2) श्री एम.जी. भानन्द, निरीक्षक, केन्द्रीय उत्पाद-शुल्क, नाडियाद तथा अन्वयों के विरुद्ध नियमित मामला 28/78-वि.पु.स्था.—अहमदाबाद में अभियोजन का संचालन करने के लिए श्री जी.पी. मोटवानी, अधिवक्ता, अहमदाबाद को विशेष लोक अभियोजक नियुक्त करती है।

[संख्या 225/31/80-ए.वी.डी.-ii]

टी. के. सुब्रमणियन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 13th June, 1980

S.O. 1715. In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (8) of section 24 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri G. P. Motwani, Advocate, Ahmedabad, as a Special Public Prosecutor for conducting the prosecution of the following cases in the court of the Special Judge, Narol Ahmedabad, namely:—

1. RC 43/76-SPE-Ahmedabad against Shri S. M. Pandya, the then Branch Manager, Central Bank of India Gheekanta Road Branch, Ahmedabad and others; and
2. RC 28/78-SPE-Ahmedabad against Shri M. G. Anand, Inspector, Central Excise, Nadiad and others.

[No. 225/31/80-AVD. II]

T. K. SUBRAMANIAN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 12 जून, 1980

का०आ० 1716.—राष्ट्रपति, भारतीय लेखा परीक्षा और लेखा विभाग में सेवारत व्यक्तियों के संबंध में नियंत्रक और महालेखा परीक्षक से परामर्श करने के पश्चात् संविधान के अनुच्छेद 309 के परन्तुक और अनुच्छेद 148 के खण्ड (5) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, अंशदायी भविष्य निधि नियम (भारत), 1962 में और संशोधन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित नियम बनाते हैं, अर्थात्:—

1. (1) इन नियमों का नाम अंशदायी भविष्य निधि (भारत) चौथा संशोधन नियम, 1980 है।

(2) ये राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होंगे।

2. अंशदायी भविष्य निधि नियम (भारत), 1962 में,—

(1) नियम 14 के उप नियम (3) में निम्नलिखित परन्तुक जोड़ा जाएगा, अर्थात्:—

“परन्तु ऐसा अधिम नामंजूर करने के पूर्व, अभिदाता को लिखित रूप में और संसूचना की प्राप्ति के पंद्रह दिन के भीतर मंजूरी प्राधिकारी को यह स्पष्ट करने का अवसर दिया जाएगा कि प्रतिसंदाय क्यों न प्रवर्तित किया जाए और यदि अभिदाता द्वारा पंद्रह दिन की उक्त अवधि के भीतर स्पष्टीकरण प्रस्तुत कर दिया जाता है तो वह विनिश्चय के लिए राष्ट्रपति को निवेष्ट किया जाएगा और यदि अभिदाता द्वारा पंद्रह दिन की उक्त अवधि के भीतर स्पष्टीकरण प्रस्तुत नहीं किया जाता है तो अधिम का प्रतिसंदाय इस उप-नियम में विहित रीति में प्रवर्तित किया जाएगा।”

(2) नियम 15 के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित नियम रखा जाएगा, अर्थात्:—

“अधिम का गलत उपयोग—इन नियमों में अंतर्विष्ट किसी बात के होते हुए भी यदि मंजूरी प्राधिकारी के पास सह संदेह करने का कारण है कि नियम 13 के अधीन निधि में से अधिम रूप में लिए गए धन का उस प्रयोजन से, जिसके लिए धन निकालने की मंजूरी दी गई थी, भिन्न किसी प्रयोजन के लिए प्रयोग किया गया है तो वह अभिदाता को अपने संदेह के लिए कारणों को संसूचित करेगा और उससे अपेक्षा करेगा कि वह लिखित रूप में और ऐसी संसूचना की प्राप्ति के पंद्रह दिन के भीतर स्पष्ट करे कि क्या अधिम का उस प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग किया गया है, जिसके लिए उसे निकालने के लिए मंजूरी दी गई थी। यदि मंजूरी प्राधिकारी का पंद्रह दिन की उक्त अवधि के भीतर अभिदाता द्वारा दिए गए स्पष्टीकरण से समाधान नहीं होता है तो मंजूरी प्राधिकारी अभिदाता को निदेश देगा कि वह प्रश्नगत रकम का निधि में तत्काल प्रतिसंदाय करे और ऐसा करने में व्यतिक्रम करने पर आदेश देगा कि उस रकम को अभिदाता की उपलब्धियों में से, भले ही वह छूट्टी पर हो, एक मूल कटौती करके वसूल किया जाए। यदि प्रतिसंदाय की जाने वाली कुल रकम अभिदाता की उपलब्धियों के आधे से अधिक है तो वसूलियां उसकी उपलब्धियों के आधे भाग की मासिक किस्तों में तब तक की जाएंगी जब तक अभिदाता द्वारा पूरी रकम प्रतिसंबलन कर दी जाए।

टिप्पण:— इस नियम में “उपलब्धियों” के अस्तंगत जीवन निर्वाह अनुदान नहीं है।”

(3) नियम 17 में, उपनियम (2) में निम्नलिखित परन्तुक जोड़ा जाएगा, अर्थात्:—

“परन्तु यह कि, इस उप-नियम के अधीन निकाले गए धन का प्रतिसंदाय पृष्ठांकित किए जाने के पूर्व, अभिदाता को लिखित रूप में और संसूचना की प्राप्ति के पंद्रह दिन के भीतर यह स्पष्ट करने का अवसर दिया जाएगा कि प्रतिसंदाय क्यों नहीं प्रवर्तित किया जाए, और यदि मंजूरी प्राधिकारी का स्पष्टीकरण से समाधान नहीं होता

है या अभिदाता द्वारा पंद्रह दिन की उक्त अवधि के भीतर कोई स्पष्टीकरण प्रस्तुत नहीं किया जाता है तो मंजूरी प्राधिकारी इस उपनियम में विहित रीति में प्रतिसंदाय प्रवर्तित करेगा।”

[संख्या फा० 16(2)-पर्स/79-सी०पी०एफ०]

बी० एस० सहगल, धवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 12th June, 1980

S.O. 1716.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 and clause (5) of article 148 of Constitution the President after consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General in relation to persons serving in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department, hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Contributory Provident Fund Rules (India), 1962, namely:—

1. (1) These rules may be called the Contributory Provident Fund (India) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1980.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Contributory Provident Fund Rules (India), 1962, —

(i) in rule 14, in sub-rule (3), the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

“Provided that, before such advance is disallowed, the subscriber shall be given an opportunity to explain to the sanctioning authority in writing and within fifteen days of the receipt of the communication why the repayment shall not be enforced and if an explanation is submitted by the subscriber within the said period of fifteen days, it shall be referred to the President for decision, and if no explanation within the said period is submitted by him, the repayment of the advance shall be enforced in the manner prescribed in this sub-rule.”;

(ii) For rule 15, the following rule shall be substituted, namely:—

“15. Wrongful use of advance.—Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, if the sanctioning authority has reason to doubt that money drawn as an advance from the Fund under rule 13 has been utilised for a purpose other than that for which sanction was given to the drawal of the money, he shall communicate to the subscriber the reasons for his doubt and require him to explain in writing and within fifteen days of the receipt of such communication whether the advance has been utilised for the purpose for which sanction was given to the drawal of the money. If the sanctioning authority is not satisfied with the explanation furnished by the subscriber within the said period of fifteen days, the sanctioning authority shall direct the subscriber to repay the amount in question to the fund forthwith or, in default, order the amount to be recovered by deduction in one sum from the emoluments of the subscriber even if he be on leave. If the total amount to be repaid be more than half the subscriber's emoluments recoveries shall be made in monthly instalments of moiety of his emoluments till the entire amount is repaid by him.

Note—The term ‘emoluments’ in the rule does not include subsistence grant.”;

(iii) In rule 17, in sub-rule (2), the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

“Provided that, before repayment of a withdrawal is enforced under this sub-rule, the subscriber shall be given an opportunity to explain in writing and within fifteen days of the receipt of the communication why the repayment shall not be enforced; and if the sanctioning authority is not satisfied with the explanation or no explanation is submitted by the subscriber within the said period of

fifteen days, the sanctioning authority shall enforcing the repayment in the manner prescribed in the sub-rule".

[No. F. 16 (2)-Pen/79-CPF]

का०जा० 1717.—राष्ट्रपति, भारतीय लेखा परीक्षा और लेखा विभाग में सेवारत व्यक्तियों के संबंध में नियंत्रक और महालेखा परीक्षक से परामर्श करने के पश्चात्, संविधान के अनुच्छेद 309 के परन्तुक और अनुच्छेद 148 के खण्ड (5) द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, साधारण भविष्य निधि (केन्द्रीय सेवा) नियम, 1980 में और संशोधन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित नियम बनाते हैं, अर्थात्:—

1. (1) इन नियमों का नाम साधारण भविष्य निधि (केन्द्रीय सेवा) चौथा संशोधन नियम, 1980 है।

(2) ये राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होंगे।

2. साधारण भविष्य निधि (केन्द्रीय सेवा) नियम, 1960 में:—

(i) नियम 13 के उपनियम (3) में निम्नलिखित परन्तुक जोड़ा जाएगा, अर्थात्:—

"परन्तु ऐसा अधिम नामंजूर करने से पूर्व, अभिदाता को लिखित रूप में और संसूचना की प्राप्ति से पन्द्रह दिन के भीतर मंजूरी प्राधिकारी को यह स्पष्ट करने का अवसर दिया जाएगा कि प्रतिसंवाय क्यों न प्रवर्तित किया जाए और यदि अभिदाता द्वारा पन्द्रह दिन की उक्त अवधि के भीतर स्पष्टीकरण प्रस्तुत कर दिया जाता है तो वह विनिश्चय के लिए राष्ट्रपति को निदिष्ट किया जाएगा और यदि अभिदाता द्वारा पन्द्रह दिन की उक्त अवधि के भीतर स्पष्टीकरण प्रस्तुत नहीं किया जाता है तो अधिम का प्रतिसंदाय इस उप-नियम में विहित रीति में प्रवर्तित किया जाएगा।"

(ii) नियम 14 के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित नियम रखा जाएगा, अर्थात्:—

"14 अधिम का गलत उपयोग—इन नियमों में अंतर्निहित किसी बात के होते हुए भी यदि मंजूरी प्राधिकारी के पास सह संदेह करने का कारण है कि नियम 12 के अधीन निधि में से अधिम के रूप में लिए गए धन का उस प्रयोजन से, जिसके लिए धन निकालने की मंजूरी दी गई थी, भिन्न किसी प्रयोजन के लिए प्रयोग किया गया है तो वह अभिदाता को अपने संदेह के लिए कारणों को संयुक्त करेगा और उससे अपेक्षा करेगा कि वह लिखित रूप में और ऐसी संसूचना की प्राप्ति के पन्द्रह दिन के भीतर स्पष्ट करे कि क्या अधिम का उस प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग किया गया है, जिसके लिए उसे निकालने के लिए मंजूरी दी गई थी। यदि मंजूरी प्राधिकारी का पन्द्रह दिन की उक्त अवधि के भीतर अभिदाता द्वारा दिए गए स्पष्टीकरण से समाधान नहीं होता है तो मंजूरी प्राधिकारी अभिदाता को निदेश देगा कि वह धनगत रकम का निधि में तत्काल प्रतिसंदाय करे और ऐसा करने में व्यतिक्रम करने पर आदेश देगा कि उस रकम को अभिदाता की उपलब्धियों में से, भले ही वह छुट्टी पर हो, एक मुश्त कटौती करके वसूल किया जाए। यदि प्रतिसंवाय की जाने वाली कुल रकम अभिदाता की उपलब्धियों के आधे से अधिक है तो वसूलियां उसकी उपलब्धियों के आधे भाग की मासिक किस्तों में तब तक की जाएंगी जब तक अभिदाता द्वारा पूरी रकम प्रतिसंदाय न कर दी जाए।

टिप्पण:—इस नियम में "उपलब्धियों" के अन्तर्गत जीवन निर्वाह अनुदान नहीं है।"

(3) नियम 16 में, उपनियम (2) में निम्नलिखित परन्तुक जोड़ा जाएगा, अर्थात्:—

"परन्तु यह कि, इस उपनियम के अधीन निकाले गए धन का प्रतिसंवाय पृष्ठांकित किए जाने के पूर्व, अभिदाता को लिखित रूप

में और संसूचना की प्राप्ति के पन्द्रह दिन के भीतर यह स्पष्ट करने का अवसर दिया जाएगा कि प्रतिसंवाय क्यों नहीं प्रवर्तित किया जाए, और यदि मंजूरी प्राधिकारी का स्पष्टीकरण से समाधान नहीं होता है या अभिदाता द्वारा पन्द्रह दिन की उक्त अवधि के भीतर कोई स्पष्टीकरण प्रस्तुत नहीं किया जाता है तो मंजूरी प्राधिकारी इस उपनियम में विहित रीति में प्रतिसंदाय प्रवर्तित करेगा।"

[सं० का० 16(2)-पर्स/79 सो०पी०एफ०]]

बी० एस० सहगल, अवसर सचिव

S.O. 1717.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 and clause (5) of article 148 of the Constitution, the President after consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General in relation to persons serving in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department, hereby makes the following rules further to amend the General Provident Fund (Central Services) Rules 1960, namely:—

1. (1) These rules may be called the General Provident Fund (Central Services) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1980.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the General Provident Fund (Central Services) Rules, 1960, —

(i) in rule 13, in sub-rule (3), the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that, before such advance is disallowed the subscriber shall be given an opportunity to explain to the sanctioning authority in writing and within fifteen days of the receipt of the communication why the repayment shall not be enforced and if an explanation is submitted by the subscriber within the said period of fifteen days, it shall be referred to the President for decision; and if no explanation within the said period is submitted by him, the repayment of the advance shall be enforced in the manner prescribed in this sub-rule."

(ii) For rule 14, the following rule shall be substituted, namely:—

"14. Wrongful use of advance.—Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, if the sanctioning authority has reason to doubt that money drawn as an advance from the Fund under rule 12 has been utilised for a purpose other than that for which sanction was given to the drawal of the money, he shall communicate to the subscriber the reasons for his doubt and require him to explain in writing and within fifteen days of the receipt of such communication whether the advance has been utilised for the purpose for which sanction was given to the drawal of the money. If the sanctioning authority is not satisfied with the explanation furnished by the subscriber within the said period of fifteen days, the sanctioning authority shall direct the subscriber to repay the amount in question to the Fund forthwith or, in default, order the amount to be recovered by deduction in one sum from the emoluments of the subscriber even if he be on leave. If, however, the total amount to be repaid be more than half the subscriber's emoluments recoveries shall be made in monthly instalments of moieties of his emoluments till the entire amount is repaid by him.

Note—The term 'emoluments' in the rule does not include subsistence grant."

(iii) In rule 16, in sub-rule (2), the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that, before repayment of a withdrawal is enforced under this sub-rule, the subscriber shall be given an opportunity to explain in writing and within fifteen days of the receipt of the communication why the repayment shall not be enforced, and

If the sanctioning authority is not satisfied with the explanation or no explanation is submitted by the subscriber within the said period of fifteen days, the sanctioning authority shall enforce the repayment in the manner prescribed in this sub-rule".

[No. F. 16(2)-Pen./79-CPF]
B. S. SEHGAL, Under Secy.

(राजभाषा विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 17 जून, 1980

कांआ० 1718.—केन्द्रीय सरकार राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिये प्रयोग) नियम, 1976 के नियम 10 के उपनियम (4) के अनुसरण में निम्नलिखित विभागों को जिनके कर्मचारीबन्ध ने हिन्दी का कार्यालय ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, अधिसूचित करती है:—

1. कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग
2. विधि कार्य विभाग, शाखा सचिवालय, बम्बई।

[संख्या 12022/1/78-रा०भा० (ख-2)]
वि० सिन्हा, उप सचिव

(Department of Official Language)

New Delhi, the 17th June, 1980

S.O. 1718.—In pursuance of Sub-rule (4) of rule 10 of the Official Language (use for Official Purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976 the Central Govt. hereby notifies the following Departments, the staff whereof have acquired a working knowledge of Hindi :—

1. Department of Agriculture and Cooperation.
2. Department of Legal Affairs, Branch Sectt., Bombay.

[No. 12022/1/78-O.L(B-2)]
V. SINHA, Dy. Secy.

वित्त मंत्रालय

(राजस्व विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 27 मई, 1980

आयकर

कांआ० 1719:—आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 2 के खंड (44) के उप-खंड (iii) का अनुसरण करते हुए तथा भारत सरकार के राजस्व विभाग में अधिसूचना संख्या 3274 का अधिलेखन करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा श्री एन० के० गोयल को, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजपत्रित अधिकारी हैं, उक्त अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत कर वसूली अधिकारी की शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने के लिए प्राधिकृत करती है।

2. यह अधिसूचना श्री एन० के० गोयल द्वारा कर वसूली अधिकारी के पद का कार्यभार ग्रहण करने की तारीख से लागू होगी।

[सं० 3416 (फा०सं० 398/3/80-आ०क०सं०क०)]

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Revenue)

New Delhi, the 27th May, 1980

INCOME TAX

S.O. 1719.—In pursuance of sub-clause (iii) of clause (44) of section 2 of the Income tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), and in supersession of Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue No. 3274, the Central Government hereby authorises Shri N. K. Goel being a gazetted Officer of the Central Government, to exercise the powers of a Tax Recovery Officer under the said Act.

2. This Notification shall come into force with effect from the date Shri N. K. Goel takes over charge as Tax Recovery Officer.

[No. 3416 (F. No. 398/3/80-ITCC)]

नई दिल्ली, 30 मई, 1980

कांआ० 1720.—आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 2 के खंड (44) के उप-खंड (iii) का अनुसरण करते हुए तथा भारत सरकार के राजस्व विभाग की 21 मई, 1975 की अधिसूचना सं० 914 (फा०सं० 404/98/75-आ०क०सं०क०) और 30 सितम्बर 1975 की अधिसूचना सं० 1107-क (404/98/75-आ०क०सं०क०) का अधिलेखन करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा श्री वी० जी० नायर को, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजपत्रित अधिकारी हैं, उक्त अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत कर वसूली अधिकारी की शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने के लिए प्राधिकृत करती है।

2. यह अधिसूचना श्री वी० जी० नायर द्वारा कर वसूली अधिकारी के पद का कार्यभार ग्रहण करने की तारीख से लागू होगी।

[सं० 3427 (फा०सं० 398/11/80-आ०क०सं०क०)]

New Delhi, the 30th May, 1980

S.O. 1720.—In pursuance of sub-clause (iii) of clause (44) of Section 2 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) and in supersession of Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue No. 914 (F. No. 404/98/75-ITCC) dated 21-5-75 and No. 1107-A(404/98/75-ITCC) dated 30-9-75, the Central Government hereby authorises Shri V. G. Nair, being a gazetted Officer of the Central Government, to exercise the powers of a Tax Recovery Officer under the said Act.

2. This Notification shall come into force with effect from the date Shri V. G. Nair takes over charge as Tax Recovery Officer.

[No. 3427 (F. No. 398/11/80-ITCC)]

कांआ० 1721.—आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 2 के खंड (44) के उप-खंड (iii) का अनुसरण करते हुए तथा भारत सरकार के राजस्व विभाग में 30 जून 1979 की अधिसूचना सं० 2904 (फा०सं० 404/132 (फ०व०अ०-पुणे) /79-आ०क०सं०क०) का अधिलेखन करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा श्री एच० आर० चौधरी को, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजपत्रित अधिकारी हैं, उक्त अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत कर वसूली अधिकारी की शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने के लिए प्राधिकृत करती है।

2. यह अधिसूचना श्री एच० आर० चौधरी द्वारा कर वसूली अधिकारी के पद का कार्यभार ग्रहण करने की तारीख से लागू होगी।

[सं० 3429 (फा०सं० 398/11/80-आ०क०सं०क०)]

एच० वेंकटरामन्, उप सचिव

S.O. 1721.—In pursuance of sub-clause (iii) of clause (44) of Section 2 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), and in supersession of Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue No. 2904 (F. No. 404/132(TRO-Pune)/79-ITCC) dated 30-6-1979, the Central Government hereby authorises Shri H. R. Choudhary being a gazetted Officer under the said Act.

This Notification shall come into force with effect from the date Shri H. R. Choudhary takes over charge as Tax Recovery Officer.

[No. 2429 (F. No. 398/11/80-ITCC)]
H. VENKATARAMAN, Dy. Secy.

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 9 जून, 1980

स्टाम्प

कांआ० 1722.—भारतीय स्टाम्प अधिनियम, 1899 (1899 का 2) की धारा 9 की उपधारा (1) के खंड (क) द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए, केन्द्र सरकार एतद्वारा उस शुल्क को माफ करती है, जो जम्मू और कश्मीर राज्य वित्तीय निगम द्वारा प्रोमिसरी नोटों के रूप में जारी किये जाने वाले छपन लाख रुपये मूल्य के तबथे बंध-पत्रों पर उक्त अधिनियम के अंतर्गत प्रभावी हैं।

[सं० 14/80-स्टाम्प-फा० सं० 33/6/80-विक०]

जी० एस० मेहरा, अवसर सचिव

ORDER

New Delhi, the 9th June, 1980

STAMPS

S.O. 1722.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (2 of 1899), the Central Government hereby remits the duty with which the ad-hoc bonds in the forms of promissory notes to the value of fifty six lakhs of rupees, to be issued by the Jammu & Kashmir State Financial Corporation, are chargeable under the said Act.

[No. 14/80-Stamps-F.No. 33/6/80-ST]

G. S. MEHRA, Under Secy.

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 17 जून, 1980

कांआ० 1723.—राष्ट्रपति ने केन्द्रीय सिविल सेवा (वर्गीकरण, नियंत्रण और अपील) नियम, 1965 के नियम 34 के साथ पठित नियम 24 के उपनियम (1) के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क तथा सीमा शुल्क बोर्ड, के अधीन विभागाध्यक्षों द्वारा उनके अधीन कार्य कर रहे समूह 'ग' और समूह 'घ' कर्मचारियों की बाबत केन्द्रीय सिविल सेवा (वर्गीकरण, नियंत्रण और अपील) नियम, 1965 के अधीन वि. ए. आदेशों से उद्भूत अपीलों के लिए, भारत सरकार के वित्त मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं० फा० आ० 2797 द्वारा, जो भारत के राजपत्र, भाग 2 खण्ड 3, उपखण्ड (ii) के पृष्ठ 3064, पर तारीख 10 मितम्बर, 1977 को प्रकाशित हुई थी, मुख्य सतर्कता अधिकारी, केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क तथा सीमा शुल्क बोर्ड, की अपील अधिकारी के रूप में नियुक्त किया था;

और मुख्य सतर्कता अधिकारी, केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क तथा सीमा शुल्क बोर्ड के पद के वर्तमान पदधारी 20 मई, 1980 से 21 जून, 1980 तक छुट्टी पर चले गये हैं;

और यह विनिश्चय किया गया है कि मुख्य सतर्कता अधिकारी, केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क तथा सीमा शुल्क बोर्ड की छुट्टी पर अनुपस्थिति के दौरान उक्त अपीलों पर कार्यवाही करने के लिए निरीक्षण और लेखा परीक्षा, निदेशक, सीमा शुल्क और उत्पाद शुल्क, नई दिल्ली, को सशक्त किया जाय;

अतः राष्ट्रपति यह आदेश देते हैं कि मुख्य सतर्कता अधिकारी केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क तथा सीमा शुल्क बोर्ड के छुट्टी पर अनुपस्थिति की अवधि के दौरान निरीक्षण और लेखा परीक्षा निदेशक, सीमा शुल्क और उत्पाद शुल्क, नई दिल्ली, केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क तथा सीमा शुल्क बोर्ड के अधीन फोल्ड टुकड़ियों में कार्य करने वाले समूह 'ग' और समूह 'घ' कर्मचारियों की अपीलों पर कार्यवाही करेंगे।

[फा० सं० सी० 11016/30/80-प्रशा०-5]

जी० बी० सुब्रह्मण्यम, अवसर सचिव

ORDER

New Delhi, the 17th June, 1980

S.O. 1723.—Whereas in pursuance of sub-rule (1) of rule 24, read with rule 34 of the (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965, the President appointed the Chief Vigilance Officer, The Central Board of Excise and Customs as the Appellate Authority for appeals emanating from the orders passed by the Heads of Department under the Central Board of Excise and Customs under the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965, in respect of Group 'C' and 'D' staff working under them by notification No. S.O. 2797 of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) published at page 3064 of the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, sub-section (ii) dated 10th September, 1977;

And whereas the present incumbent to the post of Chief Vigilance Officer, Central Board of Excise and Customs has proceeded on leave with effect from 20th May, 1980 to 21st June, 1980;

And, whereas, it has been decided to empower the Director of Inspection and Audit, Customs and Central Excise, New Delhi, to deal with the said appeals during the absence on leave of the Chief Vigilance Officer, Central Board of Excise and Customs;

Now, therefore, the President hereby orders that the Director of Inspection and Audit, Customs and Central Excise, New Delhi, shall deal with the appeals of Groups 'C' and 'D' staff working in the field formations under the Central Board of Excise and Customs during the period of absence on leave of the Chief Vigilance Officer, Central Board of Excise and Customs.

[F. No. C. 11016/30/80-Ad. V]

G. V. SUBRAMANYAM, Under Secy.

(केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड)

नई दिल्ली, 2 जून 1980)

आयकर

कांआ० 1724.—आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 194क की उपधारा (3) के खण्ड (iii) के उप-खण्ड (च) के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा, हाउसिंग डेवलपमेंट फाइनेंसिंग कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, बम्बई को उक्त उप-खण्ड के प्रयोजन के लिये अधिसूचित करती है।

[फा० सं० 275/43/79-आयकर]

एम० आर० वधवा, निदेशक

(Central Board of Direct Taxes)

New Delhi, the 2nd June, 1980

INCOME-TAX

S.O. 1724.—In pursuance of sub-clause (f) of clause (iii) of sub-section (3) of section 194A of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Government hereby notifies Housing Development Finance Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the purposes of the said sub-clause.

[F. No. 275/43/79-ITB]

S. R. WADHWA, Director

(आर्थिक कार्य विभाग)

(वैकिंग प्रभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 4 जून, 1980

कांआ० 1725.—वैकिंग अधिनियम अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 53 द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक को निवारण पर, एतद्वारा घोषणा

करती है कि 1 जुलाई, 1980 से प्रारंभ होकर 30 जून, 1982 को समाप्त होने वाली अवधि के दौरान—

(क) उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10 की उपधारा (1) के खंड (ग) के उपखंड (i) तथा (ii) के उपबंध, निम्नलिखित बैंकों पर उस सीमा तक लागू नहीं होंगे जहां तक वे उपबंध उक्त बैंकों का प्रबंध कार्य उन व्यक्तियों द्वारा किये जाने का प्रतिषेध करने हैं जो कि कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 1) के अंतर्गत पंजीकृत एक कम्पनी एग्रीकल्चरल फाइनेंस कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड के निदेशक हैं, और

(ख) उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 19 की उपधारा (3) के उपबंध निम्नलिखित बैंकों पर उस सीमा तक लागू नहीं होंगे जहां तक कि उक्त उपबंध, इन बैंकों की एग्रीकल्चरल फाइनेंस कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड में शेयरधारिता का प्रतिषेध करने हैं।

क्र०सं० बैंक का नाम

1. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक
2. सेन्ट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया
3. बैंक आफ इंडिया
4. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक
5. बैंक आफ बड़ोदा
6. यूनाइटेड कमर्शियल बैंक
7. यूनाइटेड बैंक आफ इंडिया
8. यूनियन बैंक आफ इंडिया
9. देना बैंक
10. बैंक आफ महाराष्ट्र
11. मिडिकेट बैंक
12. केनरा बैंक
13. इंडियन बैंक
14. आंध्र बैंक

[संख्या 10(51)/80-ए०सी०]

(Department of Economic Affairs)
(Banking Division)

New Delhi, the 4th June, 1980

S.O. 1725.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 53 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), the Central Government, on recommendation of Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares that, during the period commencing on the 1st July 1980 and ending with the 30th June 1982—

(a) the provisions of sub-clauses (i) and (ii) of clause (c) of sub-Section (1) of Section 10 of the said Act shall not apply to the undernoted banks insofar as the said provisions prohibit the said banks from being managed by persons who are directors of the Agricultural Finance Corporation Ltd., a company registered under the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956); and

(b) the provisions of sub-section (3) of Section 19 of the said Act shall not apply to undernoted banks, insofar as the said provisions prohibit the said banks from holding shares in the said Agricultural Finance Corporation Ltd.

Sr. No. Name of the bank

- | 1 | 2 |
|----|------------------------|
| 1. | State Bank of India |
| 2. | Central Bank of India |
| 3. | Bank of India |
| 4. | Punjab National Bank |
| 5. | Bank of Baroda |
| 6. | United Commercial Bank |
| 7. | United Bank of India |
| 8. | Union Bank of India |

- | 1 | 2 |
|-----|---------------------|
| 9. | Dena Bank |
| 10. | Bank of Maharashtra |
| 11. | Syndicate Bank |
| 12. | Canara Bank |
| 13. | Indian Bank |
| 14. | Andhra Bank |

[No. 10(51)/80-AC]

क्र०आ० 1726—बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर, एतद्वारा घोषणा करती है कि 1 जुलाई, 1980 से प्रारंभ होकर 30 जून, 1982 को समाप्त होने वाली अवधि के दौरान—

(क) उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10 की उपधारा (2) तथा (4) और धारा 10 की उपधारा (1) के खंड (ग) के उपखंड (i) तथा (ii) के उपबंध, जम्मू एवं कश्मीर बैंक लिमिटेड, श्रीनगर पर उस सीमा तक लागू नहीं होंगे जहां तक कि उक्त उपबंध उस बैंक के अध्यक्ष द्वारा बैंक का प्रबंध कार्य किये जाने का इस कारण से प्रतिषेध करने हैं कि वह कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 1) के अंतर्गत पंजीकृत एक कम्पनी एग्रीकल्चरल फाइनेंस कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड के निदेशक हैं, और

(ख) उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 19 की उपधारा (3) के उपबंध उक्त बैंक पर उस सीमा तक लागू नहीं होंगे जहां तक उक्त उपबंध इस बैंक की उक्त एग्रीकल्चरल फाइनेंस कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड में शेयरधारिता का प्रतिषेध करने हैं।

[संख्या 10(51)/80-ए०सी०]

इन्द्रानी सेन, अधीक्षक सचिव

S.O. 1726.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 53 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), the Central Government, on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares that, during the period commencing on the 1st July 1980 and ending with 30th June 1982—

(a) the provisions of sub-clauses (i) and (ii) of clause (c) of sub-section (1) of Section 10 and sub-section (2) and (4) of Section 10B of the said Act shall not apply to the Jammu & Kashmir bank Ltd., Srinagar, insofar as the said provisions prohibit the said bank from being managed by its Chairman by reason of his being a director of the Agricultural Finance Corporation Ltd., a company registered under the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956); and

(b) the provisions of sub-section (3) of Section 19 of the said Act shall not apply to the said bank insofar as the said provisions prohibit the said bank from holding shares in the said Agricultural Finance Corporation Ltd.

[No. 10(51)/80-AC]

INDRANI SEN, Under Secy.

केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड

नई दिल्ली, 19 अगस्त, 1980

शुद्धिपत्र

आयकर

क्र०आ० 1727—केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड, की अधिसूचना सं० 3230 (क्र० सं० 261/4/80-आई० टी० जे०), तारीख 2-4-80 की अनुसूची में सहायक आयकर आयुक्त (अधीन), अकोला रेंज, अकोला का अधिकांगिता संबंधी स्तम्भ 2 के अर्थान,

प्रतिष्ठित "क्र०आ० (प्र), अकोला रेंज, अकोला" के सामने निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाएगा :—

मद सं० 31, आयकर अधिकांगी, केन्द्रीय सचिव, श्रीरंगबाद

[सं० 3251/क्र० सं० 261/4/80-आई० टी० जे०]

CENTRAL BOARD OF DIRECT TAXES

New Delhi, the 19th April, 1980

CORRIGENDA

INCOME TAX

S.O. 1727.—In the Notification of the Central Board of Direct Taxes No. 3230 (F. No. 261/4/80-ITJ) dated 2-4-80 for the jurisdiction of the Appellate Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax, Akola Range Akola, under column 2 of the Schedule against entry "AAC, Akola Range, Akola" the following shall be added :—

Item No. 31.—Income-tax Officer, Central Circle, Aurangabad.

[No. 3251/F. No. 261/4/80-ITJ

नई दिल्ली, 23 मई, 1980

शुद्धिपत्र

क्र.सं. 1728.—केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड की अधिसूचना सं. 3189 (क्र.सं. 261/7/79-आई टी जे) तारीख 15-2-80 में आयकर आयुक्त (अपील), बड़ौदा की अधिकाृषिता के लिए

अनुसूची के स्तंभ (2) के अधीन श्रृंखला सं. "3 आयुक्त (अपील) बड़ौदा" के सामने

(i) उसके स्तंभ 3 के नीचे

"4. सम्पदाशुल्क सफिल, बड़ौदा" के स्थान पर "4 सम्पदाशुल्क और आयकर सफिल, बड़ौदा" पढ़ें ।

(ii) उक्त अनुसूची में, स्तंभ 3 के अधीन सब से "13 केन्द्रीय सफिल, सुरत" के नीचे निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाएगा :—

"14. सम्पदा शुल्क और आयकर सफिल, सुरत"

(iii) उक्त अनुसूची में स्तंभ 4 के अधीन

"1--बी.आर. बड़ौदा" के स्थान पर

"1--अबी.आर. I और बी.आर. II, बड़ौदा" पढ़ें.

[सं. 3393 फा.सं. 261/8/80-आई टी जे]

New Delhi, the 23rd May, 1980

CORRIGENDUM

S.O. 1728.—In the Notification of the Central Board of Direct Taxes No. 3189 (F. No. 261/7/79-ITJ) dated 15-2-80 for the jurisdiction of Commissioner of Income-tax (Appeals), Baroda.

Under col. (2) of the Schedule against serial No. "3. Commissioner (Appeals), Baroda"

(i) Under col. 3 thereof

For "4. Estate Duty Circle, Baroda"

Read "4. Estate Duty-cum-Income-tax Circle, Baroda"

(ii) In the said schedule under col. 3 below item No. "13 Central Circle, Surat", the following shall be added :
"14. Estate Duty-cum-Income-tax Circle, Surat".

(iii) In the said schedule under Col. 3

For "13. Central Circle, Surat"

Read "13. Central Circles, Surat".

(iv) In the said Schedule under Col. 4

For "1. B. R. Baroda"

Read "1. B.R.-I and B.R.-II, Baroda".

[No. 3393/F. No. 261/8/80-ITJ]

आयकर

नई दिल्ली 26 मई, 1980

क्र.सं. 1729.—केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड, आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 122 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए, और सभी पूर्व अधिसूचनाओं को, जिसके

अंतर्गत अधिसूचना सं. 3192, तारीख 20-2-1980 भी है, अधिकांश करते हुए, निदेश देता है कि नीचे अनुसूची के स्तंभ (1) में विनिर्दिष्ट रेंजों के सहायक आयकर आयुक्त (अपील), उसके स्तंभ (2) में उत्पत्तानी प्रविष्टि में विनिर्दिष्ट आयकर सफिल, बाईं और जिलों में आयकर से निर्धारित ऐसे सभी व्यक्तियों और आय का आयत. आयकर से निर्धारित उन सभी व्यक्तियों और आय का छोड़कर जिस पर अधिकांश आयकर आयुक्त (अपील) में निहित है, अपने कृत्यों का पालन करेंगे ।

अनुसूची

रेंज	आयकर सफिल/बाईं और जिले
1)	(2)
1. सहायक आयकर आयुक्त (अपील) क-रेंज, जयपुर	1. केन्द्रीय सफिल, जयपुर 2. विशेष अधीक्षण सफिल, जयपुर 3. व्यास सफिल, जयपुर 4. कम्पनी सफिल जयपुर 5. मेहनत सफिल, जयपुर 6. पावर के सभी बाईं और सफिल
2. सहायक आयकर आयुक्त (अपील), क-रेंज, जयपुर	1. सं. ई. एक. जी एच जे और के बाईं, जयपुर 2. विशेष सर्वेक्षण सफिल, जयपुर 3. भरत पुर के सभी बाईं/सफिल ।
3. सहायक आयकर आयुक्त (अपील) ग-रेंज, जयपुर	1. ए ए सी, क-रेंज, जयपुर और ए ए सी, ख-रेंज, जयपुर के सामने विनिर्दिष्ट को छोड़कर जयपुर के सभी बाईं/सफिल । 2. सीकर के सभी बाईं सफिल 3. भुनभुन के सभी बाईं/सफिल 4. सवाई माधोपुर के सभी बाईं/सफिल 5. सी आई टी (अपील) राजस्थान-1, जयपुर के सामने विनिर्दिष्ट को छोड़कर, सम्पदा शुल्क और आयकर सफिल, जयपुर
4. सहायक आयकर आयुक्त (अपील) कोटा रेंज-कोटा	1. कोटा के सभी बाईं/सफिल 2. झालावार के सभी बाईं/सफिल 3. बूंदी के सभी बाईं/सफिल 4. अजमेर के सभी बाईं/सफिल 5. बियावर के सभी बाईं/सफिल ।

जहाँ कोई आयकर सफिल बाईं या जिला या उसका भाग इस अधिसूचना द्वारा एक रेंज से किसी अन्य रेंज को अन्तर्गत हो जाता है, वहाँ उस आयकर सफिल बाईं या जिले या उसके भाग में किए गए निर्धारणों के उत्पत्त होने वाली और उस रेंज के, जिससे वह आयकर सफिल/बाईं या जिला या उसका भाग अन्तर्गत हुआ है, सहायक आयकर आयुक्त (अपील) के समक्ष इस अधिसूचना की तारीख के ठीक पूर्व लंबित सभी उस तारीख से जिस तारीख को ये अधिसूचना प्रभावी होती है, उस रेंज के, जिसके उस सफिल, बाईं या जिला या उसका भाग अन्तर्गत हुआ है, सहायक आयकर आयुक्त (अपील) को अन्तर्गत को जाएगी और उनके द्वारा उन पर कार्य-वाही की जाएगी ।

यह अधिसूचना 12-5-1980 से प्रभावी होगी ।

[सं. 3260/फा. सं. 261/5/80-आई टी जे]

New Delhi, the 26th April, 1980

नई दिल्ली, 23 मई, 1980

INCOME TAX

आय-कर

S.O.1729.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 122 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) and in supersession of all the previous notifications including Notification No. 3192 dated 20-2-1980 in this regard, the Central Board of Direct Taxes hereby directs that Appellate Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax of the Ranges specified in column (1) of the Schedule below, shall perform their functions in respect of all persons and incomes assessed to Income-tax in the Income-tax Circles, Wards and Districts specified in the corresponding entry in column (2) thereof excluding all persons and incomes assessed to Income-tax over which the jurisdiction vests in Commissioners of Income-tax (appeals).

SCHEDULE

Range	Income-tax Circles/Wards & Districts
1	2
1. Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, A-Range Jaipur.	1. Central Circle, Jaipur 2. Special Investigation Circles' Jaipur. 3. Trust Circle, Jaipur. 4. Company Circles, Jaipur. 5. Salary Circles, Jaipur. 6. All Wards and Circles at Alwar.
2. Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, B-Range Jaipur.	1. D.E, F, G.H, J & K Wards, Jaipur. 2. Special Survey Circles, Jaipur 3. All Wards/Circles at Bharatpur.
3. Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, C-Range, Jaipur.	1. All Wards/Circles at Jaipur other than those specified against AAC, A-Range, Jaipur and AAC-B-Range, Jaipur. 2. All Wards/Circles at Sikar. 3. All Wards/Circles at Jhunjhunu. 4. All Wards/Circles at Sawal Madhopur. 5. Estate Duty-cum-Income-tax Circles, Jaipur other than those specified against CIT (Appeals) Rajasthan-I, Jaipur.
4. Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Kota Range, Kota.	1. All Wards/Circles at Kota. 2. All Wards/Circles at Jhalawar. 3. All Wards/Circles at Bundi. 4. All Wards/Circles at Ajmer. 5. All Wards/Circles at Beawar.

Where any Income-tax Circle, Ward or District or part thereof stands transferred by this notification from one Range to another Range, appeals arising out of the assessments made in that Income-tax Circle/Ward or District or part thereof and pending immediately before the date of this notification before the Appellate Assistant Commissioner of the Range from whom that Income-tax Circle/Ward or District or part thereof is transferred shall from the date of this notification take effect be transferred to and dealt with by the Appellate Assistant Commissioner of the Range to whom the said Circle, Ward or District or part thereof is transferred.

This notification shall take effect from 12-5-1980.

[No. 3260/F. No. 261/5/80-ITJ]

का० आ० 1730.—केंद्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड, आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) का प्रायः 122 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा पदवी शक्तियों और इस विभाग उक्त नवम्बर वाले बालों सभी अन्य शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए, और सभी पूर्ववर्तन अधिसूचनाओं का अधिकार उपाहार करते हुए, निदेश देता है कि नीचे अनुसूची के स्तंभ (2) में विनिर्दिष्ट सहायक आयकर आयुक्त (अपील), उनके स्तंभ (2) में तत्संबंधी प्रविष्टियों में विनिर्दिष्ट आयकर वार्डों, सर्किलों और रेंजों में आय-कर या अधिकार से निर्धारित सभी व्यक्तियों और आय की बाबत अपने कृत्यों का पालन करेंगे।

अनुसूची

क्रम सं०	रेंज	आय-कर सर्किल/वार्ड और जिले
1	2	3
1 सहायक आयकर आयुक्त, (अपील) आगरा		1 सर्किल 1-आगरा 2. सर्किल 11- आगरा 3 मैतपुरी सर्किल 4 फतेहगढ़ सर्किल 5 इटावा सर्किल 6 ऐटा सर्किल 7 झांसी सर्किल 8 फिरोजाबाद सर्किल 9 मथुरा सर्किल 10 अलीगढ़ सर्किल 11 हृथरस सर्किल 12 केंद्रीय सर्किल -1 आगरा 13 केंद्रीय सर्किल 11 आगरा 14 सम्पदा शुल्क सर्किल, आगरा 15 विशेष अन्वेषण सर्किल, आगरा 16 सर्किल 111, आगरा 17 आगरा सर्किल (पुराने वार्ड)

जहां कोई आयकर सर्किल, वार्ड या जिला या उसका भाग इस उपान्तरण द्वारा सहायक आयकर आयुक्त (अपील), आगरा के अथवा केंद्र विद्यमान रेंजों में सहायक आयकर आयुक्त (अपील), आगरा को, जिसे अब पुनर्गठित किया गया है, अंतरित हो जाता है, वहां उप आयकर सर्किल वार्ड या जिले या उसके भाग में किए गए निर्धारणों से उत्पन्न होने वाली और उस रेंज के, जिसमें वह आयकर सर्किल, वार्ड या जिला या उसका भाग अन्तर्गत हुआ है, आयकर आयुक्त (अपील) को समस्त इस अधिसूचना की तारीख के एक पूर्ण नवम्बर अर्थात् उप तारीख में जिन तारीख को यह अधिसूचना प्रभावी होगी है, उस रेंज के, जिसको उक्त सर्किल, वार्ड या जिला या उसका भाग अन्तर्गत हुआ है, सहायक आयकर आयुक्त (अपील) आगरा को अन्तर्गत की जाएगी और वही उस पर कार्यवाही करेगा।

यह अधिसूचना 2-6-1980 से प्रभावी होगी।

[सं० 3394 फा. सं 261/11/80-वार्ड टी जे]

हस्ताक्षरित निदेश, प्रधान सचिव, केंद्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड

New Delhi, the 23rd May, 1980

INCOME TAX

S.O.1730.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 122 of the income tax Act, (43 of 1961) and all other powers enabling in that behalf and in partial modification of all previous notification in this regard the Central Board of Direct Taxes hereby directs that the Appellate Asstt. Commissioner of Income-tax as specified in Column (2) of the Schedule below shall perform his functions in respect of all persons and incomes assessed to Income-tax or Supertax in the Income-tax Circles, Wards and Districts specified in the corresponding entry in Column 3 thereof :—

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Range Schedule	Incometax Circles, Wards and Districts
1	2	3
1. Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Incometax Agra.		1. Circle-I, Agra. 2. Circle-II, Agra. 3. Mainpuri Circle. 4. Fethahgarh Circle. 5. Etawah Circle. 6. Etah Circle. 7. Jhansi Circle. 8. Firozabad Circle. 9. Mathura Circle. 10. Aligarh Circle. 11. Hathras Circle. 12. Central Circle-I, Agra. 13. Central Circle-II, Agra. 14. Estate Duty Circle, Agra. 15. Special Investigation Circle, Agra. 16. Circle-III, Agra. 17. Agra Circle (old wards).

Where an Incometax Circle, Ward or District or part thereof stands transferred by this notification from any hitherto existing Ranges of the Appellate Asstt. Commissioners of Incometax at Agra to the Appellate Asstt. Commissioner, Agra as now re-constituted, the appeals arising out of assessment made in that Incometax Circle, Ward or District or part thereof and pending immediately before the date of this notification before the Appellate Asstt. Commissioner of Incometax of the Range from whom that Incometax Circle, Wards or Districts or part thereof is transferred to the Appellate Asstt. Commissioner, Agra shall be dealt with by the Appellate Asstt. Commissioner of Incometax, Agra to whom the said Circle Ward or District or part thereof is transferred.

This notification shall take effect from 2-6-1980.

[No. 3394/F, No. 261/11/80-ITJ]
HARJIT SINGH, Under Secy.
Central Board of Direct Taxes

आणिज्य एवं नागरिक आपूर्ति मंत्रालय

(संयुक्त मुख्य निर्यातक, आयात-निर्यात का कार्यालय)

मद्रास, 4 अक्टूबर, 1979

आदेश

विषय:—मुख्य अभियन्ता (थर्मल) तमिलनाडु बिजली बोर्ड, मद्रास-2 को मेकानिकल सील एण्ड वार्ड पास सहित सेल्फ प्राइमिंग बॉर्नेमैन स्क्रू पम्प टाइप पी डी यू 52-4 एन आर 22 बी 5 का आयात करने के लिए 60,200.00 रुपये के लिए जारी किए गए आयात लाइसेंस सं० जी/पी/1014074/सी/एक्स एम्/70/एम/78 दिनांक 19-2-79 को रद्द करना

का०आ० 1731—मुख्य अभियन्ता (थर्मल) तमिलनाडु बिजली बोर्ड मद्रास 2 को अप्रैल, 78 मार्च 79 की अवधि के लिए मेकानिकल सील एण्ड वार्ड पास सहित सेल्फ प्राइमिंग बॉर्नेमैन स्क्रू पम्प टाइप पी डी यू 52-4 एन आर 22 बी 5 का आयात करने के लिए 60,200.00 रुपये का एक आयात लाइसेंस सं० जी/पी/1014074/सी/एक्स एम्/70/एम/78 दिनांक 19-2-79 जारी किया गया था। लाइसेंसहारी ने उपर्युक्त आयात लाइसेंस को सीमा शुल्क प्रांत की अनुमति प्रांत के लिए इसविषय में आवेदन किया है क्योंकि वह किसी भी सीमा शुल्क प्राधिकारी के पास पंजीकृत करार बिना ही और उसका बिल्कुल उपयोग किए बिना ही जो गई/अस्थानस्थ हो गई है। अपने नर्वक के समर्थन में, आवेदक ने एक शाश्वत राखित किया है।

मैं संतुष्ट हूँ कि मूल लाइसेंस सं० जी/पी/1014074/सी/एक्स एम्/70/एम/78 दिनांक 19-2-79 खो गया/अस्थानस्थ हो गया है और निदेश देता हूँ कि उपर्युक्त आयात लाइसेंस को सीमा शुल्क प्रांत की अनुमति प्रांत आवेदक को जारी की जाए। लाइसेंस सं० जी/पी/1014074/सी/एक्स एम्/70/एम/78 दिनांक 19-2-79 एनवद्वारा रद्द किया जाना है।

[सं० आई टी सी गवर्नर 715/ए एम्-79/एम-3]

टी० एन० वेंकटेश्वरन, उप-मुख्य

निर्यातक, आयात-निर्यात

कुल संयुक्त मुख्य निर्यातक, आयात-निर्यात

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

(Office of the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports)

Madras, the 4th October, 1979

ORDER

Sub : Cancellation of Import Licence No. G/P/1014074/C/XX/70/M/78 dated 19-2-79 for Rs. 60,200 for the period April 1978—March 1979 for the import of Self Priming Bornemann Screw Pumps type PDHU 52-4 NR 22 B 5 with mechanical seal and by pass issued to the Chief Engineer (Thermal), Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, Madras-2.

S.O. 1731.—The Chief Engineer (Thermal), Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, Madras-2 was issued with an import licence No. G/P/1014074/C/XX/70/M/78 dated 19-2-79 for Rs. 60,200 for the import of Self Priming Bornemann Screw Pumps type PDHU 52-4 NR 22 B 5 with mechanical seal and by pass for the period April 1978-March 1979. The licensee has since applied for a duplicate copy of the Customs copy of the above import licence since the same has been lost/misplaced without having been registered with any Customs Authority and utilised it at all. In support of their contention, the applicant has filed an affidavit.

I am satisfied that the original import licence No. G/P/1014074/C/XX/70/M/78 dated 19-2-79 has been lost/misplaced and direct that a duplicate copy of Customs copy of above import licence shall be issued to the applicant. The original Customs copy of licence No. G/P/1014074/C/XX/70/M/78 dated 19-2-79 is hereby cancelled.

[No. ITC/Govt/715/AM.79/AU:III]

T. N. VENKATESWARAN,

Dy. Chief Controller of Imports and Exports
for Jt. Chief Controller of Imports and Exports.

(सागरिक प्रति विभाग)

भारतीय मानक संस्था

नई दिल्ली, 1980-05-22

क्रा.सं. 1732.—समय समय पर संशोधित भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन विभाग) विनियम 1955 के विनियम 4 के अनुसार भारतीय मानक संस्था द्वारा अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि उक्त विनियम (3) के उपविनियम (1) के अनुसार प्राप्त अधिकारों के अधीन अनुसूची में दिए भारतीय मानकों में संशोधन जारी किए गए हैं :

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	संशोधित भारतीय मानक की पद संख्या और शीर्षक	त्रिस राजपत्र में भारत- संशोधित मानक की संख्या और दिनांक होने की सूचना छपी थी उसकी संख्या और शीर्षक	संशोधन का संक्षिप्त विवरण	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	IS : 64-1972 रंग-रोगन के लिए बेरियम सल्फेट वर्णकों की विशिष्टि	एस.ओ. 1290 दिनांक 1975-04-26 संख्या 1 फरवरी 1977	(1) सारणी 1 का संशोधन कर दिया गया है। (2) (पृष्ठ 8, खंड ए-2 शीर्षक) — बेरियम कार्बोनेट की निर्धारण के मापन के स्थान पर बेरियम कार्बोनेट के नाम से बनाए गए में गुणवत्ता लक्षणों की मापन निर्धारण कर लें।	1977-02-28
2.	IS : 226-1975 संरचना इमारत (मानक किस्म) की विशिष्टि	एस.ओ. 3279 दिनांक 1976-09-11 संख्या 2, फरवरी 1977	(1) (पृष्ठ 6 खंड 6.5 पहला वाक्य) वर्तमान वाक्य के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित वाक्य करने "28 मिमी से कम छड़ों का परीक्षण बिना मशीन किए, किया जा सकता है।" (2) (पृष्ठ 9, सारणी 1) नोट 3 के बाद निम्न लिखित नोट जोड़ लें : नोट—4, 6 मिमी से कम वाली पट्टियाँ, सेक्शन और नपटे खंडों, और 10 मिमी से कम वाली छड़ों के लिए तन्पतागुणधर्मों का परीक्षण समय समय पर यह देखने के लिए किया जाता रहेगा कि मानक में विहित गुणधर्मों का पालन हो रहा है।	1977-02-28
3.	IS : 696—1972 मासालय इंजिनियरी ड्राइंग की रीति संहिता	एस.ओ. 2939 दिनांक 1975-09-06 संख्या 1 फरवरी 1977	(1) खंड 5.3.1 5 के स्थान पर नया खंड दिया गया है। (2) [पृष्ठ 80, खंड 7.2.3.1 (सी) पंक्ति 3] 'Fig' के स्थान पर 'FIG' कर लें। (3) (पृष्ठ 81, सारणी 7.1, वाक की संक्षिप्ति) P के स्थान पर p कर लें।	1977-02-28
4.	IS : 902-1974 आगबुझने के कार्यों के लिए नूपक होजों के युग्मों की विशिष्टि	एस.ओ. 1596 दिनांक 1976-05-08 संख्या 2 फरवरी 1977	खंड 4.3 के स्थान पर नया खंड दिया गया है।	1977-02-28
5.	IS : 961-1975 संरचना इमारत (उच्च मजबूती) की विशिष्टि	एस.ओ. 3279 दिनांक 1976-09-11 संख्या 2 फरवरी 1977	(1) (पृष्ठ 6, खंड 6.5 पहला वाक्य) वर्तमान वाक्य के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित कर लें। "28 मिमी से कम वाली छड़ों का परीक्षण बिना मशीन किए, किया जा सकता है।" (2) पृष्ठ 10 और 11, सारणीया 1 और 2) दोनों सारणीया में नोट 2 के बाद निम्नलिखित नोट जोड़ा गया है : "नोट 3—6 मिमी से कम वाली पट्टियों, सेक्शन और नपटे खंडों और 10 मिमी से कम वाली छड़ों के लिए तन्पता गुणधर्मों का परीक्षण समय समय पर यह देखने के लिए किया जाता रहेगा कि मानक में विहित गुणधर्मों का पालन हो रहा है।	1977-02-28

1	2	3	4	5	6
				(7) खंड सी-1.1 और डी-2.1 के स्थान पर नए खंड दिए गए हैं।	
				(8) (पृष्ठ 12, खंड सी-2.1) हम खंड के पहले और अंतिम वाक्य को हटा दें।	
				(9) (पृष्ठ 12 पाद टिप्पणी) —वर्तमान पाद टिप्पणी के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित कर ले : “हेलमेट के परीक्षण के लिए लकड़ी के सिर की विशिष्टि”	
				(10) (पृष्ठ 13, पाद टिप्पणी) —वर्तमान पाद टिप्पणी के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित कर ले। “हेलमेट के परीक्षण के लिए लकड़ी के सिर की विशिष्टि”	
18. IS : 2300-1968 नागरिक रक्षा के लिए एस आर 3453	संख्या 3	जनवरी 1977		(1) (पृष्ठ 3, खंड 0.2 बीधा वाक्य पंक्ति 8 से 11) हटा दें।	1977-01-31
अधातु हेलमेट	1968-03-28			(2) खंड 0.6, 10.1, 10.1(ए) ए-1.1, बी-3.2 सी-1.2 और डी-1.1 का संशोधन किया गया है।	
				(3) खंड 3.1, 10.1.1, सी-1.1, सी-2.1 का उसके और उसके नोट और डी 2.1 के स्थान पर नए खंड दिए गए हैं।	
				(4) (पृष्ठ 5, खंड 3.1.1) —हटा दें।	
				(5) पृष्ठ 5 खंड 3.1.2 (देखिए संशोधन संख्या 1) —हटा दें।	
				(6) (पृष्ठ 9, खंड 10.1 (बी) अंतिम वाक्य) —हटा दें।	
				(7) खंड 10.1(सी) और 10.1.2(बी) की वर्तमान सामग्री के स्थान पर नयी सामग्री दी गई है।	
				(8) (पृष्ठ 11, पाद टिप्पणी) —वर्तमान पाद टिप्पणी के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित कर लें, हेलमेट के परीक्षण के लिए लकड़ी के सिर की विशिष्टि।	
				(9) सारणी 1 के स्थान पर नई सारणी दी गई है।	
				(10) (पृष्ठ 13, खंड डी-3.3 बी 3.3.1 और डी-4) हटा दें।	
				(11) (पृष्ठ 13, पाद टिप्पणी) —वर्तमान पाद टिप्पणी के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित रख दें। “हेलमेट के परीक्षण के लिए लकड़ी के सिर की विशिष्टि”	
				(12) (पृष्ठ 14, खंड सी-1.1 पंक्ति तीसरी “मिसी 2” के स्थान पर मिसी बर्ग कर ले)	
				(13) (पृष्ठ 14, पाद टिप्पणी) —वर्तमान पाद टिप्पणी के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित कर लें। “हेलमेट के परीक्षण के लिए लकड़ी के सिर की विशिष्टि”	

(सागरिक प्रति विभाग)

भारतीय मानक संस्था

नई दिल्ली, 1980-05-22

का० आ० 1732.--समय समय पर संशोधित भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन विज्ञान) विनियम 1955 के विनियम 4 के अनुसार भारतीय मानक संस्था द्वारा अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि उक्त विनियम (3) के उपविनियम (1) के अनुसार प्राप्त अधिकारों के अधीन अनुसूची में दिए भारतीय मानकों में संशोधन जारी किए गए हैं :

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	संशोधित भारतीय मानक की पद संख्या और शीर्षक	जिस राजपत्र में भारत-तीय मानक के नैवार होने की सूचना छपी थी उसकी संख्या और शीर्षक	संशोधित मानक की संख्या और दिनांक	संशोधन का संक्षिप्त विवरण	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	IS : 64-1972 रंग-रोगन के लिए बेरियम सल्फेट वर्णकों की विनिर्दिष्ट	एम ओ 1290 दिनांक 1975-04-26	संख्या 1 करवरी 1977	(1) सारणी 1 का संशोधन कर दिया गया है। (2) (पृष्ठ 8, खंड ए-2 शीर्षक)--बेरियम कार्बोनेट की निर्धारण के माप के स्थान पर बेरियम कार्बोनेट के नाम से बनाए प्रमन में धुलनशील लक्षणों की माप निर्धारण कर लें।	1977-02-28
2.	IS : 226-1975 संरचना इस्पात (मानक किस्म) की विनिर्दिष्ट	एम ओ 3279 दिनांक 1976-09-11	संख्या 2 करवरी 1977	(1) (पृष्ठ 6 खंड 6.5 पहला वाक्य) वर्तमान वाक्य के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित वाक्य कर लें "28 मिमी से कम छड़ों का परीक्षण बिना मशीन किए, किया जा सकता है।" (2) (पृष्ठ 9, सारणी 1) नोट 3 के बाद निम्न लिखित नोट जोड़ लें : नोट--4, 6 मिमी से कम वाली पट्टियां, सेक्शन और चपटे छड़ों, और 10 मिमी से कम वाली छड़ों के लिए तन्वतागुण धर्मों का परीक्षण समय समय पर यह देखने के लिए किया जाता रहेगा कि मानक में विहित गुणधर्मों का पालन हो रहा है।	1977-02-28
3.	IS : 696--1972 सामान्य इंजनियरी ब्राह्मण की रीति संज्ञा	एम ओ 2939 दिनांक 1975-09-06	संख्या 1 करवरी 1977	(1) खंड 5.3.1.5 के स्थान पर नया खंड दिया गया है। (2) [पृष्ठ 80, खंड 7.2.3.1 (सी) पंक्ति 3] 'Fig' के स्थान पर 'FIG' कर लें। (3) (पृष्ठ 81, सारणी 7.4, धातु की संक्षिप्त) P के स्थान पर p कर लें।	1977-02-28
4.	IS : 902-1974 आवाज ध्वनि के कार्यों के लिए चुपक हो जो के पुष्पको की विनिर्दिष्ट	एम ओ 1596 दिनांक 1976-05-08	संख्या 2 करवरी 1977	खंड 4.3 के स्थान पर नया खंड दिया गया है।	1977-02-28
5.	IS : 961-1975 संरचना इस्पात (उच्च तन्वता) की विनिर्दिष्ट	एम ओ 3279 दिनांक 1976-09-11	संख्या 2 करवरी 1977	(1) (पृष्ठ 6, खंड 6.5 पहला वाक्य) वर्तमान वाक्य के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित कर लें। "28 मिमी से कम वाली छड़ों का परीक्षण बिना मशीन किए, किया जा सकता है।" (2) पृष्ठ 10 और 11, सारणी 1 और 2 दोनों सारणियों में नोट 2 के बाद निम्नलिखित नोट जोड़ा गया है : "नोट 3--6 मिमी से कम वाली पट्टियों, सेक्शन और चपटे छड़ों और 10 मिमी से कम वाली छड़ों के लिए तन्वतागुण धर्मों का परीक्षण समय समय पर यह देखने के लिए किया जाता रहेगा कि मानक में विहित गुणधर्मों का पालन हो रहा है।	1977-02-28

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
6. IS : 1158-1873 (क.न.प.के.) तस्कण पपड़ी की विनिष्टि	एस ओ 3069 दिनांक 1975-09-13	संख्या 2 दिसम्बर 1976	(पृष्ठ 4, सारणी 1, क्रम संख्या 1 स्तम्भ 3) तारक चिह्न और सारणी के फुटनोट को हटा दिया गया है।		
7. IS : 1273-1958 क्रोम कमाण धमड़े से बने पम्प में वाशरी (बकेट) की विनिष्टि	एस ओ 620 दिनांक 1959-03-21	संख्या 1 दिसम्बर 76	(1) (पृष्ठ 2 पहले छपे संस्करण का 3 और 4 पृष्ठ) (खंड 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.4.1, 0.5 और 0.7) इन खंडों को हटा दिया जाए और 0.6 की संख्या 0.2 कर ली जाए। (2) सारणी 1 और 2 के स्थान पर नई सारणियाँ दी गई हैं। (3) खंड 6.1, 6.2, ए-1-3.3 और डी-2.1 एफ 2.2 एफ 2.4 और एफ 3.1 का संशोधन किया गया है। (4) पृष्ठ 7, प्रथम रिप्रिंट सारणी 3) पाद टिप्पणी हटा दें।	1976-12-31	
8. IS : 1369-1975 वृद्धियों के रनग्राउंड और अंडरकट के माप	—	संख्या 1 फरवरी 1977	(पृष्ठ 2, सारणी 1 में दी गई आकृति) — आकृति "सी" के बदले आकृति "बी" करें और आकृति "बी" के बदले आकृति "सी" करें।	1977-02-28	
9. IS : 1715-1973 स्प्रिंग: पकड़ वाले टेपरों के माप	एस ओ 2081 दिनांक 1975-07-05	संख्या 2 फरवरी 1977	(1) (पृष्ठ 3, सारणी 1, मोर्से 6 के सामने दूसरा खाना) '1: 19.189' के स्थान पर 1: 19.180 कर लें। (2) (पृष्ठ 5, सारणी 2) निम्नलिखित को नोट 2 के रूप में जोड़ दें और वर्तमान नोट को नोट 1 संख्या दें। "नोट 2—सी लम्बाई जिस पर टेनन को बदला जाता है जो व्यास तक बढ़ाई जा सकती है परन्तु वह "ई" से अधिक न हो।" (3) परिशिष्ट "क" के स्थान पर नया खण्ड दिया गया है।	1977-02-29	
10. IS : 1726 (भाग 2)—1974 छलवां लोहों के मैतहोल के छक्कन और चौखटों की विनिष्टि भाग II भारी इयूटी वाले गोल मैतहोलों की विनिष्टि अपेक्षाएं	एस ओ 1596 दिनांक 1976-05-08	संख्या 1 अक्तूबर 1976	(1) (पृष्ठ 4, खंड 2.2.2, पंक्ति 2) आकृति 1 के बाद + चिह्न और पृष्ठ के निचले भाग में दिया गया संबंध फुटनोट हटा दी जाए।	1976-10-31	
11. IS : 1885 (भाग 3/अनुभाग 5)—1966 विद्युत तर्कन की शब्दावली भाग 3, ध्वनि की अनुभाग 5, बोलना और सुनना	एस ओ 2417 दिनांक 1967-07-22	संख्या 1 मार्च 1977	खंड 2.62 के बाद खंड 2.63, 2.64, 2.65, 2.66 और 2.67 जोड़ दिया गया है।	1977-03-31	
12. IS : 1896-1970 थोथरपिक सूची करवों की पिकिंग रिटक की विनिष्टि	एस ओ 3305 दिनांक 1972-10-21	संख्या 2 जनवरी 1977	खंड 2 का संशोधन किया गया है	1977-01-31	
13. IS : 1971-1975 हाथ से चलने वाले एक नली वाले रनबदार पम्पों की विनिष्टि	—	संख्या 1 दिसम्बर 1976	(1) पृष्ठ 7 सारणी 1, क्रम सं. 12 के सामने सामग्री स्तम्भ के नीचे वर्तमान सामग्री के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित कर लें: "मृदु हस्तात, छलवां लोहा, पतिल और गनमेटल" (2) (पृष्ठ 10 खंड 5-16 अंतिम वाक्य)—वर्तमान सामग्री के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित कर लें। "फर्मी चूड़ी की लम्बाई और निपल की लम्बाई क्रमशः 6 और 10 मिमी से कम नहीं होगी।" (3) पृष्ठ 7, सारणी 1 सामग्री स्तम्भ के अंतर्गत क्रम संख्या (10) के सामने "पतिल" जोड़ दें।	1976-12-31	

1	2	3	4	5	6
14. IS : 1977-1975 संरचना इस्पात (साधारण किस्म) की विशिष्ट	—	संख्या 2 फरवरी 1977	(1) (पृष्ठ 6 खंड 6.5 पहला वाक्य) वर्तमान वाक्य के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित करें : “28 मिमी से कम वाली छड़ों की परीक्षण मशीन किए बिना किया जा सकता है।” (2) खंड 4.1 के बाद खंड 4.2 जोड़ा गया है। (3) (पृष्ठ 9, सारणी 1) (देखिए संशोधन संख्या 1) नोट 3 के बाद निम्नलिखित जोड़ दें : “नोट-4-6 मिमी से कम की पट्टियों, सेक्शनों और चपटे खंडों तथा 10 मिमी से कम वाली पट्टियों के लिए तन्मयता गुणधर्मों का परीक्षण समय समय पर यह देखने के लिए किया जाता रहेगा कि मानक में विहित गुणधर्मों का पालन हो रहा है।”	1977-02-28	
15. IS : 2962-1969 संरचना इस्पात (गलन वेल्डिंग किस्म) की विशिष्ट	एस ओ 918 दिनांक 1970-03-07	संख्या 3 फरवरी 1977	(1) (पृष्ठ 7, खंड 6.5प हवा वाक्य) वर्तमान वाक्य के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित रखें : “28 मिमी से कम वाली छड़ों का परीक्षण बिना मशीन किये/किया जा सकता है।” (2) (पृष्ठ 9, सारणी 1) (संशोधन संख्या 2 भी देखिए) —नोट 2 के बाद निम्नलिखित नोट जोड़ दें : “नोट-3-6 मिमी से कम वाली पट्टियों, सेक्शनों और चपटे खंडों तथा 10 मिमी से कम वाली पट्टियों के लिए तन्मयता गुणधर्मों का परीक्षण समय समय पर यह देखने के लिए किया जाता रहेगा कि मानक में विहित गुणधर्मों का पालन हो रहा है।”	1972-02-28	
16. IS : 2121-1962 शिरोपरि बिजली लाइनों के लिए एल्यूमीनियम और इस्पात की कोर वाले एल्यूमीनियम बालकों के फिटिंगों की विशिष्ट	एस ओ 1682 दिनांक 1963-06-22	संख्या 4 फरवरी 1977	खंड 6.24 और 7-1-4 के स्थान पर नए खंड दिए गए हैं।	1977-02-28	
17. IS : 2299-1968 नागरिक रक्षा के लिए इस्पात के हेलमेटों की विशिष्ट (टॉप)	एस ओ 2766 दिनांक 1968-08-10	संख्या 3 फरवरी 1977	(1) खंड 0.5, बी-3.2, सी 0.1.2, और डी-1-1 में संशोधन किए गए हैं। (2) खंड 10-1-2-(बी) की वर्तमान सामग्री के स्थान पर नयी सामग्री दी गई है। (3) (पृष्ठ 10, खंड 11-1) (×) के स्थान पर (देखिए IS : 7692-1975 ×) करें। (4) (पृष्ठ 10, पाद टिप्पणी) वर्तमान पाद टिप्पणी के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित करें : *“हेलमेट के परीक्षण के लिए लकड़ी के सिर की विशिष्ट” (5) सारणी 1 के स्थान पर नई सारणी दी गई है। (6) (पृष्ठ 11, खंड बी-3.3) —हटा दें।	1977-02-28	

1	2	3	4	5	6
				(7) खंड सी-1.1 और डी-2.1 के स्थान पर नए खंड दिए गए हैं।	
				(8) (पृष्ठ 12, खंड सी-2.1) इस खंड के पहले और अंतिम वाक्य को हटा दें।	
				(9) (पृष्ठ 12 पाद टिप्पणी) —वर्तमान पाद टिप्पणी के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित कर लें : “हेलमेट के परीक्षण के लिए लकड़ी के सिर की विशिष्टि”	
				(10) (पृष्ठ 13, पाद टिप्पणी) —वर्तमान पाद टिप्पणी के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित कर लें। “हेलमेट के परीक्षण के लिए लकड़ी के सिर की विशिष्टि”	
18. IS : 2300-1968 नागरिक रक्षा के लिए एस और 3453 प्रधातु हेलमेट	1968-03-28	संख्या 3 जनवरी 1977		(1) (पृष्ठ 3, खंड 0.2 चौथा वाक्य पंक्ति 8 से 11) हटा दें।	1977-01-31
				(2) खंड 0.6, 10.1, 10.1(ए) ए-1.1, बी-3.2 सी-1.2 और डी-1.1 का संशोधन किया गया है।	
				(3) खंड 3.1, 10.1.1, सी-1.1, सी-2.1 का उसके और उसके नोट और डी 2.1 के स्थान पर नए खंड दिए गए हैं।	
				(4) (पृष्ठ 5, खंड 3.1.1) —हटा दें।	
				(5) पृष्ठ 5 खंड 3.1.2 (दक्षिण संशोधन संख्या 1) —हटा दें।	
				(6) (पृष्ठ 9, खंड 10.1 (बी) अंतिम वाक्य) —हटा दें।	
				(7) खंड 10.1(सी) और 10.1.2(सी) की वर्तमान सामग्री के स्थान पर नयी सामग्री दी गई है।	
				(8) (पृष्ठ 11, पाद टिप्पणी) —वर्तमान पाद टिप्पणी के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित कर लें, हेलमेट के परीक्षण के लिए लकड़ी के सिर की विशिष्टि।	
				(9) सारणी 1 के स्थान पर नई सारणी दी गई है।	
				(10) (पृष्ठ 13, खंड बी-3.3 बी 3.3.1 और बी-4) हटा दें।	
				(11) (पृष्ठ 13, पाद टिप्पणी) —वर्तमान पाद टिप्पणी के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित रख दें। “हेलमेट के परीक्षण के लिए लकड़ी के सिर की विशिष्टि”	
				(12) (पृष्ठ 14, खंड सी-1.1 पंक्ति सोमरी “मिसी” के स्थान पर मिसी बर्ग कर लें)	
				(13) (पृष्ठ 14, पाद टिप्पणी) —वर्तमान पाद टिप्पणी के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित कर लें। “हेलमेट के परीक्षण के लिए लकड़ी के सिर की विशिष्टि”	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
19. IS : 2324-1971 सान पट्टियों के माप (भीतरी सान पट्टियों के प्रतिरिक्त)	एस प्रो 510 दिनांक 1974-02-23	संख्या 1 फरवरी 1977	(पृष्ठ 5, 2.3.1 के नीचे वाली सारणी 3 के नीचे पांचवीं प्रविष्टि)--500 के बदले 600 करें	1977-02-28	
20. IS : 2480-1973 सामान्य कार्यों के लिए ठोस नली वाले कांच के तापमापियों की विनिष्टि	एस प्रो 776 दिनांक 1974-02-21	संख्या 1 जनवरी 1977	सारणी 1 का संशोधन किया गया है।	1977-01-31	
21. IS : 2512-1963 छतियों की टॉपी लैम्पों की शीटरियों की विनिष्टि (सीसर ध्वज वाली)	एस प्रो 280 दिनांक 1964-01-25	संख्या 4 फरवरी 1977	(1) खंड 0.4, 5.6, 5.7, 5.8 और 6.1 को बदल दिया गया है। (2) खंड 5.4 का संशोधन किया गया है।	1977-02-28	
22. IS : 2633-1972 जस्ता लेपित वस्तुओं पर लेपों की समाप्ति की परीक्षण पद्धति	एस प्रो 1750 दिनांक 1975-08-07	संख्या 1 जनवरी 1977	खंड 4.2.3 के बाद खंड 5 जोड़ा गया है और बाद के खंडों की तदनुसार संख्या ठीक कर दी गई है।	1976-12-31	
23. IS : 2643 (भाग I)--1975 फसाने के कार्यों के लिए पाइपों की बुद्धियों के माप भाग 1 मूल रूप रेखा और माप		संख्या 1 जनवरी 1977	(पृष्ठ 2, सारणी 1 साइज चार के सामने लघु व्यास के स्तम्भ में)--"100.072" के स्थान पर "110.072" करें।	1977-01-31	
24. IS : 2682-1966 क्लोरडिन पायमनीय सांद्र की विनिष्टि	एस प्रो 2038 दिनांक 1967-06-17	सं० 2 दिसम्बर 1976	खंड 2.3.1 के स्थान पर नया खंड दिया गया है:	1976-12-31	
25. IS : 2745-1969 आग बुझाने वालों के बुलमेटों की विनिष्टि	एस प्रो 2110 दिनांक 1971-05-29	सं० 2 मार्च 1977	खंड 10.1 और 10.1.2 का संशोधन किया गया है।	1977-03-31	
26. IS : 2879-1975 धातु घाब, वेल्डिंग -- इलेक्ट्रोड के कोर तार के लिए मृदु इस्पात की विनिष्टि	--	सं० 1 फरवरी 1977	भारत सरकार के औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय ने राजपत्र अधिसूचना संख्या एस प्रो 294(ई) आईसी आर ए/29 बी/1/74/7 दिनांक 16 मई 1974 द्वारा बहुत से छोटे इस्पात संयंत्रों और विद्युत भट्टी इकाइयों को अपने यहां विविध मर्दों के उत्पादन की अनुमति दे दी है और वे भा मा संस्था प्रमाणन मुहर योजना के अन्तर्गत इन उत्पादों के लिए भारतीय मानक संस्था से लाइसेंस प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। इस प्रकार की बहुत सी उत्पादक इकाइयां प्रारंभ में तैयार पदार्थों में प्रतिरिक्त बेलन के लिए इंगट (जिनमें डबल बिनेट इंगट भी शामिल है परिभाषा के लिए देखें IS : 6914-1973) या बिनेट तैयार करेंगी जिनका बेलन करके विभिन्न मर्दों तैयार की जा सकेंगी। इसलिए यह अनुभव किया गया जब तक इनके लिए अलग से विनिष्टियां नहीं निर्धारित की जाती, इसी विनिष्टि में इंगट और बिनेट दोनों को सम्मिलित करने का प्रावधान होना चाहिए। इस विनिष्टि के जो खंड केवल तैयार मर्दों के संबंध में हैं वे इंगट और बिनेट के लिए लागू नहीं होंगे।	1977-02-28	
27. IS : 3062-1974 आगे पीछे चलने वाले छिड़काव यंत्र की विनिष्टि	--	सं० 1 नवम्बर 1976	खंड 5.4.2, 5.7 और 5.8.2 का संशोधन किया गया है।	1976-11-30	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
28. IS: 3312-1874 इस्पात की खानेदार केबिनेटों (घंट खड़ सकने वाली) विशिष्ट	एस ओ 4697 दिनांक 1975-11-01	संख्या 2 फरवरी 1977	1. खंड 4.8 के स्थान पर नया खंड दिया गया है। 2. खंड 6.1 (ग) के स्थान पर नयी सामग्री दी गई है। 3. (पृष्ठ 8 पाठ टिप्पणी) निम्नलिखित पाठ टिप्पणी अन्त में जोड़ दें। “कर्मचारी कार्यों के लिए इस्पात नलियों की विशिष्ट” 4. पृष्ठ 10, खंड 8.1.3 (सी) लाइन (6) “नौकदार उपस्कर के स्थान पर कटिन नौकदार उपस्कर करें।”	1977-02-28	
29. IS: 3455-1971 सामान्य कार्यों की मापन रीति	एस ओ 1265 दिनांक 1974-05-25	संख्या 1 दिसम्बर 1976	खंड 2.1, 3.1, 3.3 और 6.3 से 6.5 तक के खंडों के स्थान पर नये खंड दिए गए हैं।	1976-12-31	
30. IS: 3523-1974 रिंग कनाई प्रेमों के धातु ट्रेलरों की विशिष्ट	एस ओ 776 दिनांक 1976-02-21	संख्या 1 दिसम्बर 1976	1. खंड 2.1, 3.1, 3.3 और 6.3 से 6.5 तक के खंडों के स्थान पर नये खंड दिए गए हैं। 2. (पृष्ठ 1, खंड 3.4 पंक्ति 3) “3 मिमी के स्थान पर 2.5 मिमी कर लें। 3. खंड 2.3 को खंड 2.2.2 के बाद जोड़ा गया है। 4. खंड 3.4 का संशोधन कर दिया गया है। 5. (पृष्ठ 3 सारणी 1) नोट 1 के बाद निम्नलिखित नोट जोड़ें और उसके बाद के नोटों की संख्या ठीक कर लें। “नोट—2, जब 1000 ट्रेलरों का भार स्तम्भ-2 में बताया गए भार से भिन्न हो तो निर्माता द्वारा बताया गए भार पर 3 प्रतिशत छूट लागू होगी।”	1976-12-31	
31. IS: 3597-1966 कभीट पाइपों की परीक्षण पद्धतियाँ	एस ओ 241 दिनांक 1964-01-21	संख्या 1 फरवरी 1977	1. खंड 1.1 के स्थान पर नया खंड दिया गया है। 2. खंड 9.1.3 के बाद खंड 10 जोड़ा गया है।	1977-02-28	
32. IS: 3601-1966 यांत्रिक और सामान्य इंजीनियरी कार्यों के लिए इस्पात की नलियों की विशिष्ट	—	संख्या 3 जनवरी 1977	1. (पृष्ठ 22, सारणियाँ 20 और 21, पृष्ठ 24 नलीपदानाम)—दोनों सारणियों में ई आर डब्ल्यू 17 के स्थान पर ई आर डब्ल्यू 2.1 कर लें। 2. (पृष्ठ 24 सारणी 24, नली पदानाम सी ई डब्ल्यू 17) प्रमाण स्तम्भों के अन्तर्गत सी ई डब्ल्यू 17 नली में उल्लेख के बाद निम्नलिखित जोड़ दें। “सी ई एफ 21” 52”	1977-01-31	
33. IS: 3652-1974 पांच जालित स्प्रिंग की विशिष्ट	—	संख्या 2 जनवरी 1977	खंड 5.3.2, 5.6 और 5.7.2 का संशोधन किया गया है।	1976-11-30	
34. IS: 3906 (भाग 1)—1974 पृष्ठवाही लगानार रिड्रकने का इस्तेमालित स्प्रेयर भाग 1 पिस्टन वाला	एस ओ 1597 दिनांक 1975-05-08	संख्या 2 दिसम्बर 1976	1. खंड 5.11, 5.6.1 और सारणी 1 का संशोधन किया गया है। 2. खंड 5.15 और उसके नोट के स्थान पर नया खंड दिया गया है।	1976-12-31	

1	2	3	4	5	6
35.	IS: 3976-1975 खनिकों के लिए रबड़ केनवस के सुरक्षा बूट	एसओ 463 दिनांक 1976-01-24	संख्या 2 अक्टूबर 1976	खंड 4.2.8 का संशोधन किया गया है	1976-10-31
36.	IS: 4088-1966 वृक्षम तेल की विशिष्टि	एसओ 287 दिनांक 1968-01-20	संख्या 1 जनवरी 1977	पृष्ठ 5, सारणी 1, स्तम्भ 3 मद्य 6 के सामने "48 से 58" के स्थान पर "48 से 60" कर दें।	1977-01-31
37.	IS: 4759-1968 सरचना इस्पात और अन्य संबद्ध उत्पादों पर गर्म हुआ जस्ता लेपों की विशिष्टि	एसओ 4599 दिनांक 1968-12-28	संख्या 1 फरवरी 1977	खंड 6.2.1 और 6.3.1 का संशोधन किया गया है।	1977-02-28
38.	IS: 4800 (भाग 2)-1968 बार्डिंग के इन्सुलेशन गोल तार भाग 2, अधिकतम समग्र व्यास	एसओ 1455. दिनांक 1969-04-19	संख्या 2 नवम्बर 1976	1. पृष्ठ-4 खंड 3.1 पंक्ति 2 (देखिए संशोधन संख्या 1) सारणी 1 के बाव देखिए आकृति 1" जोड़ दें। 2. सारणी 1 के बाव आकृति 1 को जोड़ दिया गया है।	1976-11-30
39.	IS: 4927-1968 आग बुझाने के लिए बिना अस्तर वाले सन केनवस होज की विशिष्टि	एसओ 2330 दिनांक 1969-06-14	संख्या 2 मिन्मबर 1976	खंड 6.1, 7.1, 9.1, 9.1.1, 9.1.2, 10.1, 10.1.1, 11.1 की-1.1 और सी-1.1 का संशोधन किया गया है।	1976-09-30
40.	IS: 5033-1969 सुधार रेडियो रिस्-बरी के टेलिस्कोपी एरियलों की विशिष्टि	एसओ 3728 दिनांक 1969-09-13	संख्या 1 फरवरी 1977	1. (पृष्ठ 8, खंड 6.4.4.1) - "विद्याराधीन के स्थान पर देखिए परिशिष्ट बी" कर दें।	1977-02-28
41.	IS: 5236-1969 जोड़का की विशिष्टि	एसओ 436 दिनांक फरवरी 1977	संख्या 2 फरवरी 1977	(पृष्ठ 4 खंड 2.1, दूसरी पंक्ति) स्पिरिट के बाद निम्नलिखित जोड़ दें। IS: 6613-1972 अल्कोहली पेयों के लिए उदासीन स्पिरिट की विशिष्टि या IS: 323-1959 परिशोधित स्पिरिट की विशिष्टि के ग्रेड 1 के अनुरूप	1977-02-28
42.	IS: 5443-1969 रोमरो की प्रति संबंधी तकनीकी शर्तें	एसओ 1277 दिनांक 1977-05-27	संख्या 3 फरवरी 1977	1. खंड 3, 5.5.1, 6.4 और 6.6 के स्थान पर नये खंड दिए गए हैं। 2. पृष्ठ 5 खंड 1(सी) वर्तमान सामग्री के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित रखें। "सी (कर्तक भाग की सामग्री) उच्च गति इस्पात के लिए एच एस एस और नोट-खंड 7(सी) के इस संशोधन से संशोधन संख्या 2 मई 1972 का अतिरिक्त हो जाता है।"	1977-02-28
43.	IS: 5765-1970 एलुमिनियम के लंच डिब्बों की विशिष्टि	एसओ 1555 दिनांक 1972-06-24	संख्या 1 मार्च 1977	खंड 5.3 और 6 के स्थान पर नये खंड दिए गए हैं।	1977-03-31
44.	IS: 5786 (भाग 1)-1970 नियतांक प्रतिरोधकों की विशिष्टि भाग 1 परीक्षण और सामान्य अपेक्षाएं	एसओ 1635 दिनांक 1972-07-08	संख्या 1 मार्च 1977	खंड 12.8 के बाव खंड 13 जोड़ा गया है और मानक में कहीं भी आए वर्तमान सारणी 5 की संख्या सारणी 6 कर दी गई है।	1977-03-31
45.	IS: 5878 (भाग 2/अनुभाग 1)-1970 सुरंगों के निर्माण की रीति संहिता भाग 2 अट्टानों में भूमिगत खुदाई अनुभाग 1 ड्रिलिंग और विस्फोटन	एसओ 3305 दिनांक 1972-10-21	संख्या 1 मार्च 1977	पहला आवरण पृष्ठ 1 और 3 पर दिए शीर्षक के स्थान पर नया शीर्षक दिया गया है।	1977-03-31
46.	IS: 5878 (भाग II अनुभाग 2) 1971 सुरंगों के निर्माण की रीति संहिता भाग 2 अट्टानों में भूमिगत खुदाई अनुभाग 2 संवातन प्रकाश सफाई करना और पानी निकालना	एसओ 886 दिनांक 1973-03-24	संख्या 1 मार्च 1977	पहला आवरण पृष्ठ, पृष्ठ 1 और 3 के शीर्षक-वर्तमान शीर्षक के स्थान पर निम्न-लिखित शीर्षक करें।	1977-03-31

1	2	3	4	5	6
				“भारतीय मानक” जलवाही सुरंगों के निर्माण की रीति संहिता भाग 2, खट्टानों में भूमिगत खुदाई अनुभाग 2 संवातन, प्रकाश सफाई करना और पानी निकालना ।	
47.	IS: 5878 (भाग 2/अनुभाग 3)—1971 सुरंगों के निर्माण की रीति संहिता भाग 2—खट्टानों में खुदाई अनुभाग 3, खड़ी हलान वाली सुरंगों, शैपटों और भूमिगत बिजली घरों के लिए सुरंग बनाने की पद्धति	एस प्रो 398 दिनांक 1972-02-05	संख्या 1 मार्च 1977	पहला आवरण पृष्ठ, (पृष्ठ 1 और 3 शीर्षक) वर्तमान शीर्षक स्थान पर निम्नलिखित शीर्षक कर लें । “भारतीय मानक” जल वाही सुरंगों के निर्माण की रीति संहिता भाग 2, खट्टानों में भूमिगत खुदाई अनु- भाग 3 खड़ी हलान वाली सुरंगों, शैपटों और भूमिगत बिजली घरों के लिए सुरंग बनाने की पद्धति	1977-03-31
48.	IS: 6079-1971 घिसाई के ढलवां मिश्र इस्पात के साधन	एस प्रो 3318 दिनांक 1972-10-21	संख्या 1 फरवरी 1977	1. (पृष्ठ 5 खंड 9.1 पंक्ति 1)— “IS: 1586-1968 के स्थान पर IS: 1500- 1968 कर लें” 2. (पृष्ठ 5 पाद टिप्पणी)—वर्तमान पाद टिप्पणी के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित कर लें । “इस्पात के लिए त्रिनेल कठोरता परीक्षण की पद्धति” (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	1977-02-28
49.	IS: 6291-1971 पकड़वार बालू की विशिष्टि	एस प्रो 1853 दिनांक 1974-07-27	संख्या 1 फरवरी 1977	1. खंड 2 और प्राकृति 2 का संशोधन किया गया है । 2. खंड 6.1.6 से 6.1.4 तक के स्थान पर नए खंड दिए गए हैं । 3. खंड 3 के बाद खंड 3.1 जोड़ा गया है ।	1977-02-28
50.	IS: 6453 रोलिंग बेयरिंग की पूर्ण संबंधी तकनीकी शर्तें	एस प्रो 1853 दिनांक 1974-07-27	संख्या 1 फरवरी 1977	खंड 12 के बाव खंड 12.1 और 12.2 जोड़े गए हैं ।	1977-02-28
51.	IS: 6834 (भाग 1)—1973 वाहक चैन और चैन के पहियों और जुड़नामों की विशिष्टि भाग 1 चैन	—	सं० 1 दिसम्बर 1976	खंड 5.1 और सरणी 1 का संशोधन किया गया है ।	1976-12-31
52.	IS: 6864-1973 धातु पर चिह्न लगाने के पंक्तों की विशिष्टि	एस प्रो 3069 दिनांक 1975-09-13	संख्या 1 फरवरी 1977	खंड 10 के स्थान पर नया खंड दिया गया है ।	1977-02-28
53.	IS: 6902-1973 तीलियों के लिए इस्पात के तार	एस प्रो 2558 दिनांक 1975-08-09	संख्या 2 फरवरी 1977	(पृष्ठ 4 खंड 6.1 पंक्ति 3)—छः बार के स्थान पर दो बार कर लें ।	1977-02-28
54.	IS: 6932 (भाग 1)—1973 इमारती बूने की परीक्षण पद्धतियां भाग 1 अधुलनशील अवशेष/ज्वलन से होने वाली क्षति, अधुलनशील, मिलिकॉनडाइप्रॉक्साइड, फेरिक और एलुमिनियम आक्साइड, कैल्शियम आक्साइड और मैगनेशियम आक्साइड की मात्रा निकालना	एस प्रो 2939 दिनांक 1975-09-06	सं० 1 दिसम्बर 1976	खंड 8.2.2 का संशोधन किया गया है ।	1976-12-31
55.	IS: 7085-1973 सूती कमीज के पास्लीस्टर कपड़े की विशिष्टि	एस प्रो 2939 दिनांक 1975-09-06	सं० 1 फरवरी 1977	सारणी 2 और खंड 8.3 के स्थान पर नये दिए गए हैं ।	1977-02-2

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
56.	IS : 7087-1973 टावरों के लिए मुक्तिका पेंकिंग की विशिष्टि	एस प्रो 1232 दिनांक 1976-01-10	संख्या 1 फरवरी 1977	1. खंड 5.6.1 के स्थान पर नया खंड दिया गया है। 2. (पृष्ठ 17, खंड डी-0.1 पंक्ति 3)---“पेकिमयल” शब्द हटा दे। 3. (पृष्ठ 18, खंड डी-1.1 पंक्ति 2)---“पेकिमयल” शब्द हटा दें।	1977-02-28
57.	IS : 7327-1974 ग्रेनाइट की सतही पट्टियों की विशिष्टि	एस प्रो 2939 दिनांक 1975-09-06	संख्या 1 फरवरी 1977	(पृष्ठ 3, खंड 7.4.1 पंक्ति 4) “ग्रेड 1” के स्थान पर ग्रेड 3 कर ले।	1977-02-28
58.	IS : 7538-1975 खेती कार्यों के अप-केन्द्री पर्यों के लिए तीन फेजो स्विचरेल फेज प्रेरण मोटरों की विशिष्टि	--	संख्या 1 फरवरी 1977	2, 4 और 6 सारणियों में एक नोट जोड़ा गया है।	1977-02-28
59.	IS : 7593 (भाग 1) — 1975 बिजली से चलने वाले हवा चाले स्प्रेशर एवं घुलित भाग 1 पृष्ठवाही	--	संख्या 1 नवम्बर 1976	सारणी 1 और खंड 5.8 का संशोधन किया गया है।	1976-11-30
60.	IS : 7874 (भाग 1) — 1975 पशु आहार और आहार पदार्थों के लिए परीक्षण पद्धतियां भाग 1. सामान्य पद्धतियां	--	संख्या 1 फरवरी 1977	1. (आवरण पृष्ठ और 1, पदनाम) पदनाम के नीचे निम्नलिखित जोड़ें। (IS : 1714-1960 का अतिश्रमण करने हुए) 2. (पृष्ठ 3, खंड 3) — अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ें। “यह भाग इस रूप में IS : 1714-1960 पशुओं के आहार के रूप में खलियों की बानगी लेने और परीक्षण की पद्धतियां” का अतिश्रमण करता है।	1977-02-28
61.	IS : 8053-1976 लकड़ी पेच बनाने के द्रव्य के सार के उत्पादन के लिए द्रव्य के ब्रिसेट और हंगट की विशिष्टि	--	संख्या 1	(पृष्ठ 5, सारणी 1, स्तंभ 3) कार्बन अघिकृतन के स्थान पर “कार्बन” कर लें।	1977-01-31

इन संशोधनों की प्रतियां भारतीय मानक संस्था, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुरशाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली 110002 तथा शाखा कार्यालय, अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, बंबई, कलकत्ता, चंडीगढ़, हैदराबाद, कामपुर, मद्रास, पटना और त्रिचेंद्रम से प्राप्त की जा सकती हैं।

[सं० सी एम डी/13: 5]

(Deptt. of Civil Supplies)

INDIAN STANDARDS INSTITUTION

New Delhi, the 1980-05-22

S.O. 1732.—In pursuance of regulation 4 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution, hereby, notifies that amendment(s) to the Indian Standard(s) given in the schedule hereto annexed have been issued under the powers conferred by the sub-regulation (1) of Regulation 3 of the said Regulations.

SCHEDULE

Sl. No. and title of the Indian Standard amended	No. and Date of Gazette Notification in which the establishment of the Indian Standard was notified	No. and Date of the Amendment	Brief particulars of the Amendment	Date from which the amendment shall have effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. IS : 64—1972 Specification for Barium Sulphate Pigments for Paints.	S.O. 1290 dated 1975-04-26	No. 1 Feb. 1977	(i) Table one has been amended (ii) (Page 8, clause A-2, heading)—Substitute ‘Determination of acid soluble salts expressed as barium carbonate’ for ‘Determination of barium carbonate.’	1977-02-28

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2. IS : 226—1975 Specification for Structural Steel (standard quality).	S.O. 3279 dated 1976-09-11	No. 2 Feb. 1977	(i) (Page 6, clause 6.5, first sentence) — Substitute the following for the existing sentence: 'Bars below 28 mm may also be tested without machining'. (ii) (Page 9, Table 1)—Add the following note after Note 3 :— 'NOTE 4—In case of plates, sections and flats below 6 mm, and in case of bars below 10 mm, the tensile properties shall be occasionally checked to ensure that the properties as specified in the standard, are met with'.	1977-02-28	
3. IS : 696—1972 Code of practice for general engineering drawings.	S.O. 2939 dated 1975-09-06	No. 1 Feb. 1977	(i) Clause 5.3.1.5 has been substituted by a new one. (ii) (Page 80, clause 7.2.3.1(c) line 3)—Substitute 'FIG' for 'Fig'. (iii) (Page 81, Table 7.1, abbreviation for Pressure)—Substitute 'p' for 'P'.	1977-02-28	
4. IS : 902—1974 Specification for suction hose couplings for fire fighting purposes.	S.O. 1596 dated 1976-05-08	No. 2 Feb. 1977	Clause 4.3 has been substituted by a new one.	1977-02-28	
5. IS : 961—1975 Specification for Structural Steel (High Tensile)	S.O. 3279 dated 1976-09-11	No. 2 Feb. 1977	(i) (Page 6, clause 6.5, first sentence)—Substitute the following for the existing sentence : 'Bars below 28 mm may also be tested without machining'. (ii) (Page 10 and 11, Tables 1 and 2)—Add the following Note after Note 2 in both tables : 'NOTE 3—In case of plates, sections, flats and bars below 6 mm, the tensile properties shall be occasionally checked to ensure that the properties as specified in the standard are met with'.	1977-02-28	
6. IS : 1158—1973 Specification for Corn Flakes.	S.O. 3069 dated 1975-09-13	No. 2 Dec. 1976	(Page 4, Table 1, Sl. No. 1, Col. 3)—Delete the asterisk mark and the footnote in the table.	1976-12-31	
7. IS : 1273—1958 Specification for Leather pump buckets made from chrome tanned leather.	S.O. 620 dated 1959-03-21	No. 1 Dec. 1976	(i) [Page 2 (pages 3 and 4 of the first reprint), clause 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.4.1, 0.5, and 0-7.]—Delete these clauses and re-number '0.6' as '0.2'. (ii) Tables I and II have been substituted by new ones. (iii) Clauses 6.1, 6.2, A-1.3.3, D-2.1, F-2.2, F-2.4 and F-3.1 have been amended. (iv) (Page 7, First Reprint, Table III)—Delete the foot-note.	1976-12-31	
8. IS : 1369—1975 Dimensions of Screw Thread runouts and undercuts.	—	No. 1 Feb. 1977	(Page 2, Fig. in Table 1)—Substitute Fig. 'B' for 'Fig. 'C', and Fig. 'C' for Fig. 'B'.	1977-02-28	
9. IS : 1715—1973 Dimensions for selfholding tapers.	S.O. 2081 dated 1975-07-05	No. 2 Feb. 1977	(i) (Page 3, Table 1, second column, against 'Morse 6')—Substitute '1 : 19 : 180' for '1 : 19.189'. (ii) (Page 5, Table 2)—Add the following as Note 2 and re-number the existing 'Note' as 'Note 1' ; 'Note 2—It is allowed to increase the length cover which the tenon is turned to diameter d1, but without exceeding e'. (iii) Appendix 'A' has been substituted by a new one.	1977-02-28	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
10. IS : 1726 (Pt II)—1974 Specification for cast iron manhole covers and frames. Pt. II. specific requirements of HD Circular type.	S.O. 1596 dated 1976-05-08	No. 1 Oct. 1976	Page 4, (clause 2.2.2, line 2)—Delete the sign '+' after 'Fig. 1' and the relevant foot-note at the bottom of the page.		1976-10-31
11. IS : 1885 (Pt III/Sec. 5)—1966 Electro-technical Vocabulary Part III acoustics section 5 speech and hearing.	S.O. 2417 dated 1967-07-22	No. 1 Mar. 1977	Clauses 2.63, 2.64, 2.65, 2.66 and 2.67 have been added after clause 2.62.		1977-03-31
12. IS : 1896—1970 Specification for picking sticks for overpick cotton looms.	S.O. 3305 dated 1972-10-21	No. 2 Jan. 1977	Clause 2 has been amended		1977-01-31
13. IS : 1971—1975 Specification for hand-operated continuous single-barrel stirrup-pump.	—	No. 1 Dec. 1976	(i) (Page 7, Table 1, under col 'Material' against Sl. No. (xvi)—Substitute the following for the existing matter : 'Mild steel, cast iron, brass and gun metal'. (ii) (Page 10, clause 5.16, last sentence)—substitute the following for the existing matter : The engaged length of the thread and the length of the nipple shall be not less than 6 mm and 10 mm respectively'. (iii) Page 7, Table 1, under col 'Material', against Sl. No. (X)—Add 'Brass'.		1976-12-31
14. IS : 1977—1975 Specification for Structural Steel (Ordinary Quality)	—	No. 2 Feb. 1977	(i) (Page 6, clause 6.5, first sentence) Substitute the following for the existing sentence : Bars below 28 mm may also be tested without machining'. (ii) Clause 4.2 has been added after clause 4.1 (iii) (Page 9, Table 1 (see Amendment No. 1)—Add the following Note after Note 3 : 'NOTE 4—In case of plates, sections and flats below 6 mm and in case of bars below 10 mm, the tensile properties shall be occasionally checked to ensure that the properties as specified in the standard are met with'.		1977-02-28
15. IS : 2962—1969 Specification for structural steel(Fusion welding quality)	S.O. 918 1970-03-07	No. 3 Feb. 1977	(i) (Page 7, clause 6.5, first sentence)—Substitute the following for the existing sentence : 'Bars below 28 mm may also be tested without machining'. (ii) (Page 9, Table 1 (see also Amendment No. 2)—Add the following Note after Note 2 : NOTE 3—In case of plates, sections and flats below 6 mm, and in case of bars below 10 mm the tensile properties shall be occasionally checked to ensure that the properties as specified in the standard are met with'.		1972-02-28
16. IS - 2121—1962 Specification for fittings for aluminium and steel cored aluminium conductors for overhead power lines.	S O. 1682 dated 1963-06-22	No. 4 Feb. 1977	Clauses 6.24 and 7.1.4, have been substituted by new ones.		1977-02-28

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
17. IS : 2299—1968 Specification for steel helmets for civil defence.	S.O. 2755 dated 1968-08-10	No. 3 Feb. 1977		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Clauses 0.5, B-3.2, C-1.2, and D-1.1 1977-02-28 have been amended (ii) Existing matter of clause 10.1.2(b) have been substituted. (iii) (Page 10, clause A-1.1)—Substitute (See IS : 7692-1975*) for (*). (iv) (Page 10, foot-note)—Substitute the 1977-02-28 following for the existing foot-note : ‘*Specification for wooden headforms for testing of helmets’. (v) Table I has been substituted by a new one. (vi) (Page 11, clause B-3.3)—Delete. (vii) Clauses C-1.1 and D-2.1 have been substituted by new ones (viii) (Page 12, clause C-2.1)—Delete the first and the last sentences. (ix) (Page 12, foot-note)—Substitute the following for the existing foot-note : ‘Specification for wooden headforms for testing helmets’. (x) (Page 13, foot-note)—Substitute the following for the existing foot-note : ‘*Specification for wooden headforms for testing of helmets’. 	
18. IS : 2300—1968 Non-metal helmets for civil defence	S.O. 3453 dated 1968-09-28	No. 3 Jan. 1977		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) (Page 3, clause 0.2, fourth sentence, lines 8 to 11)—Delete. (ii) Clauses 0.6, 10.1, 10.1(a), A-1.01, B-3.2, C-1.2 and D-1.1 have been amended (iii) Clauses 3.1, 10.1.1, C-1.1, C-2.1 along with its Note and D-2.1 have been substituted by new ones. (iv) (Page 5, clause 3.1.1)—Delete. (v) (Page 5, clause 3.1.2) (see amendment 1977-01-31 No. 1)—Delete. (vi) (Page 9, clause 10.1 (b), last sentence)—Delete. (vii) Existing matters of clauses 10.1 (c) and 10.1.2 (b) have been substituted by new ones. (viii) (Page 11, foot-note)—Substitute the following for the existing foot-note : ‘*Specification for wooden headform for testing of helmets’. (ix) Table I has been substituted by a new one. (x) (Page 13, clauses B 3.3, B-3.3.1 and B.4)—Delete. (xi) (Page 13, foot-note)—Substitute the following for the existing foot-note : ‘*Specification for wooden headforms for testing of helmets’. (xii) (Page 14, clause C-1.5, line 3)—Substitute ‘mm square’ for ‘mm²’. (xiii) (Page 14, foot-note)—Substitute the following for the existing foot-note : ‘*Specification for wooden headform for testing of helmets’ 	1977-01-31

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
19. IS : 2324—1971 Dimensions for grinding Wheels (Other than Internal Grinding wheels)	S.O. 510 dated 1974-02-23	No. 1 Feb. 1977	(Page 5, Table under 2.3.1, fifth entry under 'D')—Substitute '600' for '500'.	1977-02-28	
20. IS : 2480—1973 Specification for Solid-Stem General purpose, glass thermometers.	S.O. 776 dated 1976-02-21	No. 1 Jan. 1977	Table 1 has been amended	1977-01-31	
21. IS : 2512—1963 Specification for Miners' Cap Lamp Batteries (Lead-Acid Type)	S.O. 280 dated 1964-01-25	No. 4 Feb. 1977	(i) Clauses 0.4, 5.6, 5.7, 5.8 and 6.1 have been substituted by new ones. (ii) Clauses 5.4 has been amended	1977-02-28	
22. IS : 2633—1972 Method for testing uniformity of coating of Zinc Coated articles.	S.O. 1750 dated 1975-06-07	No. 1 Dec. 1976	Clause 5 has been added after clause 4.2.3 and the subsequent clauses re-numbered accordingly.	1976-12-31	
23. IS : 2643 (Pt 1)—1975 Dimensions for pipe threads for fastening purposes Part I Basic profile and dimensions	—	No. 1 Jan. 1977	(Page 2, Table 1, col for 'Minor Diameter', against size 4)—Substitute '110.072' for '100.072'.	1977-01-31	
24. IS : 2682—1966 Specification for Chlor-dane Emulsifiable Concentrates	S.O. 2038 dated 1967-06-17	No. 2 Dec. 1976	Clause 2.3.1 has been substituted by a new one.	1976-12-31	
25. IS : 2745—1969 Specification for Firemen's Helmets.	S.O. 2110 dated 1971-05-29	No. 2 Mar. 1977	Clauses 10.1 and 10.1.2 have been amended	1977-03-31	
26. IS : 2879—1975 Specification for Mild Steel for metal Arc Welding Electrode core wire.	—	No. 1 Feb. 1977	The Ministry of Industrial Development, Govt. of India, in Gazette Notification No. S. O. 294 (E)/IDRA/29B/1/74/7 dated 16 May 1974, has allowed the various mini steel plants and electric furnace units to diversify their products and to obtain ISI licence to cover such products under ISI Certification Marks Scheme. Most of these manufacturing units will be initially making ingots (including cast billet ingots; for definition, refer to IS: 6914—1973 'Specification for carbon steel cast billet ingots for rolling into structural steel (standard quality)') or billets for further rolling into finished products. It is, therefore, felt that till such time as separate specifications are formulated for these provision should be made to include ingots and billets in this specification. The clauses in this specification which refer only to the end products shall not apply to ingots and billets.	1977-02-28	
27. IS : 3062—1974 Specification for Rocker Sprayer	—	No. 1 Nov. 1976	Clauses 5.4.2, 5.7 and 5.8.2 have been amended	1976-11-30	
28. IS : 3312—1974 Specification for Steel Shelving Cabinets (Adjustable Type)	S.O. 4697 dated 1975-11-01	No. 2 Feb 1977	(i) Clause 4.8 has been substituted by a new one. (ii) Existing matter of clause 6.1 (a) has been substituted. (iii) (Page 8, foot-notes)—Add the following foot-note at the end : 'Specification for steel tubes for furniture purposes'. (iv) (Page 10, clause 8.1.3. (c), line 6)—Substitute 'with a dull pointed instrument' for 'with a pointed instrument'.	1977-02-28	
29. IS: 3455—1971 Gauging practice for plain workpieces	S.O. 1265 dated 1974-05-25	No. 1 Dec. 1976	Clauses 11.1, 11.2 and Table 1 have been amended.	1976-12-31	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
30. IS : 3523—1974	Specification for metal Travellers for Ring Spinning Frame	S.O. 776 dated 1976-02-21	No. 1 Dec. 1976	(i) Clauses 2.1, 3.1, 3.3, and 6.3 to 6.5 have been substituted by new ones. (ii) (Page 1, clause 3.4, line 3)—Substitute '2.5mm' for '3mm'. (iii) Clauses 2.3h has been added after clause 2.2.2 . (iv) Clause 3.4 has been amended (v) (Page 3, Table 1)—Add the following Note after Note 1 and renumber the subsequent Notes accordingly : 'Note 2-In case the weight of 1000 travellers is different from those specified in col 2, the tolerance of ± 3 percent shall be applicable on the declared weight by the manufacturer.'	1976-12-31
31. IS : 3597-1966	Methods of tests for concrete pipes	S.O. 241 dated 1967-01-21	No. 1 Feb. 1977	(i) Clause 1.1 has been substituted by a new one (ii) Clause 10 has been added after clause 9.1.3	1977-02-28
32. IS : 3601-1966	Specification for steel tubes for mechanical and general engineering purposes.	—	No. 3 Jan. 1977	(i) (Page 22, Tables 20 and 21, first tube designation)—Substitute 'ERW 17 and ERW 21' for ERW 17' in both the tables. (ii) Page 24, Table 24, tube designation 'CEW 17' Add the following after tube designation 'CEW 17' under the respective columns : 'CEW 21 50'	1977-01-31
33. IS : 3652-1974	Specification for foot sprayer	—	No. 2 Jan. 1977	Clauses 5.3-2, 5.6 and 5.7.2 have been amended	1976-11-30
34. IS : 3906 (Pt I) 1974	Specification for Hand-operated Continuous knapsack sprayer Part I Piston Type	S.O. 1597 dated 1976-05-08	No. 2 Dec. 1976	(i) Clauses 5.11 5.6.1 and table 1 have been amended (ii) Clause 5.15 alongwith its note have been substituted by new ones	1976-12-31
35. IS : 3976-1975	Specification for Safety rubber-canvas boots for miners	S.O. 463 dated 1976-01-24	No. 2 Oct. 1976	Clause 4.2.8 has been amended	1976-10-31
36. IS : 4088-1966	Specification for Kusum Oil	S.O. 287 dated 1968-01-20	No. 1 Jan. 1977	Page 5, Table 1, Col 3, against item (vi) Substitute '48 to 60' for '48 to 58'.	1977-01-31
37. IS : 4759-1968	Specification for Hot-Dip Zinc coatings on structural steel and other allied products	S.O. 4599 dated 1968-12-28	No. 1 Feb. 1977	Clauses 6.2.1 and 6.3.1 have been amended	1977-02-28
38. IS : 4800 (Pt II) 1968	Specification for enamelled round winding wires Pt II maximum overall diameters	S.O. 1455 dated 1969-04-19	No. 2 Nov. 1976	(i) (Page 4, clause 3.1, line 2 (see Amendment No. 1)—Add '(See Fig. 1)' after 'Table 1'. (ii) A figure has been added after table 1.	1976-11-30
39. IS : 4927-1968	Specification for unlined flax canvas hose for fire fighting	S.O. 2330 dated 1969-06-14	No. 2 Sep. 1976	Clauses 6.1, 7.1, 9.1, 9.1.1, 9.1.2., 10.1, 10.1.1, 11.1, B-1.1 and C-1.1 have been amended	1976-09-30
40. IS : 5033-1969	Specification for telescopic aeriels for portable radio receivers	S.O. 3728 dated 1969-09-13	No. 1 Feb. 1977	(i) (Page 8, clause 6.4.4.1)—Substitute 'See Appendix B' for 'Under consideration.	1977-02-28
41. IS : 5236-1969	Specification for vodka	S.O. 436 dated Feb 1977	No. 2 Feb. 1977	(Page 4, clause 2.1, line 2)—Add the following after the words 'neutral spirit' : "Conforming to IS : 6613-1972 'Specification for neutral spirit for alcoholic drinks' or rectified spirit grade I of IS : 323-1959 'Specification for rectified spirit'."	1977-02-28

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
42. IS : 5443-1969 Technical supply conditions for reamers	S.O. 1277 dated 1977-05-27	No. 3 Feb 1977	(i) Clauses 3, 5, 5.1, 6.4 and 6.6 have been substituted by new ones (ii) (Page 5, clause 7(c) Substitute the following for the existing matter :— '(c) Material of cutting portion (HSS for high speed steel), and Note : This amendment to clause 7(c) superseeds Amendment No. 2 of May 1972.	1977-02-28	
43. IS : 5765-1970 Specification for Box, Lunch, Aluminium	S.O. 1555 dated 1972-06-24	No. 1 Mar 1977	Clauses 5.3 and 6 have been substituted by new ones.	1977-03-31	
44. IS : 5786 (Pt I) 1970 Specification for fixed Resistors Pt I Tests and General requirements	S.O. 1635 dated 1972-07-08	No. 1 Mar 1977	Clause 13 has been added after clause 12.8 and the existing 'Table 5' has been re-numbered as 'Table 6' wherever it appears in the standard	1977-03-31	
45. IS : 5878 (Pt II/Sec 1)—1970 Code of practice for construction of tunnels Part I Underground Excavation in rock Section 1 Drilling and Blasting	S.O. 3305 dated 1972-10-21	No. 1 Mar 1977	Title on first cover, pages 1 and 3 have been substituted by a new one	1977-03-31	
46. IS : 5878 (Pt II/Sec 2)—1971 Code of practice for construction of tunnels Part II Underground Excavation in rock Section 2 Ventilation, Lighting, mucking and dewatering	S.O. 886 dated 1973-03-24	No. 1 Mar 1977	(First cover page, pages 1 and 3, title) Substitute the following for the existing title : 'Indian Standard CODE OF PRACTICE FOR CONSTRUCTION OF TUNNELS CONVEYING WATER PART II UNDERGROUND EXCAVATION IN ROCK Section 2 Ventilation, Lighting, mucking and Dewatering'	1977-03-31	
47. IS : 5878 (Pt II/Sec 3)—1971 Code of practice for Construction of tunnels Part I Underground excavation in rock Section 3 Tunnelling Method for steeply inclined tunnels, shafts and underground power houses	S.O. 398 dated 1972-02-05	No. 1 Mar 1977	(First cover page, pages 1 and 3, title) Substitute the following for the existing title :— 'Indian Standard CODE OF PRACTICE FOR CONSTRUCTION OF TUNNELS CONVEYING WATER PART II UNDERGROUND EXCAVATION IN ROCK Section 3 Tunnelling method for steeply inclined tunnels, shafts and underground power hoses'	1977-03-31	
48. IS : 6079-1971 Specification for Cast Alloy Steel grinding media	S.O. 3318 dated 1972-10-21	No. 1 Feb 1977	(i) (Page 5, clause 9.1, line 1)—Substitute 'IS : 1500-1968**' for 'IS : 1586-1968 *'. (ii) (Page 5, foot-note)—Substitute the following for the existing foot-note : '** Method for Brinell hardness test for steel (first revision)'.	1977-02-28	
49. IS : 6291-1971 Specification for knife, clasp	S.O. 1853 dated 1974-07-27	No. 1 Feb 1977	(i) Clause 2 and Fig 2 have been amended (ii) Clauses 6.1.1 to 6.1.4 have been substituted by new ones (iii) Clause 3.1 has been added after clause 3	1977-02-28	
50. IS : 6453-1972 Technical supply Conditions for rolling bearings	S.O. 1853 dated 1974-07-27	No. 1 Feb 1977	Clauses 12.1 and 12.2 have been added after clause 12	1977-02-28	
51. IS : 6834 (Pt I)—1973 Specification for conveyor chain-wheels and attachments Part I Chains	—	No. 1 Dec 1976	Clause 5.1 and Table 1 have been amended	1976-12-31	
52. IS : 6864-1973 Specification for metal Marking punches	S.O. 3069 dated 1975-09-13	No. 1 Feb 1977	Clause 10 has been substituted by a new one	1977-02-28	
53. IS : 6902-1973 Specification for Steel Wire for spokes	S.O. 2558 dated 1975-08-09	No. 2 Feb 1977	(Page 4, clause 6.1, line 3) Substitute "twice" for 'six times'.	1971-02-28	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
54. IS : 6932 (Pt I)—1973 Methods of tests for building limes Part I Determination of insoluble residue, Loss on ignition, insoluble matter, silicon di- oxide, ferric and aluminium oxide, calcium oxide and magnesium oxide	S.O. 2939 dated 1975-09-06	No. 1 Dec 1976	Clause 8.2.2 has been amended		1976-12-31
55. IS : 7085-1973 Specification for polyester cotton shirting	S.O. 2939 dated 1975-09-06	No. 1 Feb 1977	Table 2 and clause 8.3 have been substituted by new one		1977-02-28
56. IS : 7087-1973 Specification for ceramic tower packings	S.O. 182 dated 1976-01-10	No. 1 Feb 1977	(i) Clause 5.6.1 has been substituted by a new one (ii) (Page 17, clause D-0.1, line 3)—Delete the word 'axial' (iii) (Page 18, clause D-1.1, line 2)—Delete the word 'axial'.		1977-02-28
57. IS : 7327-1974 Specification for granite surface plates	S.O. 1232 dated 1976-04-03	No. 2 Feb 1977	(Page 3, clause 7.4.1, line 4)—Substitute 'Grade 3'— for 'Grade 1'		1977-02-28
58. IS : 7538-1975 Specification for three-phase squirrel cage induction motors for centrifugal pumps for Agricultural application	—	No. 1 Feb 1977	A note has been added in tables 2, 4 and 6		1977-02-28
59. IS : 7593 (Pt I)—1975 Specification for Power-Operated Pneuma- tic sprayer-cum-duster Part I Knapsack Type	—	No. 1 Nov 1976	Table 1 and clause 5.8 have been amended		1976-11-30
60. IS : 7874 (Pt I)—1975 Methods of tests for animal feeds and feeding stuffs Part I General methods	—	No. 1 Feb 1977	(i) (Cover Page and Page 1—Designation)— Add the following under the designa- tion : '(Superseding IS : 1714-1960)'. (ii) (Page 3, clause 0.3)—Add the following at the end : "‘This part thus supersedes IS : 1714- 1960 ‘Methods of sampling and test for oilcakes as livestock feed’.”		1977-02-28
61. IS : 8053-1976 Specification for steel ingots and billets for the production of steel wire for the manufacture of wood screws	—	No. 1 Jan 1977	(Page 5, Table 1, Col 3)—Substitute 'Carbon' for 'Carbon Max'		1977-01-31

Copies of these amendments are available with the Indian Standard Institution, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and also from its branch offices at Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta, Chandigarh, Hyderabad, Kanpur, Madras, Patna and Trivandrum.

[No. CMD/13 : 5]

क्र० अ० 1733.—समय-समय पर संशोधित भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन विज्ञान) के विनियम 1955 के विनियम 5 के उपविनियम (1) के अनुसार भाषा संस्था की ओर से अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि भारतीय मानक जिनके बारे में नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं रद्द कर दिए गए हैं और अब उन्हें वापस मांगा जाए।

अनुसूची

क्रम	रद्द किए गए भारतीय मानक की संख्या परसंख्या और शीर्षक	राजपत्र अधिसूचना की एस० अ० संख्या और तिथि जिसमें भारतीय मानक की स्थापना छपी थी	विवरण
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	IS : 225--1969 कच्चे लोहे (कोयला) की विशिष्टि (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	भारत के राजपत्र भाग II, खंड 3, उपखण्ड (ii) दिनांक 1969-06-28 में एस० अ० 2555 दिनांक 1969-06-16 के अधीन प्रकाशित	IS : 2841—1979 विशेष कार्यों के लिए कच्चे लोहे की विशिष्टि (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण) के प्रकाशन के फलस्वरूप
2	IS : 5020-1969 हेमेटाइट कच्चे लोहे की विशिष्टि	भारत के राजपत्र भाग II, खंड 3, उपखण्ड (ii) दिनांक 1969-06-14 में एस० अ० संख्या 2330 दिनांक 1969-06-20 के अधीन प्रकाशित	

[संख्या सी एस डी/13 : 7]

S.O. 1733.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (1) of Regulation 5 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955 as amended from time to time, it is, hereby, notified that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are mentioned in the Schedule given hereafter, have been cancelled and stands withdrawn:

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. & Title of the Indian Standard Cancelled	S.O. No. & Date of the Gazette Notification in which Establishment of the Indian Standard was notified	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS : 225-1969 Specification for pig iron (charcoal) (second revision)	S.O. 2555 dated 1969-06-16 published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii) dated 1969-06-28.	Consequent upon the publication of IS : 2841-1979 Specification for pig iron for special purposes (second revision)
2.	IS : 5020-1969 Specification for hematite pig iron	S.O. 2330 dated 1969-06-20 published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii) dated 1969-06-14.	





[No. CMD/13 : 7]












नई दिल्ली, 1980-05-23












का० आ० 1734.—भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन चिह्न) विनियम 1955 के विनियम 4 के उपविनियम (1) के अनुसार भारतीय मानक संस्था की ओर से अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि जिन मानक चिह्नों के डिजाइन, उनके शाब्दिक विवरण तथा तत्सम्बन्धी भारतीय मानकों के शीर्षकों सहित नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं, वे भारतीय मानक संस्था द्वारा निर्धारित किए गए हैं।






भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन चिह्न) अधिनियम 1952 और उसके अधीन बने नियमों और विनियमों के निमित्त ये मानक चिह्न उनके सामने बर्दाश्त गई निधियों से लागू होंगे।

अनुसूची

क्रम सं०	मानक चिह्न के डिजाइन	उत्पाद/उत्पाद की श्रेणी	तत्सम्बन्धी भारतीय मानक की पदसंख्या और शीर्षक	मानक चिह्न के डिजाइन लागू होने की तिथि का शाब्दिक विवरण
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1		बिजली की केतली	IS : 367-1977 बिजली की केतलियों की विशिष्टि (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	भारतीय मानक संस्था का मोनोग्राम जिसमें "ISI" शब्द होते हैं स्तंभ (2) में दिखाई गई शीर्ष और अनुपात में तैयार किया गया है और जैसा डिजाइन में दिखाया गया है मोनोग्राम के ऊपर की ओर भारतीय मानक की पदसंख्या की गई है।
2		हथकरघे की सूती चाबरे	IS : 745-1975 हथकरघे की सूती चाबरों की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	1978-08-01
3		प्लाईवुड के लिए संश्लिष्ट राल का चेष पदार्थ (अमीनोप्लास्टिक)	IS : 848-1974 प्लाईवुड के लिए संश्लिष्ट राल के चेष पदार्थ की विशिष्टि (फेनोलिक और अमीनो-प्लास्टिक) (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	1979-03-16
4		मृत्त उबली कोमी की मिठाइयां	IS : 1008-1971 सख्त उबली कोमी की मिठाइयों की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	1980-01-01

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
5		सकरे करघों और चौड़े जूट के करघों में प्रयुक्त पिच बंधी तार की रीढ़	IS: 1552—1968 जूट के करघों में प्रयुक्त पिच बंधी तार की रीढ़ों की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	भारतीय मानक संस्था का मोनोग्राम जिसमें "ISI" शब्द होते हैं स्तंभ (2) में दिखाई गई शैली और अनुपात में तैयार किया गया है और जैसा डिजाइन में दिखाया गया है मोनोग्राम के ऊपर की ओर भारतीय मानक की पद संख्या दी गई है।	1978-02-16
6		पशु आहार पुरक के रूप में खनिज मिश्रण	IS: 1664—1968 पशु आहार पुरक के रूप में खनिज मिश्रण की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	"	1978-04-16
7		साबे केलिको करघों के लिए ताल	IS: 1794—1971 साबे केलिको करघों के लिए तालों की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	"	1979-08-16
8		लाइन पाइप	IS: 1978—1971 लाइन पाइपों की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	भारतीय मानक संस्था का मोनोग्राम जिसमें "ISI" शब्द होते हैं स्तंभ (2) में दिखाई गई शैली और अनुपातों में तैयार किया गया है और जैसा डिजाइन में दिखाया गया है मोनोग्राम के ऊपर की ओर भारतीय मानक की संख्या दी गई है और मोनोग्राम के नीचे की ओर "Yst 21" अंकित है।	1979-07-01
9		पानी के मीटर के बक्से (घरेलू प्रकार के)	IS: 2104—1962 पानी के मीटर के बक्सों (घरेलू प्रकार) की विशिष्टि	भारतीय मानक संस्था का मोनोग्राम जिसमें "ISI" शब्द होते हैं स्तंभ (2) में दिखाई गई शैली और अनुपात में तैयार किया है और जैसा डिजाइन में दिखाया गया है मोनोग्राम के ऊपर की ओर भारतीय मानक की पद संख्या दी गई है।	1979-08-01
10		खाने की तम्बाकू, जरदा पत्ती	IS: 2344—1973 खाने की तम्बाकू जरदा पत्ती की विशिष्टि	"	1978-11-16
11		खाद्य उत्पादों के अनाटो रंग	IS: 2557—1963 खाद्य उत्पादकों के अनाटो रंग की विशिष्टि	"	1979-04-01
12		चमड़े के मिटेन्स और हाथ रक्षक	IS: 2572—1975 चमड़े के मिटेन्स और हाथ रक्षकों की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	"	1979-03-01
13		यूरिया फारमालिहाइड गढ़ाई सामग्री	IS: 3389—1965 यूरिया फारमाल-डिहाइड गढ़ाई सामग्री की विशिष्टि	"	1977-08-01
14		बिस्फोट और आतिशबाजी के लिए बेरियम नाइट्रेट	IS: 4396—1967 बिस्फोट और आतिश-बाजी के लिए बेरियम नाइट्रेट की विशिष्टि	"	1978-03-16
15		कैरामेल	IS: 4467—1967 कैरामेल की विशिष्टि	"	1978-04-01

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
16.		बार्निश द्वारा चिपके काँच रेखा चढ़े तब के चालक, गोल तार वाले	IS: 4685 (भाग-1)--1968 बार्निश द्वारा चिपके काँच रेखा चढ़े तब के चालकों की विधि विधि भाग 1 गोल तार	भारतीय मानक संस्था का मोनोग्राम जिन्में "ISI" शब्द होते हैं स्तंभ (2) में दिखाई गई शैली और अनुपात में तैयार किया गया है और जैसा डिजाइन में दिखाया गया है मोनोग्राम के ऊपर की ओर भारतीय मानक की प्रवसंख्या दी गई है।	1980-01-01
17.		ग्रंथरपिक सूती, ऊती और ऊती सूती के करबों के लिए पिकिंग स्टिक	IS: 4775--1976 स्वचालित और ग्रंथरपिक सूती करबों के लिए पिकिंग स्टिकों की विधि विधि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	"	1976-11-16
18.		इंटरलाक बुनाई वाली सूती बनियान	IS: 4965 (भाग-2)--1975 इंटरलाक (ग्रंथरपिक) बुनाई वाली सूती बनियानों की विधि विधि भाग-2 बनियानों (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	"	1979-02-01
19.		कंक्रीट के तख्ताबंदी कार्य के लिए प्लार्डबुड	IS: 4990--1969 कंक्रीट के तख्ताबंदी कार्य के लिए प्लार्डबुड की विधि विधि	"	1979-05-16
20.		आटोक्लेव कृत कंक्रीट के कोशकीय षोंके	IS: 5482--1969 आटोक्लेवकृत कंक्रीट के कोशकीय षोंकों की विधि विधि	"	1977-11-01
21.		टेलिविजन (टी.वी.) एरियल के फीडर केबल	IS: 5862--1970 टेलिविजन (टी.वी.) एरियल के फीडर केबलों की विधि विधि	"	1979-01-16
22.		स्वचल गाड़ियों के डी.सी. जेनरेटरों (डाइनेमो) के रेग्युलेटर	IS: 5977--1971 स्वचल गाड़ियों के डी.सी. जेनरेटरों (डाइनेमो) के रेग्युलेटरों की विधि विधि	"	1978-11-01
23.		आटोक्लेवकृत प्रबलित कोशकीय कंक्रीट के छत की सिल्लिया	IS: 6073--1971 आटोक्लेवकृत प्रबलित कोशकीय कंक्रीट के छत के सिल्लियों की विधि विधि	"	1977-11-01
24.		गति और रिग कताई क्रमों के लिए नोज-बार	IS: 6686--1972 गति और रिग कताई क्रमों के लिए नोज-बार की विधि विधि	"	1978-11-01
25.		पॉलिएस्टर सूती कमीज के कपड़े	IS: 7085--1973 पॉलिएस्टर सूती कमीज के कपड़ों की विधि विधि	"	1979-04-01
26.		1100 बोल्ड और 3.3 कि० बोल्ड से 33 कि० बोल्ड तक की कार्यकारी बोल्डता के लिए त्रसलिक वाले पॉलीइथाइलीन रोधित पीवीसी खोलवार केबल	1. IS: 7098 (भाग 1)--1977 त्रसलिक वाले पॉलीइथाइलीन रोधित पीवीसी खोलवार केबलों की विधि विधि भाग 1, 1100 बोल्ड तक की कार्यकारी बोल्डता के लिए, और 2. IS: 7098 (भाग 2)--1973 त्रसलिक वाले पॉलीइथाइलीन रोधित पीवीसी खोलवार केबलों की विधि विधि भाग 2, 3.3 किबोल्ड से 33 किबोल्ड तक की कार्यकारी बोल्डता के लिए	"	1979-05-01

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
27		वेल्डकृत अलुम काब्रोन इस्पात के घुलित एसीटिलीन गैस मिलिडर	IS : 7312—1974 वेल्डकृत अलुम काब्रोन इस्पात के घुलित एसीटिलीन गैस मिलिडरों की विधि	भारतीय मानक संस्था का मोनोग्राम जिसमें 'ISI' शब्द होते हैं स्तंभ (2) में दिखाई गई शैली और अनुपात में तैयार किया गया है और जैसा डिजाइन में दिखाया गया है मोनोग्राम के ऊपर की ओर भारतीय मानक की पब्लिकेशन की गई है।	1979-04-01
28		मोटर वाहनों के लिए सीमा श्रम संग्राही बैटरियां	IS : 7372—1974 मोटर वाहनों के लिए सीमा श्रम संग्राही बैटरियों की विधि	"	1977-10-16
29		प्लेड का कपड़ा	IS : 7610—(भाग 4 और 5)—1976 मशीनरी के ऊनी कपड़ों की विधि भाग 4 और 5 प्लेड कपड़ा और लैपिंग कपड़ा	भारतीय मानक संस्था का मोनोग्राम जिसमें 'ISI' शब्द होते हैं स्तंभ (2) में दिखाई गई शैली और अनुपात में तैयार किया गया है और जैसा डिजाइन में दिखाया गया है मोनोग्राम के ऊपर की ओर भारतीय मानक की पब्लिकेशन की गई है और मोनोग्राम के नीचे की ओर अंग्रेजी में 'Part IV' लिखा गया है।	1980-02-16
30		बाल के लिए बनावटी पत्थर	IS : 8019—1976 बालों के लिए बनावटी पत्थरों की विधि	भारतीय मानक संस्था का मोनोग्राम जिसमें 'ISI' शब्द होते हैं स्तंभ (2) में दिखाई गई शैली और अनुपात में तैयार किया गया है और जैसा डिजाइन में दिखाया गया है मोनोग्राम के ऊपर की ओर भारतीय मानक की पब्लिकेशन की गई है।	1980-01-16
31		घरेलू उपयोग के लिए स्वचाल लाइन वोल्टता संशोधक (स्टैप टाइप)	IS : 8448—1977 घरेलू उपयोग के लिए स्वचाल लाइन वोल्टता संशोधक (स्टैप टाइप) की विधि	"	1979-06-10



[सं सी एम डी/13 : 9]













New Delhi, the 1980-05-23













S. O. 1734.—In pursuance of sub-rule (1) of rule 4 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Rules, 1955 the Indian Standards Institution, hereby, notifies that the Standard Mark(s) design(s) of which together with the verbal description of the Design(s) and title(s) of the relevant Indian Standard(s) are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, have been specified.






These Standard Mark(s) for the purpose of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952 and the Rules and Regulations framed thereunder, shall come into force with effect from :—

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Design of the Standard Mark	Product/Class of Product	No. and Title of the Relevant Indian Standard	Verbal description of the Design of the Standard Mark	Date of Effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.		Electric kettles	IS : 367-1977 Specification for electric kettles (second revision)	The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution, consisting of letters 'ISI', drawn in the exact style and relative proportions as indicated in Col (2); the number of the Indian Standard being superscribed on the top side of the monogram as indicated in the design.	1979-02-16
2.		Handloom cotton bed sheets.	IS : 745-1975 Specification for handloom bed sheets. (first revision)	-do-	1978-08-01

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
3.		Synthetic resin adhesive for plywood (aminoplastic).	IS : 848-1974 Specification for synthetic resin adhesive for plywood (phenolic and aminoplastic) (first revision)	The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution, consisting of letters 'ISI', drawn in the exact style and relative proportions as indicated in Col. (2); the number of the Indian Standard being superscribed on the top side of the monogram as indicated in the design.	1979-03-16
4.		Hard boiled sugar confectionery	IS : 1008-1971 Specification for hard boiled sugar confectionery (first revision)	-do-	1980-01-01
5.		Pitch-bound wire reeds for use in narrow looms and broad jute looms	IS : 1552-1968 Specification for pitch-bound wire reeds for use in jute looms (first revision)	-do-	1978-02-16
6.		Mineral mixtures for supplementing cattle feeds	IS : 1664-1968 Specification for mineral mixtures for supplementing cattle feeds. (first revision)	-do-	1978-04-16
7.		Shuttles for plain calico looms	IS : 1974-1971 Specification for shuttles for plain calico looms (first revision)	-do-	1979-08-16
8.		Line pipes	IS : 1978-1971 Specification for line pipes (first revision)	The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution, consisting of letters 'ISI', drawn in the exact style and relative proportions as indicated in Col. (2); the number of the Indian Standard being superscribed on the top side and the words 'yst21' being subscribed under the bottom side of the monogram as indicated in the design.	1979-07-01
9.		Water meter boxes (domestic type)	IS : 2104-1962 Specification for water meter boxes (domestic type)	The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution, consisting of letters 'ISI', drawn in the exact style and relative proportions as indicated in Col. (2); the number of the Indian Standard being superscribed on the top side of the monogram as indicated in the design.	1979-08-01
10.		Chewing tobacco, ZARDA flake type	IS : 2344-1973 Specification for chewing tobacco, ZARDA, flake type	-do-	1978-11-16
11.		Annatto Colour for food products	IS : 2557-1963 Specification for annatto colour for food products	-do-	1979-04-01
12.		Leather gauntlets and mittens	IS : 2573-1975 Specification for leather gauntlets and mittens (first revision)	-do-	1979-03-01
13.		Urea-formaldehyde moulding materials	IS : 3389-1965 Specification for urea-formaldehyde moulding materials	-do-	1977-08-01
14.		Barium nitrate for explosive and pyrotechnic compositions	IS : 4396-1967 Specification for barium nitrate for explosive and pyrotechnic compositions	-do-	1978-03-16

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
15.		Caramel	IS : 4467-1967 Specification for caramel	The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution, consisting of letters 'ISI', drawn in the exact style and realtive proportions as indicated in Col. (2); the number of the Indian Standard being superscribed on the top side of the monogram as indicated in the design.	1973-04-01
16.		Varnish bonded glass-fibre covered copper conductors, round wires	IS : 4685 (Part-I) -1968 Specification for varnish bonded glass-fibre covered copper conductors : Part-I Round wires	-do-	1980-01-01
17.		Picking sticks for underpick cotton, woolen and worsted looms	IS : 4775-1976 Specification for picking sticks for automatic and underpick cotton looms (first revision)	-do-	1976-11-15
18.		Interlock knitted cotton vests	IS : 4965 (Part II)-1975 Specification for interlock-knitted cotton vests : Part II Vests (first revision)	-do-	1979-02-01
19.		Plywood for concrete shuttering work	IS : 4990-1969 Specification for plywood for concrete shuttering work	-do-	1979-05-16
20.		Autoclaved cellular concrete blocks	IS : 5482-1969 Specification for autoclaved cellular concrete blocks	-do-	1977-11-01
21.		TV aerial feeder cables	IS : 5662-1970 Specification for TV aerial feeder cables	-do-	1979-01-16
22.		Regulators for automobile dc generators (dynamos)	IS : 5977-1971 Specification for regulators for automobile de-generators (dynamos)	-do-	1978-11-01
23.		Autoclaved reinforced cellular concrete roof slabs	IS : 6073-1971 Specification for autoclaved reinforced cellular concrete floor and roof slabs	-do-	1977-11-01
24.		Nose bars for speed and ring spinning frames	IS : 6686-1972 Specification for nose bars for speed and ring spinning frames	-do-	1978-11-01
25.		Polyster cotton shirting	IS : 7085-1973 Specification for polyester cotton shirting	-do-	1979-04-01
26.		Cross linked polyethylene insulated PVC sheathed cables for working voltages up to and including 1100 volts and from 3.3 kV up to and including 33 kV	(i) IS : 7098 (Part I)—1977 Specification for cross linked polyethylene insulated PVC sheathed cables : Part I for working voltages up to and including 1100 volts and (ii) IS : 7098 (Part II)-1973 Specification for cross linked polyethylene insulated PVC sheathed cables : Part II For working voltages from 3.3 kV up to and including 33 kV.	-do-	1979-05-01

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(5)
27		Welded low carbon steel dissolved acetylene gas cylinders	IS : 7312 --1974 Specification for welded low carbon steel dissolved acetylene gas cylinders	The monogram of the Indian Standard Institution, consisting of letters 'ISI', drawn in the exact style and relative proportions as indicated in Col. (2); the number of the Indian Standard being superscribed on the top side of the monogram as indicated in the design.	1978-03-01
3		Lead acid storage batteries for motor vehicles	IS : 7372—1974 Specification for lead-acid storage batteries for motor vehicles	do	1977-10-16
29		Plaiding cloth	IS : 7610 (Part IV & V)—1976 Specification for machinery fabrics, wool : Part IV and V Plaiding cloth, lapping cloth	The monogram of the Indian Standard Institution, consisting of letters 'ISI', drawn in the exact style and relative proportions as indicated in Col. (2); the number of the Indian Standard being superscribed on the top side and the 'PART IV', being subscribed under the bottom side of the monogram as indicated in the design.	1980-02-16
30		Dental artificial stone	IS : 8019—1976 Specification for dental artificial stone	The monogram of the Indian Standard Institution, consisting of letters 'ISI' drawn in exact style and relative proportions as indicated in Col. (2); the number of the Indian Standard being superscribed on the top side of the monogram as indicated in the design.	1980-01-16
31		Automatic line voltage corrector (step type) for domestic use	IS : 8448—1977 Specification for automatic line voltage correctors (step type) for domestic use.	do	1979-06-01

[No. CMD/13 : 9]

नई दिल्ली, 1980-06-10

क्रा०आ० 1735 --समय-समय पर संशोधित भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन चिह्न) के विनियम 1955 के विनियम 14 के उपविनियम (4) के अनुसार भारतीय मानक संस्था की ओर से अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि लाइसेंस संख्या सी०एम०/एल०-7821 जिसके अन्तर्गत नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं, उत्पाद को लाइसेंस संख्या सी०एम०/एल०-7820 में सम्मिलित कर देने के कारण 79-07-01 से रद्द कर दिया गया है।

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	लाइसेंस संख्या और तिथि	लाइसेंसधारी का नाम और पता	रद्द किए गए लाइसेंस के अधीन वस्तु/प्रक्रिया	सम्बन्धित भारतीय मानक
1.	सी०एम०/एल०-7821 79-06-22	मेसर्स बाली जूट क० लि०, (मिल संख्या 1) 58, स्कॉट केर, रोड, बाली, हावड़ा, (पश्चिम बंगाल)	टाट के बोरे	SI : 3790--1971 टाट के बोरे की विशिष्ट (पहला पुनरीक्षण)

[स० सीएमई/55:7821]

ए० पी० बनर्जी, अपर महानिदेशक

New Delhi, the 1980-06-10

S. O. 1735.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (4) of regulation 14 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations 1955 as amended from time to time, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that Licence No. CM/L 7821 particulars of which are given below has/have been cancelled with effect from 79-07-01 on account of/due to inclusion of the product in their licence No. CM/L-7820.

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licence No. and Date	Name and Address of the Licensee	Article/ Process covered by the Licensees cancelled	Relevant Indian Standards
1.	CM/L-7821 79-06-22	M/s. Bally Jute Co. Ltd., (Mill No. 1), 58 Scott Kerr Road, Bally, Howrah, (West Bengal)	Hessian Bags	IS : 3790-1971 Specification for Hessian Bags (First Revision)

[No. CMD/55 : 7821]

A. P. BANERJI, Addl. Director General

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय

(पेट्रोलियम विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 13 जून, 1980

का० आ० 1736—सरकारी स्थानों (अनधिकृत अधिभोगियों की बखली) नियम, 1971 के नियम 6 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा निर्देश देती है कि सरकारी स्थानों (अनधिकृत अधिभोगियों की बखली) अधिनियम, 1971 (1971 का 40) के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक कार्यवाही को, जो इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन के सम्पदा अधिकारी श्री बी० एस० 18कारा के पास बकाया है, उनके स्थानान्तरण हो जाने के कारण उक्त अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत अधिकारिता समाप्त हो जाने से निवृत्ति के लिए श्री ए० आर० रामामूर्ति, सम्पदा अधिकारी, जिन्हें पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय (पेट्रोलियम विभाग) की दिनांक 29 जनवरी, 1977 के का० आ० सं० 613 के अन्तर्गत ऐसी कार्यवाही करने का अधिकार होगा, को स्थानान्तरित किया गया है।

2. श्री ए० आर० रामामूर्ति मामले पर कार्यवाही या तो बुद्धिमान शुरू करें या उसी प्वाइंट से आगे कार्यवाही करें जहाँ से उन्हें मामला स्थानान्तरित किया गया था।

[सं० पी०-29023/16/78-आई०ओ०सी०]

एन० के० साहा, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

(Department of Petroleum)

New Delhi, the 13th June, 1980

S.O. 1736.—In pursuance of rule 6 of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Rules, 1971, the Central Government hereby directs that every proceeding under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 (40 of 1971), pending before Shri B. S. Chhikara, Estate Officer of the Indian Oil Corporation shall, on his ceasing to have the jurisdiction to conduct proceedings under the said Act by reason of his transfer, stand transferred to, and for disposal by, Shri A. R. Ramamurthy, Estate Officer having jurisdiction to conduct such proceedings under the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum (Department of Petroleum) No. S.O. 613, dated the 29th January, 1977.

2. Shri A. R. Ramamurthy may, either re-start the proceeding or proceed from the point at which it was transferred.

[No. P-29023/16/78-IOC]

N. K. SAHA, Under Secy.

ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 12 जून, 1980

का० आ० 1737.—कपास श्रेणीकरण और चिह्नकन (संशोधन) नियम, 1979 का एक प्रारूप, कृषि उपज (श्रेणीकरण और चिह्नकन) अधिनियम, 1937 (1937 का 1) की धारा 3 द्वारा यथा अपेक्षित धारण सरकार के कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय (ग्रामीण विकास विभाग) की अधिसूचना सं० का० आ० 2240, तारीख 17 जून, 1979 के साथ भारत के राजपत्र, भाग 2, खण्ड 3, उपखण्ड (ii), तारीख 30 जून, 1979 के पृष्ठ 1929 पर प्रकाशित किया गया था, जिसमें उक्त अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से पैनलीस दिन की अवधि के अवधान के पूर्व उन सभी व्यक्तियों से आपत्तियाँ और सुझाव मांगे गए थे, जिनके उम्मेद प्रभावित होने की संभावना है।

और उक्त राजपत्र की प्रतियाँ 6 जून, 1979 को जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थीं।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को जवता से उक्त प्रारूप की बाबत कोई आपत्ति या सुझाव प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं;

अतः, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए निम्नलिखित नियम बनाती है, अर्थात् :

1. (1) इन नियमों का संक्षिप्त नाम कपास श्रेणीकरण और चिह्नकन (संशोधन) नियम, 1980 है।

(2) ये राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होंगे।

2. कपास श्रेणीकरण और चिह्नकन नियम, 1971 की अनुसूची 1 में प्रविष्टि 71 के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियाँ अंतर्स्थापित की जाएंगी अर्थात् :—

"72. एस ग्राटी-1	80. सुविन
73. डी एच आई-286	81. सी बी एस 156
74. ए के एच-4	82. एच 655
75. मैसूर विजय	83. एच 777
76. भाग्य	84. प्रमुख
77. एस सी यू-6	85. एस एच 131
78. के-7	86. लोहित
79. के-8	87. श्यामली"

[सं० एफ० 10-1/79-ए० एम०]

MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

New Delhi, the 12th June, 1980

S.O. 1737.—Whereas a draft of the Cotton Grading and Marking (Amendment) Rules, 1979, was published, as required by section 3 of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act 1937 (1 of 1937), at page 1929 of the Gazette of India, Part II-Section 3-Sub-Section (ii), dated the 30th June, 1979 with the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (Department of Rural Development), No. S.O. 2240, dated the 11th June, 1979, inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby before the expiry of the period of fortyfive days from the date of publication of the said notification in the official Gazette.

And whereas the copies of the said Gazette were made available to the public on the 6th July 1979;

And whereas no objections or suggestions have been received from the public in respect of the said draft by the Central Government;

Now, therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the said Act the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, namely :—

1. (1) These rules may be called the Cotton Grading and Marking (Amendment) Rules, 1980.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In Schedule I to the Cotton Grading and Marking Rules, 1971, after entry 71, the following entries shall be inserted, namely :—

"72. SRT-1
73. DHY-286
74. AKH-4
75. Mysore Vijaya
76. Bhagya
77. MCU-6
78. K-7
79. K-8
80. Suvin
81. CBS-156
82. H-655
83. H-777
84. Pramukh
85. SH-131
86. Lohit
87. Shyamlee."

[NO. F. 10-1/79-AM]

का० आ० 1738.—बी श्रेणीकरण और चिह्नान्कन नियम, 1938 में और संशोधन करने के लिए उन कतिपय नियमों का निम्नलिखित प्रारूप जिन्हें केन्द्रीय सरकार कृषि उपज (श्रेणीकरण और चिह्नान्कन) अधिनियम, 1937 (1937 का 1) की धारा 3 द्वारा प्रवस शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए बनाना चाहती है, उक्त धारा द्वारा अपेक्षित रूप में उन सभी व्यक्तियों की जानकारी के लिए प्रकाशित किया जा रहा है, जिनके उनमें प्रभावित होने की संभावना है और इसके द्वारा यह सूचना दी जाती है कि उक्त प्रारूप पर इस अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित होने की तारीख से पैंतालिस दिन की अवधि के अवसान पर या उसके पश्चात् विचार किया जाएगा।

ऊपर विनिर्दिष्ट अवधि से पूर्व उक्त प्रारूप की बाबत जो भी आपत्ति या सुझाव किसी व्यक्ति से प्राप्त होगा, केन्द्रीय सरकार उस पर विचार करेगी

नियमों का प्रारूप

1. (1) इन नियमों का नाम बी श्रेणीकरण और चिह्नान्कन (संशोधन) नियम 1980 है।

(2) ये ----- को प्रयुक्त होंगे।

2. बी श्रेणीकरण और चिह्नान्कन नियम, 1938 में, नियम 5 के उपनियम (1) और उसके परन्तुक के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित उपनियम रखे जाएंगे, अर्थात् :—

“(1) बी के प्रत्येक मुहर बन्द पात्र पर श्रेणीकरण अधिधान चिह्न सुरक्षित रूप से चिपकाया जाएगा ;

परन्तु यदि भारत सरकार के कृषि विपणन सलाहकार का समाधान हो जाता है कि किसी व्यक्ति द्वारा किसी परिष्करण में स्वचालित भरण और पैकिंग मशीन की सहायता से पैक किए गए बी की खालिटी नियम 3 के उपबंधों के अनुसार है और इस उपनियम के अधीन श्रेणी अधिधान चिह्न चिपकाने की अपेक्षा से ऐसे व्यक्ति को अनावश्यक कठिनाई हो सकती है तो उक्त कृषि विपणन सलाहकार लिखित आदेश द्वारा ऐसे व्यक्ति को यह अनुज्ञा दे सकता है कि वह उसके द्वारा पैक किए गए बी के पात्रों पर एगमार्क लेबल के स्थान पर स्पष्ट रूप से प्रतिकृति के रूप में साधारण श्रेणीकरण और चिह्नान्कन नियम 1937 के अधीन उसे जारी किए गए प्राधिकार की संख्या, “एगमार्क” शब्द और बी की श्रेणी मुद्रित करा दे :

परन्तु यह और कि प्रतिकृति का उपयोग करने की प्रक्रिया ऐसी नीति में होगी, जिसे उक्त कृषि विपणन सलाहकार निदिष्ट करे।

(1क) उन मामलों में, जिनमें पात्र पूर्वोक्त रूप में मुद्रित किए गए हैं, यह समझा जाएगा कि उस व्यक्ति ने उपनियम (1) के उपबंधों का पालन किया है।

(1ख) प्रत्येक पात्र पर श्रेणी अधिधान चिह्न भारत सरकार के कृषि विपणन सलाहकार द्वारा अनुमोदित नीति से सुरक्षित रूप से चिपकाया जाएगा।

(1ग) श्रेणी अधिधान चिह्न के अतिरिक्त प्रत्येक पात्र पर निम्नलिखित विशेषण स्पष्टतः और ऐसी नीति से अंकित की जाएंगी जो समय समय पर भारत सरकार के कृषि विपणन सलाहकार द्वारा विनिर्दिष्ट की जाए, अर्थात् :—

(i) पैककर्ता का नाम

(ii) पैकिंग स्थल

(iii) मेल्ट सं०

(iv) पैकिंग की तारीख

(v) शुद्ध भार

(1घ) पैक करते समय किसी पात्र में भरे हुए बी का शुद्ध भार निम्नलिखित मानक पैकेजों में होगा अर्थात् :—(i) 200 ग्राम और 500 ग्राम कांच की बोतलों में या टिनों में (ii) 1 कि०, 2 कि०, 5 कि० और तत्पश्चात् 5 कि० के गुणकों में, टिनों में।”

[सं० एफ० 10-11/79-ए० एम०]

के० एल० गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

S.O. 1738.—The following draft of certain rules further to amend the Ghee Grading and Marking Rules 1938, which the Central Government proposes to make, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937 (1 of 1937), is hereby published as required by the said section, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the expiry of a period of forty-five days from the date on which this notification is published in the Official Gazette.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the period specified above will be considered by the Central Government.

DRAFT RULES

1. (1) These rules may be called the Ghee Grading and Marking (Amendment) Rules 1980.

(2) They shall come into force on.....

2. In the Ghee Grading and Marking Rules, 1938, for sub-rule (1) of rule 5, and the proviso thereto the following sub-rules shall be substituted namely :—

“(1) The grade designation mark shall be securely affixed to each sealed container of ghee :

Provided that if the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India is satisfied that the quality of ghee packed by any person in any refinery with the aid of automatic filling and packing machines conforms to the provisions of rule 3 and that the requirement of affixture of the grade designation mark under this sub-rule may cause undue hardship to such person, the said Agricultural Marketing Adviser may, by order, in writing permit such person to print the number of the Certificate of Authorisation issued to him under the General grading and Marking Rules 1937, the word “AGMARK” and the grade of the ghee on the containers of ghee packed by him prominently in the form of replica of lieu of Agmark labels.

Provided further that the procedure to use replica shall be in the manner as may be directed by the said Agricultural Marketing Adviser.

(1A) In cases where the containers had been printed as aforesaid, such person shall be deemed to have complied with the provisions of this sub-rule (1).

(1B) The grade designation mark shall be securely affixed to each container in a manner approved by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India.

(1C) In addition to the grade designation mark, each container shall be clearly marked with the following particulars, and in such manner as may from time to time be specified by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India, namely :—

(i) Name of Packer.

(ii) Place of Packing.

(iii) Melt No.

(iv) Date of Packing.

(v) Net weight.

(1D) Net weight of ghee contained in a container at the time of packing shall be in the following standard packages namely :—(i) 200 gms., and 500 gms., in case of glass bottles or tins (ii) 1 Kg., 2 Kgs., 5 Kgs., and thereafter in multiples of 5 Kgs. in tins”.

[No. F. 10/11/79-AM]

K. L. GUPTA, Under Secy.

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय

(नौवहन पक्ष)

नई दिल्ली, 6 जून, 1980

का०आ० 1739—केन्द्रीय सरकार वाणिज्य नौवहन अधिनियम 1958 (1958 का 44) की धारा 361 द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए एर्नाकुलम के चीफ जूडिशियल मजिस्ट्रेट को अधिकार देती है कि वह उक्त अधिनियम के भाग XII के तहत केरल शिपिंग कारपोरेशन कीचिन के एम० वी० "कैराली" नामक जहाज की औपचारिक जांच करें। अनुमान है कि यह जहाज जिसमें 51 व्यक्ति सवार थे 3 मार्च, 1979 को या इसके आसपास किसी अन्य तारीख को अरब सागर में डूब गया था।

[फा० सं० 6-एम एस सी (16)/79-एम ए]

कृष्ण लाल, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT

(Transport Wing)

New Delhi, the 6th June, 1980

S.O. 1739.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 361 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1958 (44 of 1958), the Central Government hereby empowers the Chief Judicial Magistrate of Ernakulam to make formal investigation under Part XII of the said Act into the supposed loss of M.V. 'Kairali' (an Indian Ship belonging to the Kerala Shipping Corporation, Cochin) with 51 persons on board in the Arabian Sea on or about the 3rd July, 1979.

[F. No. 6-MS(16)/79-MA]

K. LALL, Under Secy.

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 16 जून, 1980

का०आ० 1740.—केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा उस समयावधि को, जिसके कि अवर-अवर भारत सरकार के पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं० ए० वी० 15013/15/79-ए, दिनांक 21 अगस्त, 1979 द्वारा नियुक्त की गयी जांच अदालत को उपर्युक्त अधिसूचना में निदिष्ट मामलों की जांच पूरी करने तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने की प्राप्ति थी, और आगे बढ़ाकर 31 अगस्त, 1980 करती है।

[फा० सं० ए० वी० 15013/15/79-ए]

ई० एल० ट्रेसलर, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION

New Delhi, the 16th June, 1980

S.O. 1740.—The Central Government hereby further extends upto the 31st August 1980, the period of time within which the Court of Inquiry appointed by the Government of India in the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation vide Notification No. Av. 15013/15/79-A dated 21st August, 1979 will be expected to complete its inquiry into the matters specified in the Notification mentioned above, and report to the Central Government.

[F. No. Av. 15013/15/79-A]

E. L. TRESSLOR, Under Secy.

संचार मंत्रालय

(डाक तार बोर्ड)

नई दिल्ली, 12 जून, 1980

का०आ० 1741—राष्ट्रपति, केन्द्रीय सिविल सेवा (वर्गीकरण, नियंत्रण और अपील) नियम, 1965 के नियम 34 के साथ पठित नियम 9 के उपनियम (2), नियम 12 के उपनियम (2) के खण्ड (ख) और नियम 24 के उपनियम (1) द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, भारत सरकार के संचार मंत्रालय (डाक तार) की अधिसूचना सं० का० नि० आ० 620, तारीख 28 फरवरी, 1957 में निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करते हैं, अर्थात् :—

उक्त अधिसूचना की अनुसूची में, "भाग II-साधारण सिविल सेवा, वर्ग III" में "डाक और रेल डाक सेवा प्रभागीय और उप प्रभागीय कार्यालय" शीर्षक के अधीन स्तंभ 1 में निम्नलिखित "डाक घर निरीक्षक; रेल डाक सेवा निरीक्षक, उच्चतर और निम्नतर जूनियर श्रेणियों में लिपिकवर्गीय कर्मचारिवृन्द" शब्दों और स्तंभ 2 से 5 तक में उसमें संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित अंतःस्थापित किया जाएगा :—

1	2	3	4	5
कनिष्ठ इजीनियर (सिविल)	डाक सेवा निदेशक क्षेत्रीय डाक सेवा निदेशक ज्येष्ठ डाकघर अधीक्षक डाकघर अधीक्षक	सभी	(i) से (iv) तक	सकिल का प्रधान क्षेत्रीय डाक सेवा निदेशक

[सं० 154/13/78-डि० II]

के० एल० कपूर, महायक महानिदेशक (डि० II)

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

(P & T Board)

New Delhi, the 12th June 1980

S. O. 1741.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 9, clause (b) of sub-rule (2) of rule 12 and sub-rule (1) of rule 24 read with rule 34, of the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965, the President hereby makes the following further amendments in the notification of the Govt. of India in the Ministry of Communications (Posts and Telegraphs) No. S. R. O. 620, dated the 28th February, 1957, namely :—

In the Schedule to the said notification in Part-II, of the General Civil Services, Class III, under the heading, "Postal and Railway Mail Service, Divisional and Sub-Divisional Offices", after Posts of "Inspector of Post Offices; Inspector of Railway Mail Service; Ministerial Staff in Higher and Lower Selection Grades" specified in column 1, and the entries relating thereto in columns 2 to 5, the following shall be inserted, namely :—

1	2	3	4	5
Junior Engineer (Civil)	Director, Postal Services, Regional Director, Postal Services. Senior Supdt. of Post Offices, Superintendent of Post Offices.	All	(i) to (iv)	Head of Circle. Director of Postal Services; Regional Director of Postal Services.

[No. 154/13/78-Disc. II]

K. L. KAPUR, Asstt. Director Genl (Disc. II)

नई दिल्ली, 17 जून, 1980

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

ORDER

New Delhi, the 7th June, 1980

का० आ० 1742.—स्थायी आदेश संख्या 627, दिनांक 8 मार्च, 1960 द्वारा लागू किए गए भारतीय तार नियम, 1951 के नियम 434 के खंड III के पैरा (क) के अनुसार डाक-तार महानिदेशक ने अत्माकुर, बोलीकुन्ता मीजूकोंडा व पेडपेंड्याल टेलीफोन केन्द्रों में दिनांक 1-7-80 से प्रमाणित दर प्रणाली लागू करने का निश्चय किया है।

[सं० 5-6/80-पी० एच० बी०]

New Delhi, the 17th June, 1980

S.O. 1742.—In pursuance of para (a) of Section III of Rule 434 of Indian Telegraph Rules 1951, as introduced by S.O. No. 627 dated 8th March, 1960 the Director General Posts and Telegraphs hereby specifies 1-7-1980 as the date on which the Measured Rate System will be introduced in Atmakur Bollikunta, Geejukonda & Peddapendyal Telephone Exchanges, Andhra Pradesh Circle.

[No. 5-6/80-PHB]

का० आ० 1743.—स्थायी आदेश संख्या 627, दिनांक 8 मार्च, 1960 द्वारा लागू किए गए भारतीय डाक-तार नियम, 1951 के नियम 434 के खण्ड III के पैरा (क) के अनुसार डाक-तार महानिदेशक ने श्रीकालाहस्ती, अत्मासूर अत्मानपल्ली, बुचोनयुकीन्द्रगा, मुचीबोलु, पुष्टी व तेनकयाथोपु टेलीफोन केन्द्रों में दिनांक 1-7-80 से प्रमाणित दर प्रणाली लागू करने का निश्चय किया है।

[सं० 5-6/80-पी० एच० बी०]

ह/- अटर्नीय,
महायुक्त महानिदेशक (पी० एच० बी०)

S.O. 1743.—In pursuance of para (a) of Section II of Rule 434 of Indian Telegraph Rules 1951, as introduced by S.O. No. 627 dated 8th March, 1960, the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs, hereby specifies 1-7-1980 as the date on which the Measured Rate System will be introduced in Srikalahasti, Alattur, Brahmanapalli, Buchinayukandriga, Muchovolu, Pudi & Tenkayathopu Telephone Exchanges Andhra Pradesh Circle.

[No. 5-6/80-PHB]

Sd./- Illegible

Asstt. Director General (PHB)

अम संवालय

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 7 जून, 1980

का० आ० 1744.—केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि इससे उपाय्य अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट विषय के बारे में स्टेट बैंक आफ हैदराबाद के प्रबन्धनतंत्र से सम्बद्ध एक औद्योगिक विवाद नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच विद्यमान है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त विवाद को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करना वांछनीय समझती है;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 7क और धारा 10 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (घ) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए, एक औद्योगिक अधिकरण गठित करती है जिसके पीठासीन अधिकारी श्री जी० सवासिब रेड्डी होंगे, जिनका मुख्यालय हैदराबाद में होगा और उक्त विवाद को उक्त अधिकरण को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करती है।

अनुसूची

“क्या स्टेट बैंक आफ हैदराबाद, क्षेत्र VIII प्रबन्धनतंत्र की श्री आर० के० बेसाई, ब्रांच सेक्रेटरी को तयारोरे से देवदुर्ग ब्रांच को स्थानान्तरित करने की कार्यवाही न्यायोचित है? यदि नहीं, तो कर्मकार किस अनुसूची के हकदार है?”

[सं० एल० 12012/72/79-डी. II (ए)]

S.O. 1744.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the management of State Bank of Hyderabad and their workmen in respect of the matter specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7A and clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby constitutes an Industrial Tribunal of which Shri G. Sadasiva Reddy shall be the Presiding Officer, with headquarters at Hyderabad and refers the said dispute for adjudication to the said Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of State Bank of Hyderabad, Region VIII in transferring Shri R. K. Desai, Branch Secretary from Tavargere to Deodurg Branch is justified? If not to what relief the workman is entitled?”

[No. L-12012/72/79-D.II(A)]

New Delhi, the 13th June, 1980

S.O. 1745.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government constituted Industrial Tribunal No. 3, Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of State Bank of India and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 7th June, 1980.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT NO. 3, DHANBAD

Reference No. 49 of 1978

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of State Bank of India (Bihar State) Patna.

AND

Their workman represented by the State Bank of India Employees Union (Bihar State).

APPEARANCES :

For the Employers—Shri S. N. Goyal, Personnel Manager, S.B.I. Patna.

For the Workman—Shri G. K. Verma, Secretary, S.B.I. Employees Union (Bihar State).

INDUSTRY : Bank.

STATE : Bihar.

Dated, the 30th May, 1980

AWARD

The Government of India in the Ministry of Labour in exercise of the powers conferred on them u/s 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 14 of 1947 have referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication as per their Order No. L-12011/48/78-D.II.A, dated 21st/24th October, 1978.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the demand of the workmen of the State Bank of India represented by the State Bank of India Employees Union (Bihar State) for permanent absorption of Shri Ashok Kumar Choudhary as Godown Keeper after one year continuous service from the date of appointment is justified? If so, to what relief is the workman concerned entitled?”

2. On behalf of the workman the Secretary of the State Bank of India Employees Union, Bihar State has filed a written statement of claim stating that the workman herein

appeared for a recruitment test in October '67 for appointment to the post of a Clerk Typist. It is claimed that the workman did well in that examination and that on account of some previous enmity the then Staff Superintendent, Regional Manager's Office Patna had against the workman's father who was then working as a Dy. Head Cashier, he was deliberately failed in the examination. He filed a writ petition before the High Court of Patna and thereafter Title Suit No. 36 of 1970 on the file of the Munsif 1st Bhagalpur. It is alleged that the dispute was settled out of Court and in terms of the settlement the Title Suit was withdrawn on 5-4-71. On 21-4-71 the workman was appointed as a Godown Keeper in a permanent vacancy at the Bank's Motihari Branch Establishment. Though the post was of a permanent nature the management out of malice treated his appointment as temporary till this date and are refusing to confirm him even after eight years of service. It is submitted that except for a period of 4 days in 1971 when his absence from duty was treated as leave without pay, the workman has put in continuous service in the Bank from 1971 till the date of the filing of this written statement. They state that keeping a workman on a temporary basis for such a long period is against the rules and circulars issued by the Bank from time to time. Their further case is that as per the provisions of para 499 of Sastry Award the workman should have been confirmed in service as a Godown Keeper on completion of one year of continuous service from the date of his initial appointment. They also rely upon the Circular No. 68 of 1973 issued by the Calcutta Local Head Office laying down that all temporary Godown Keepers with one year or more service should be absorbed on a permanent basis from the date of completion of their one year service. It is said that the Bank's directive issued to the workman calling upon him to appear for a test before he could be absorbed in Bank's service on a permanent basis is not applicable to the case of the workman because he was not a Clerk or a Cashier or Clerk Typist by the date of issue of the directive. On behalf of the workman it is prayed that the Bank may be directed to confirm him in service as a Godown Keeper after the completion of one year's continuous service from 21-4-71 in terms of Sastry Award and the Circular letter of the Calcutta Regional Office No. 68 of 1973 without insisting upon his appearing for a written test.

3. The State Bank of India through their Personnel Manager has filed a written statement stating that on 21-4-71 the workman was appointed as a Godown Keeper at their Barachakia Sub-Office under the administrative control of Motihari Branch. He was entrusted with the charge of a number of Godowns belonging to Bank's constituents to whom moneys were advanced against the security of the goods kept in their godowns. During 1972 the aforesaid godowns at Barachakia were closed thereby rendering the workman surplus. Instead of retrenching him, the Bank took a helpful attitude and allowed him to continue to work as a Clerk in their Barachakia Sub-Office though his designation continued to be a temporary Godown Keeper. By January '77 when there arose a vacancy of a temporary Godown Keeper the workman was asked to perform those duties. The Bank further submits that as a temporary Godown Keeper attached to the godown belonging to the borrower the salary and allowances payable to the workman are recovered from the borrower. The Bank submits that though the course of the workman's employment in the Bank may be deemed continuous, it actually consisted to temporary service of successive periods each temporary appointment being evidenced by an appropriate letter of appointment. According to them the fact that the workman was allowed to draw his increments throughout his temporary service does not confer any right of permanency on him. They say that the Bank's insistence on the workman appearing successfully at the test before considering him for appointment on a permanent basis is not inconsistent with the provisions of any Awards or Bipartite Settlement or any Circular issued by the Bank. They state that the workman refused to sit for the test held on 2-10-77 claiming permanent absorption straightway by reason of his continued service for more than one year. When he was asked to sit for a similar test held on 3-9-78 he absented himself on medical grounds. The Bank submits that they are prepared to give the workman another opportunity to qualify himself at the test for permanent absorption. They say that the demand of the workman is not tenable.

4. The union in their rejoinder to the Bank's written statement maintained that Godown Keepers and the Clerks in the Bank's service belong to two different categories of service and their duties are also different though their pay scales are the same. They say there is no provision in the Sastry or Desai Award or the Bipartite Settlement for absorbing temporary Godown Keepers on a permanent basis after exposing them to a test. They deny the other averments made in the Bank's statement.

5. The Bank in their rejoinder say that the decision taken by one Circle in regard to any matter is not binding on the other Circles. The Bank claims that it has got a right to appoint a person on a temporary basis in a permanent vacancy. They deny the workman's contention that a person appointed on a temporary basis in a permanent post is entitled to automatic confirmation. They assert that throughout the workman is engaged in connection with work of essentially temporary nature. They also say that they are having at present a large number of temporary employees in their employment, several of them with periods of service comparable to that of the workman. They say that Godown Keepers also belong to the clerical cadre of the Bank's service and accordingly all temporary employees aspiring for permanent absorption in the posts belonging to that cadre should qualify at the prescribed test. They deny the union's claim that the workman is entitled to be made permanent soon after completion of one year's service in terms of Sastry Award or the Circular issued by local Head Office Calcutta No. 68 of 1973. They also deny the truth of the averment that on account of some malice the workman was deliberately failed in the test conducted in 1967, or that his confirmation is being delayed. They pray that the reference may be answered against the workman.

6. On the above pleadings the issues that arise for consideration are—

- (1) Whether the workman has put in more than one year's continuous service?
- (2) If so, whether he is entitled to permanent absorption as per the provisions of para 499 of Sastry Award or Personnel Circular No. 68 of 1973 of local Head Office, Calcutta dated 5-9-73?
- (3) To what relief?

7. Issue (1).—The workman concerned (workman in short) is a Matriculate passed in 2nd Division. His father, Sri Nabin Chandra Chowdhary (WW-3) is an employee of the State Bank of India now working as a Dy. Head Cashier at Bhagalpur. The workman sat for the Recruitment test for Clerks held in 1967, but was not selected. He filed a writ petition C.W.J. C 1011/69 before the High Court of Patna questioning the Bank's decision not to select him. He then withdrew that writ petition on 2-9-69 and filed a Civil Suit Title Suit No. 36 of 1970 on the file of Munsif 1st Bhagalpur for the same relief. That Suit was withdrawn on 5-4-71 as having been settled out of Court. On 21-4-71 the workman was appointed as Godown Keeper at the Barachakia Sub-Office under the administrative control of Motihari Branch. The workman's case is that though his performance at the test held in 1967 was upto the mark out of malice the Staff Superintendent failed him in the examination. It is alleged that there was enmity between the workman's father WW-3 and the then Regional Manager. On behalf of the Bank Sri Goyal invites attention to Ext. W-14 dated 16-3-71 which is a copy of the list of documents filed on behalf of the Bank before the Munsif 1st Court in Title Suit No. 36 of 1970, Bhagalpur. As per that list the answer papers of all the persons that appeared for the test including that of the workman were filed to refute the allegation that the Bank wilfully failed the workman in the test. The documents as per memo Ext. W-14 were filed on 16-3-71 and the Suit was withdrawn on 5-4-71. Sri Goyal submits that the minute the Bank tried to expose the hollowness of the workman's plea of malice he withdrew the Suit. This appears to be probable. The answer papers of the workman in the test held in 1967 are filed before this Tribunal and marked as Exts. M-23 and M-24. To put it mildly, they do not support the case of him. It is unnecessary to continue this discussion any further. Suffice it to say that the plea that because of the grouse the Regional Manager had against WW-3, the workman has not been confirmed for long is not based on any evidence worth the same.

8. The workman joined service as Godown Keeper at Barachakia on 21-4-71 and placed in charge of three godowns belonging to three different parties viz. M/s. Prakash Aluminium Industries, Durga Prasad Company and Mohanlal Viswanath. During 1972 the Barachakia godowns were closed and the workman was rendered surplus. Instead of retrenching him the Bank posted him to work as a Clerk in Barachakia Sub-Office with the designation of Godown Keeper. From 1974 January Barachakia office was transferred to the administrative control of Sutapatti Branch (Muzaffarpur). Till January, 1977 the workman seems to have worked as a Clerk and thereafter appointed as a temporary Godown Keeper of the Bank's borrower, Goraul Sugar Factory in which capacity he was continuing till the date of this reference. (It may be noticed that the workman as WW-2 says he worked as a Clerk for 3 or 4 months only). It is not disputed that without a break the workman has been working in the Bank either as a Godown Keeper or Clerk. On behalf of the Bank it is submitted that from month to month the workman's temporary service was being extended by separate orders. Exts. M-1 to M-6 are such orders of temporary appointment issued during the year 1971. They say that similar orders were issued during the subsequent years also. Ext. M-7 dated 24-4-77 is a letter issued by the Bank appointing the workman as temporary Godown Keeper from 24-4-77 to 31-12-77. It also states that the question of continuing his temporary service or eventual absorption in the permanent service would depend upon his being found suitable in the written test/interview. In para 7 of the Bank's written statement it is stated that though the course of the workman's employment in the Bank is deemed continuous, it consisted of temporary service of various successive periods each such period of temporary service being governed by an appropriate letter of temporary appointment (like Exts. M-1 to M-17). The workman was also allowed to draw his annual increments from 1971 upto date.

9. On the evidence it must be held on Issue (1) that the workman has put in a continuous temporary service of more than 8 years commencing from 21-4-71 the date of his first appointment.

10. Issue (2).—The union contends that it is unfair labour practice to allow an employee to continue in temporary service indefinitely. The Bank submits that it is their intention to permanently absorb the workman in the service on his being found fit after subjecting him to a written test and viva-voce as per Ext. W-13 the Circular letter dated 8-11-69 and Ext. W-12 Circular letter dated 3-9-76. The workman was asked to sit for the test held on 2-10-77. He refused to appear on the plea that in his case test was not necessary and that he was entitled to confirmation straightway. When a second opportunity was given to him to appear for the test held on 3-9-78 he reported sick. Sri Goyal for the Bank submitted that another test was being held on 25-5-80 and that the workman was welcome to appear for it.

11 The workman bases his claim for confirmation on three grounds :

- (1) That he cannot be considered to be a temporary employee within the meaning of the Sastry Award. The test prescribed for regularisation of the service of temporary employees does not apply to him.
- (2) As per para 499 of Sastry Award he is entitled to be confirmed soon after completion of one year's continuous service which he did on 21-4-1972 without sitting for any test.
- (3) After the circular letter dated 5-9-73 issued by the local Head Office, Calcutta (Ext. W-7) he is entitled to be confirmed soon after completion of one year's continuous service.

These three contentions will be considered in the above order.

12. Contention I.—Shri Verma for the workman says that the tests are held to regularise the service of temporary employees. The workman in question not being a temporary employee within the meaning of para 508 of Sastry Award, he should not be subjected to any test before considering his case for confirmation. The word 'temporary employee' is defined as one who has been appointed for a limited period for work which is of essentially temporary nature

or who is employed temporarily as an additional employee in connection with a temporary increase in work of a permanent nature. The workman says he does not come under either of the two clauses of this definition. This argument overlooks the possibility of temporary hands being taken under other circumstances as for instance appointment of Godown Keepers for short periods to be in charge of goods stored in the borrowers godowns. As admitted by the workman himself the minute the account of the borrower is closed the work of the Godown Keeper comes to a close. So this argument based on the definition of a temporary employee cannot be accepted.

13. Contention 2.—Para 499 of Sastry Award reads as follows :

"499. With regard to godown keepers the workmen demand that they should be made permanent after continuous service of one year or total service of two years if there is a break. We understand that godown keepers can be classified into two categories: (1) those in charge of godowns maintained by banks generally in large cities for storing goods belonging to several parties to whom advances are made, (2) those who are required to look after one or more godowns belonging generally to one party to whom advances are made ordinarily for short periods against goods stored in the borrower's godowns, such as in the case of godowns of sugar mills, ginning factories, grain merchants, etc. In the case of godown keepers coming under the first category we direct that the period of temporary service should not exceed one year, after the expiry of which they should be placed on the permanent list unless the vacancy itself is a temporary one. In the case of persons coming under the second category whose work is of a temporary nature and whose salary and allowances are generally borne by the parties who are owners of the goods in the godowns, we do not think it proper to insist upon their confirmation even after the expiry of any definite period, particularly as we understand that their emoluments and service conditions is actual practice are not generally different from those of the permanent employees. We however recommend that as far as possible such godown keepers whose work is found to be satisfactory and whose services can be utilized to look after other godowns in the same place or a place nearby or in the clerical establishment of the banks should be made permanent after the expiry of one year."

The workman's contention is that he comes under the 1st category of Godown Keepers referred to above and therefore entitled to automatic confirmation on the completion of one year's service. The question is whether the workman was ever in charge of a godown "maintained" by the State Bank generally in large cities for storing goods belonging to several parties to whom advances are made. It is not seriously disputed that Barachakia or Sutapatti where the workman worked as Godown Keeper during the relevant period are not "large cities". Sri Verma for the workman submits that since the godowns at the above two places were maintained by the Bank, the workman is entitled to confirmation as per Clause 1 supra. I do not agree. The evidence on record shows that these godowns belong to the parties to whom advances are made against goods stored therein. Ext. M-43 is a true copy of the invoice of articles pledged by borrowers along with the Godown Keepers certificate. The pledge effected under Ext. M-43 was by Durga Prasad Company. The pledgor declared that the produce is held in Kotha (godown) No. 31 belonging to him. The Godown Keeper (in this case the workman herein) certifies under his signature that all the particulars and valuations given in the invoice are correct and in order. Same is the case in respect of invoice of produce pledged by M/s. Prakash Aluminium Industries. The borrower declares the godown in which the goods were stored as his and the workman endorses the correctness of that statement. Ext. M-45 is the pledge form filed in by the borrowers M/s. Mohanlal Viswanath declaring the godown where pledged goods are stored as belonging to them. Exts. M-43 to M-45 are marked by consent. It is then contended that whosoever may own the godown the Bank is maintaining them and since the maintenance of the godown is by the Bank Clause 1 of para 499 is attracted.

In support of this case the workman as WW-2 deposed that the godown of M/s. Mohandal was got repaired by the Bank. But the witness was unable to deny the suggestion that the costs of repairs were recovered from the borrowers. WW-1 Ashutosh Pathak who is also a Godown Keeper deposed that if the godown belonging to a borrower is tampered with, the Bank has to get the repairs effected at its cost. He cites the instance of the godown of M/s. Raj Industrial Corporation being got repaired by the Bank at its expense. The Bank files Ext. M-38 a copy of the letter addressed by the Manager of the Bank explaining the circumstances under which the Bank had to effect the repairs to the godown of Raj Industrial Corporation. This reply Ext. M-38 shows that in exceptional circumstances the Bank had to incur that expenditure which was of a nominal nature. There is no other evidence to show that the godowns of which the workman was in charge were maintained by the Bank. It is next argued that the word 'maintain' means 'keep possession of' and that read along with instruction 3 in Ext. W-15 which is a printed booklet giving the duties and responsibilities of Godown Keepers, the Bank's possession of the godowns becomes evident. Instruction No. 3 reads :

"A record of all godowns which are generally placed under lien to the Bank must be kept in a Godown Register. They should be listed (with the help of a map if available) in the order of streets of localities, each range or yard or godowns, and each godown therein, being allotted a permanent distinctive number in the register. Rough plans of the various ranges and yards of godowns should be drawn indicating the distinctive numbers allotted to the godowns therein."

On the basis of the above passage it is sought to be argued that the godowns of borrowers are pledged to the Bank and not the goods alone and that the Bank should be deemed to be in possession of the godown. I do not agree with this contention. The pledge Forms Exts. M-43 to M-45 clearly show that the goods in the godown are pledged and not the godown premises. A reading of the instructions given in Ext. W-15 also gives the same impression. There is no warrant to hold that the godown premises are pledged along with the goods kept there. Further this Clause I in para 499 contemplates the Bank maintaining godowns in big cities where the pledged articles of different borrowers are stored. In the instant case the godowns are the property of the borrowers concerned and except the goods of those owners of the godowns no other goods are kept there as can be seen from Ext. M-43 to M-45. The fact that the salary of the workman is recovered in part or in full from the borrowers also goes to show that his post falls under the 2nd category alone. Admittedly the salary of a Godown Keeper in the 2nd category is paid in the first instance by the Bank and subsequently recovered from the borrower either in part or in full as can be seen from Exts. M-8 to M-10 the copies of statements of accounts of the Borrowers at Barachakia. For the aforesaid reasons, I hold that the workman concerned does not fall under the 1st category of Godown Keepers mentioned in para 499 of Sastry Award.

14. It is then argued that even if the workman falls under the 2nd category of Godown Keepers the Bank should have confirmed him without subjecting him to any test as per the recommendations contained in para 499 of Sastry Award. The Tribunal observed that it was not considered proper to insist upon the confirmation of these Godown Keepers in category II even after the expiry of any definite period, particularly because their salaries and service conditions in actual practice were not different from those of the permanent employees. However they recommended that as far as possible Godown Keepers whose work is found to be satisfactory and whose services can be utilized to look after other godowns in the same place or a place nearby or in the clerical establishment of the Bank should be made permanent after the expiry of one year. It is submitted, though the above recommendation is not strictly binding the Bank is making every effort to absorb on a permanent basis such of those temporary Godown Keepers found to be upto the minimum standard. The suitability of a person is judged by his performance in a written test and interview. A candidate securing 30 per cent in the written test and an aggregate of 35 per

cent in the written test and interview is deemed to have reached the minimum standard. A special recruitment test/ interview is held for such temporary candidates vide Ext. W-12 Annexure 'A' para 2.1. Such a test was held in 1979 as can be seen from Ext. M-18 and the workman failed to appear for it. On behalf of the union it is pointed out that the Sastry Award does not contemplate subjecting a temporary Godown Keeper to a test before considering his case for confirmation. True, in para 499 of the Award there is no such provision except saying that those temporary Godown Keepers of Category II whose work is found satisfactory and whose services can be utilised for keeping godowns elsewhere or for clerical work may also be confirmed after one year. Unless a person appears for the test successfully, it cannot be said that his services can be utilised for clerical work or for godown keeping at other places on a permanent basis. In this context it may be mentioned that in para 20.13 of the 1st Bipartite Settlement it is laid down that this absorption of temporary Godown Keepers on a permanent basis is not automatic but subject to Bank's recruitment rules. If the Bank rules provide for exposing the temporary hand to a test, written or oral he has to submit to it. This provision in the Bipartite Settlement is referred to not because it binds the State Bank of India and its employees (Because State Bank of India was not a party to it) but only to see if the contention of the union herein is tenable. The parties to this Bipartite Settlement were parties to the Award passed by Sastry and Desai Tribunals. Reference may also be had to Desai Award paras 23.6 and 23.25. Para 23.6 quotes the demand made on behalf of the Godown Keepers. Godown Peons etc., which is given below :

"Godown-keepers, godown peons, godown chowkidars, godown watchmen or godown durwans should be made permanent on the completion of six months continuous service or of a total period of one year's service, irrespective of the fact whether their services are utilised for a specific godown or various godowns."

From para 23.25 we get that the State Bank of India pleaded that the demand did not arise on the terms of Reference. The Tribunal while accepting this contention observed that even if he had the jurisdiction to decide that question he felt that the demand made by the Godown Keepers was not reasonable. If the contention of the Union that under para 499 of Sastry Award Godown Keepers of Category II were entitled to automatic confirmation soon after completion of one year's continuous service were correct, there was no need for the unions to raise this demand over again before Sri Desai Tribunal. Even in the Sastry Award para 493 holding of tests for recruitment is contemplated. Further the question as to how a temporary hand should be absorbed in permanent service is a managerial function and so long as the rules governing such regularisation are not unreasonable or opposed to the provisions of law or Award or Settlements, this Court cannot interfere with the same. The test that is held for regularisation of the temporary clerical staff cannot be considered to be unreasonable.

15. It is submitted by the union that while other temporary Godown Keepers are absorbed permanently without a test, there is no reason why the Bank should insist upon the workman alone passing the test. WW-1, P. Pathak says he worked as a temporary Godown Keeper from 1964 to 1970 at several places and that without being asked to appear for a test he was confirmed. It is pointed out the confirmation of this Godown Keeper WW-1 was in terms of the Bank's Circular letter Ext. W-13 dated 8-11-1969 which provides for confirmation of temporary Godown Keepers who had put in one year's service by 1-4-1969. The workman as WW-2 stated that one D. D. Mishra, Horil Sah and about 10 other temporary Godown Keepers were confirmed without subjecting them to a written test. The letter Ext. M-40 shows that D. D. Mishra worked as a temporary Godown Keeper from 1967 to 1970 before he was confirmed without appearing for a test. It is thus seen his case is also governed by the same Circular Ext. W-13. Horil Sah a Messenger was promoted to the post of a Godown Keeper and later confirmed vide Ext. M-31 letter. WW-2 Mr. Idris is an Officer from the Personnel Department. He deposed that members of the sub-staff with minimum qualification are eligible to appear for the test meant for recruitment to clerical cadre.

Successful candidates are posted as Godown Keepers on probation and within six months thereafter confirmed. From Ext. M-31 it appears Horil Sah's date of appointment as Godown Keeper was 15-11-1971 and date of confirmation 15-8-1972. MW-2 asserted that only after passing the necessary test Horil Sah was appointed as Godown Keeper. This statement is not disputed. The workman's father WW-3 deposed that temporary Godown Keepers S. C. Jha, M. I. A. Mallick and B. B. Shukla were confirmed without subjecting them to a test. The letter Ext. M-42 (with the enclosure) shows that S. C. Jha was appointed as a Godown Keeper on probation in 1970 on his passing the necessary test. Exts. M-34 and M-35 show that one T. K. Chatterjee who had been acting as a temporary Godown Keeper since 1974 was absorbed on a permanent basis only after he successfully appeared at the test held on 22-7-1979. Though the workman was required to appear for this test he declined to do so as per his letter Ext. M-16A saying that during the pendency of this Reference he did not consider it desirable to appear for that test. Ext. M-17 is a list of 9 temporary employees called for N.I.B.M. test held on 3-9-1979 out of whom 5 including the workman herein are temporary Godown Keepers. Ext. M-18 is a similar list of 15 temporary employees out of whom 6 including the workman are temporary Godown Keepers called for the special test held on 22-7-1979. This special test was held only for the temporary employees, whose services had to be regularised. At both the tests the workman was absent. MW-2 is not asked if the temporary Godown Keepers, M. I. A. Mallick and B. B. Shukla were not confirmed without being submitted to a test nor have the aforesaid persons been examined to speak to that fact. MW-2 has categorically stated that in Patna Circle the uniform practice that has been followed so far is not to confirm any temporary Godown Keeper without subjecting him to a test. This statement of his has not been rebutted.

16. Contention 3—It is next contended that when the Calcutta local Head Office has decided to absorb all the temporary Godown Keepers within their Region who had put in more than one year's continuous service by 31-3-73, there is no reason why the Patna local Head Office should not follow the same method. Shri Verma want to the extent of saying that the said Circular Ext. W-7 is equally binding on the local head office, Patna. Sri Goyal for the Bank says that the Circular Ext. W-7 is applicable to the staff working within Bengal Circle. After the constitution of the Patna local Head Office on 1-7-72 the Patna local head office and the branches working under it within the State of Bihar are not bound by the Circular issued by the Calcutta local head office. After Ext. W-7 was filed on behalf of the workman the Bank addressed a letter to the Calcutta local head office seeking information as to whether that Circular was based on any Central Office letter. In reply to that the Calcutta local head office addressed the letter Ext. M-28 giving an answer in the negative. Further Sri Goyal submitted that this policy decision as per Ext. W-7 was taken by the Calcutta Office with reference to their personnel Circular No. 9 of 1972. The said Circular No. 9 of 1972 has not been placed before this Court to appreciate the circumstances that persuaded the Calcutta Office to issue the letter Ext. W-7. It is contended that as the State Bank of India being an All India Organisation and the clerical service of that bank being an All India Service, different circles of the bank cannot have different conditions of service. The policy decision taken by Calcutta Local Head Office by their letter Ext. W-7 should be applicable to all other circles in the country. I do not agree. The policy decision taken by the Central Office at Bombay alone will be binding on all the local Head Office and not individual decision like the one evidenced by Ext. W-7 taken by one Circle to suit their local conditions. It may also be seen to the decisions taken in Ext. W-7, the Bank Employees Federation is not a party. I agree with the submission made by Sri Goyal and hold that the staff work in Patna Circle cannot take advantage of the Circulars issued by the Calcutta Circle to suit their local conditions.

17. Then Sri Verma placed reliance on Ext. W-8 the Circular letter No. 108 of 1966 dated 29-3-1966 issued by the Calcutta local head office. This Circular is binding on the Patna Circle because it was issued at a time when 284GI/80-6

Patna Circle formed part of the Bengal Circle. On the basis of para 3 of the circular Ext. W-8 it is argued that no person in future i.e. from the date of the circular be continued in temporary employment in any capacity for periods aggregating more than 9 months with or without break. This clause does not apply to the case of temporary Godown Keepers appointed to look after the borrower's godowns.

18. It is submitted that the failure on the part of the Bank to regularise the workman's service has adversely affected his rights to gratuity, pension, seniority, benefits of provident fund etc. He has himself to blame for this situation. He can have no legitimate complaint on this score. The Bank has given him two opportunities to appear for the test but he declined to take advantage of the same. He could avail himself of yet another opportunity by appearing for the test to be held on 25-8-1980.

19. It is next pointed out that the test that the Bank is compelling him to take does not apply to Godown Keepers but only to Clerk Typists and Clerk Cashiers. This argument has no force. The Godown Keepers are also liable to be posted as Clerks and Cashiers during the course of their service in the Bank. For that purpose the Bank is holding a common test for all the three categories of posts. In this connection the Circular letter of the General Manager local Head Office, Patna dated 8-6-79 (Ext. M-12) may also be noticed. Then the workman pleaded in para 24 of his written statement that he was appointed on a temporary basis against a permanent vacancy. This plea of his has not been substantiated. In his cross-examination he stated that because he was posted in a vacancy arising out of the transfer of the previous Godown Keeper he was saying that he was appointed in a permanent vacancy. The work of a Godown Keeper in the case of godowns belonging to Bank's constituents to whom advances are granted on the security of goods are said to be always of a temporary nature. Therefore his plea that he has been appointed as Godown Keeper on 21-4-1971 in a permanent vacancy cannot be accepted. He himself admitted during the course of his evidence as WW-2 that about 3 to 4 months prior to the date of his transfer to Sutapatti the accounts of the borrowers at Barachakia were closed. Thereafter there was no other godown at Barachakia to be looked after. After his transfer there was no need for any other Godown Keeper to be posted at Barachakia. As admitted by the workman in his letter Ext. W-3 dated 15-6-77 he was appointed in the Bank as Godown Keeper in April 1971 and since then till the date of that letter he was working in the same capacity.

20. For the aforesaid reasons Issue (2) is answered against the workman.

21. Issue (3)—In view of the finding on Issue (2) this Reference is answered against the workman.

P. RAMAKRISHNA, Presiding Officer,
[No. L-12011/48/78-D.II(A)]

New Delhi, the 17th June, 1980

S.O. 1746.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 3, Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of State Bank of India and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on the 7th June, 1980.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT NO. 3, DHANBAD

Reference No. 49 of 1978

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of State Bank of India (Bihar State) Patna.

AND

Their workman represented by the State Bank of India Employees Union (Bihar State).

APPEARANCES :

For the Employers—Shri S. N. Goyal, Personnel Manager,
S. B. I. Patna

For the Workman—Shri G. K. Verma, Secretary, S. B. I.
Employees Union (Bihar State)

INDUSTRY : Bank.

STATE : Bihar

Dated, the 30th May, 1980

AWARD

The Govt. of India in the Ministry of Labour in exercise of the powers conferred on them U/S 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 14 of 1947 have referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication as per their Order No. L-12011/48/78-DIIA dated 21st/24th October, 1978.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the demand of the workmen of the State Bank of India represented by the State Bank of India Employees Union (Bihar State) for permanent absorption of Shri Ashok Kumar Choudhry as Godown Keeper after one year continuous service from the date of appointment is justified? If so, to what relief is the workman concerned entitled?"

2. On behalf of the workman the Secretary of the State Bank of India Employees Union, Bihar State has filed a written statement of claim stating that the workman herein appeared for a recruitment test in October '67 for appointment to the post of a Clerk Typist. It is claimed that the workman did well in that examination and that on account of some previous enmity the then Staff Superintendent, Regional Manager's Office Patna had against the workman's father who was then working as a Dy. Head Cashier, he was deliberately failed in the examination. He filed a writ petition before the High Court of Patna and there after Title Suit No. 36 of 1970 on the file of the Munsif 1st Bhagalpur. It is alleged that the dispute was settled out of Court and in terms of the settlement the Title Suit was withdrawn on 5-4-71. On 21-4-71 the workman was appointed as a Godown Keeper in a permanent vacancy at the Bank's Motihari Branch Establishment. Though the post was of a permanent nature the management out of malice treated his appointment as temporary till this date and are refusing to confirm him even after eight years of service. It is submitted that except for a period of 4 days in 1971 when his absence from duty was treated as leave without pay, the workman has put in continuous service in the Bank from 1971 till the date of the filing of this written statement. They stated that keeping a workman on a temporary basis for such a long period is against the rules and circulars issued by the Bank from time to time. Their further case is that as per the provisions of para 499 of Sastry Award the workman should have been confirmed in service as a Godown Keeper on completion of one year of continuous service from the date of his initial appointment. They also rely upon the Circular No. 68 of 1973 issued by the Calcutta Local Head Office laying down that all temporary Godown Keepers with one year or more service should be absorbed on a permanent basis from the date of completion of their one year service. It is said that the Bank's directive issued to the workman calling upon him to appear for a test before he could be absorbed in Bank's service on a permanent basis is not applicable to the case of the workman because he was not a Clerk or a Cashier or Clerk Typist by the date of issue of the directive. On behalf of the workman it is prayed that the Bank may be directed to confirm him in service as a Godown Keeper after the completion of one year's continuous service from 21-4-71 in terms of Sastry Award and the Circular letter of the Calcutta Regional Office No. 68 of 1973 without insisting upon his appearing for a written test.

3. The State Bank of India through their Personnel Manager has filed a written statement stating that on 21-4-71 the workman was appointed as a Godown Keeper at their Barachakia Sub-Office under the administrative control of Motihari Branch. He was entrusted with the charge of a number of Godowns belonging to Bank's constituents to whom moneys were advanced against the security of the goods kept in their godowns. During 1972 the aforesaid godowns at Barachakia were closed thereby rendering the workman surplus. Instead of retrenching him, the Bank took a helpful attitude and

allowed him to continue to work as a Clerk in their Barachakia Sub-Office through his designation continued to be a temporary Godown Keeper. By January '77 when there arose a vacancy of a temporary Godown Keeper the workman was asked to perform those duties. The Bank further submits that as a temporary Godown Keeper attached to the godown belonging to the borrower the salary and allowances payable to the workman are recovered from the borrower. The Bank submits that though the course of the workman's employment in the Bank may be deemed continuous, it actually consisted of temporary service of successive periods each temporary appointment being evidenced by an appropriate letter of appointment. According to them the fact that the workman was allowed to draw his increments throughout his temporary service does not confer any right of permanency on him. They say that the Bank's insistence on the workman appearing successfully at the test before considering him for appointment on a permanent basis is not inconsistent with the provisions of any Awards or Bipartite Settlement or any Circular issued by the Bank. They state that the workman refused to sit for the test held on 2-10-77 claiming permanent absorption straight way by reason of his continued service for more than one year. When he was asked to sit for a similar test held on 3-9-78 he absented himself on medical grounds. The Bank submits that they are prepared to give the workman another opportunity to qualify himself at the test for permanent absorption. They say that the demand of the workman is not tenable.

4. The union in their rejoinder to the Bank's written statement maintained that Godown Keepers and the Clerks in the Bank's service belong to two different categories of service and their duties are also different though their pay scales are the same. They say there is no provision in the Sastry or Desai Award or the Bipartite Settlement for absorbing temporary Godown Keepers on a permanent basis after exposing them to a test. They deny the other averments made in the Bank's statement.

5. The Bank in their rejoinder say that the decision taken by one Circle in regard to any matter is not binding on the other Circles. The Bank claims that it has got a right to appoint a person on a temporary basis in a permanent vacancy. They deny the workman's contention that person appointed on a temporary basis in a permanent post is entitled to automatic confirmation. They assert that throughout the workman is engaged in connection with work of essentially temporary nature. They also say that they are having at present a large number of temporary employees in their employment, several of them with periods of service comparable to that of the workman. They say that Godown Keepers also belong to the clerical cadre of the Bank's service and accordingly all temporary employees aspiring for permanent absorption in the posts belonging to that cadre should qualify at the prescribed test. They deny the union's claim that the workman is entitled to be made permanent soon after completion of one year's service in terms of Sastry Award or the Circular issued by local Head Office Calcutta No. 68 of 1973. They also deny the truth of the averment that on account of some malice the workman was deliberately failed in the test conducted in 1967, or that his confirmation is being delayed. They pray that the reference may be answered against the workman.

6. On the above pleadings the issues that arise for consideration are—

- (1) Whether the workman has put in more than one year's continuous service?
- (2) If so, whether he is entitled to permanent absorption as per the provisions of para 499 of Sastry Award or Personnel Circular No. 68 of 1973 of local Head Office, Calcutta dated 5-9-73?
- (3) To what relief?

7. Issue (1).—The workman concerned (workman in short) is a Matriculate passed in 2nd Division. His father, Sri Nabin Chandra Chowdhary (WW-3) is an employee of the State Bank of India now working as a Dy. Head Cashier at Bhagalpur. The workman sat for the Recruitment test for Clerks held in 1967, but was not selected. He filed a writ petition C.W.J.C. 1011/69 before the High Court of Patna questioning the Bank's decision not to select him. He then withdrew that writ petition on 2-6-69 and filed a Civil Suit

Title Suit No. 36 of 1970 on the file of Munsif Ist Bhagalpur for the same relief. That Suit was withdrawn on 5-4-71 as having been settled out of Court. On 21-4-71 the workman was appointed as Godown Keeper at the Barachakia Sub-Office under the administrative control of Motihani Bank. The workman's case is that though his performance at the test held in 1967 was upto the mark out of malice the Staff Superintendent failed him in the examination. It is alleged that there was enmity between the workman's father WW-3 and the then Regional Manager. On behalf of the Bank Sri Goyal invites attention to Ext. W-14 dated 16-3-71 which is a copy of the list of documents filed on behalf of the Bank before the Munsif Ist Court in Title Suit No. 36 of 1970, Bhagalpur. As per that list the answer papers of all the persons that appeared for the test including that of the workman were filed to refute the allegation that the Bank wilfully failed the workman in the test. The documents as per memo Ext. W-14 were filed on 16-3-71 and the Suit was withdrawn on 5-4-71. Shri Goyal submits that the minute the Bank tried to expose the hollowness of the workman's plea of malice he withdrew the Suit. This appears to be probable. The answer papers of the workman in the test held in 1967 are filed before this Tribunal and marked as Exts. M-23 & M-24. To put it mildly, they do not support the case of bias. It is unnecessary to continue this discussion any further. Suffice it to say that the plea that because of the grouse the Regional Manager had against WW-3, the workman has not been confirmed for long is not based on any evidence worth the name.

8. The workman joined service as Godown Keeper at Barachakia on 21-4-71 and placed in charge of three godowns belonging to three different parties viz. M/s. Prakash Aluminium Industries, Durga Prasad Company and Mohanlal Vishwanath. During 1972 the Barachakia godowns were closed and the workman was rendered surplus. Instead of retrenching him the Bank posted him to work as a Clerk in Barachakia Sub-Office with the designation of Godown Keeper. From 1974 January Barachakia office was transferred to the administrative control of Sutapatti Branch (Muzaffarpur). Till January, 1977 the workman seems to have worked as a Clerk and thereafter appointed as a temporary Godown Keeper of the Bank's borrower, Goraul Sugar Factory in which capacity he was continuing till the date of this reference. (It may be noticed that the workman as WW-2 says he worked as a Clerk for 3 or 4 months only. It is not disputed that without a break the workman has been working in the Bank either as a Godown Keeper or Clerk. On behalf of the Bank it is submitted that from month to month the workman's temporary service was being extended by separate orders, Exts. M-1 to M-6 are such orders of temporary appointment issued during the year 1971. They say that similar orders were issued during the subsequent years also. Ext. M-7 dated 24-4-77 is a letter issued by the Bank appointing the workman as temporary Godown Keeper from 24-4-77 to 31-12-77. It also states that the question of continuing his temporary service or eventual absorption in the permanent service would depend upon his being found suitable in the written test/interview. In para 7 of the Bank's written statement it is stated that though the course of the workman's employment in the Bank is deemed continuous, it consisted of temporary service of various successive periods each such period of temporary service being governed by an appropriate letter of temporary appointment (like Exts. M-1 to M-7). The workman was also allowed to draw his annual increments from 1971 upto date.

9. On the evidence it must be held on Issue (1) that the workman has put in a continuous temporary service of more than 8 years commencing from 21-4-71 the date of his first appointment.

10. Issue (2)—The union contends that it is unfair labour practice to allow an employee to continue in temporary service indefinitely. The Bank submits that it is their intention to permanently absorb the workman in the service on his being found fit after subjecting him to a written test and viva-voce as per Ext. W-13 the Circular letter dated 8-11-69 and Ext. W-12 Circular letter dated 3-9-76. The workman was asked to sit for the test held on 2-10-77. He refused to appear on the plea that in his case test was not necessary and that he was entitled to confirmation straightway. When a second opportunity was given to him to appear for the test held on 3-9-78 he reported sick. Sri Goyal for the Bank submitted that another test was being held on 25-5-80 and that the workman was welcome to appear for it.

11. The workman bases his claim for confirmation on three grounds :

- (1) That he cannot be considered to be a temporary employee within the meaning of the Sastry Award. The test prescribed for regularisation of the service of temporary employees does not apply to him.
- (2) As per para 499 of Sastry Award he is entitled to be confirmed soon after completion of one year's continuous service which he did on 21-4-72 without sitting for any test.
- (3) After the circular letter dated 5-9-73 issued by the local Head Office, Calcutta (Ext. W-7) he is entitled to be confirmed soon after completion of one year's continuous service.

These three contentions will be considered in the above order.

12. Contention 1.—Shri Verma for the workman says that the tests are held to regularise the service of temporary employees. The workman in question not being a temporary employee within the meaning of para 508 of Sastry Award, he should not be subject to any test before considering his case for confirmation. The word 'temporary employee' is defined as one who has been appointed for a limited period for work which is of essentially temporary nature or who is employed temporarily as an additional employee in connection with a temporary increase in work of a permanent nature. The workman says he does not come under either of the two clauses of this definition. This argument overlooks the possibility of temporary hands being taken under other circumstances as for instance appointment of Godown Keepers for short periods to be in charge of goods stored in the borrowers godowns. As admitted by the workman himself the minute the account of the borrower is closed the work of the Godown Keeper comes to a close. So this argument based on the definition of a temporary employee cannot be accepted.

13. Contention 2.—Para 499 of Sastry Award reads as follows :

"499. With regard to godown keepers the workman demand that they should be made permanent after continuous service of one year or total service of two years if there is a break. We understand that godown keepers can be classified into two categories : (1) those in charge of godowns maintained by banks generally in large cities for storing goods belonging to several parties to whom advances are made, (2) those who are required to look after one or more godowns belonging generally to one party to whom advances are made ordinarily for short periods against goods stored in the borrower's godowns, such as in the case of godowns of sugar mills, ginning factories, grain merchants, etc. In the case of godown keepers coming under the first category we direct that the period of temporary service should not exceed one year, after the expiry of which they should be placed on the permanent list unless the vacancy itself is a temporary one. In the case of persons coming under the second category whose work is of a temporary nature and whose salary and allowances are generally borne by the parties who are owners of the goods in the godowns, we do not think it proper to insist upon their confirmation even after the expiry of any definite period, particularly as we understand that their emoluments and service conditions in actual practice are not generally different from those of the permanent employees. We however recommend that as far as possible such godown keepers whose work is found to be satisfactory and whose services can be utilized to look after other godowns in the same place or a place nearby or in the clerical establishment of the banks should be made permanent after the expiry of one year."

The workman's contention is that he comes under the 1st category of Godown Keepers referred to above and therefore entitled to automatic confirmation on the completion of one year's service. The question is whether the workman was ever in charge of a godown "maintained" by the State Bank generally in large cities for storing goods belonging to several parties to whom advances are made. It is not seri-

ously disputed that Barachakia or Sutapatti where the workman worked as Godown Keeper during the relevant period are not "large cities". Sri Verma for the workman submits that since the godowns at the above two places were maintained by the Bank, the workman is entitled to confirmation as per Clause 1 supra. I do not agree. The evidence on record shows that these godowns belong to the parties to whom advances are made against goods stored therein. Ext. M-43 is a true copy of the invoice of articles pledged by borrowers along with the Godown Keepers certificate. The pledge effected under Ext. M-43 was by Durga Prasad Company. The pledgor declared that the produce is held in Kotha (godown) No. 31 belonging to him. The Godown Keeper (in this case the workman herein) certifies under his signature that all the particulars and valuations given in the invoice are correct and in order. Same is the case in respect of invoice of produce pledged by M/s. Prakash Aluminium Industries. The borrower declares the godown in which the goods were stored as his and the workman endorses the correctness of that statement. Ext. M-45 is the pledge form filled in by the borrowers M/s. Mohanlal Viswanath declaring the godown where pledged goods are stored as belonging to them. Exts. M-43 to M-45 are marked by consent. It is then contended that whosoever may own the godown the Bank is maintaining them and since the maintenance of the godown is by the Bank Clause 1 of para 499 is attracted. In support of this case the workman as WW-2 deposed that the godown of M/s. Mohanlal was got repaired by the Bank. But the witness was unable to deny the suggestion that the costs of repairs were recovered from the borrowers. WW-1 Ashutosh Pathak who is also a Godown Keeper deposed that if the godown belonging to a borrower is tampered with, the Bank has to get the repairs effected at its cost. He cites the instance of the godown of M/s. Raj Industrial Corporation being got repaired by the Bank at its expense. The Bank files Ext. M-38 a copy of the letter addressed by the Manager of the Bank explaining the circumstances under which the Bank had to effect the repairs to the godown of Raj Industrial Corporation. This reply Ext. M-38 shows that in exceptional circumstances the Bank had to incur that expenditure which was of a nominal nature. There is no other evidence to show that the godowns of which the workman was in charge were maintained by the Bank. It is next argued that the word 'maintains' means 'keep possession of' and that read along with instruction 3 in Ext. W-15 which is a printed booklet giving the duties and responsibilities of Godown Keepers, the Bank's possession of the godowns becomes evident. Instruction No. 3 reads :

"A record of all godowns which are generally placed under lien to the Bank must be kept in a Godown Register. They should be listed (with the help of a map if available) in the order of streets of localities, each range or yard or godowns, and each godown therein, being allotted a permanent distinctive number in the register. Rough plans of the various ranges and yards of godowns should be drawn indicating the distinctive numbers allotted to the godowns therein."

On the basis of the above passage it is sought to be argued that the godowns of borrowers are pledged to the Bank and not the goods alone and that the Bank should be deemed to be in possession of the godown. I do not agree with this contention. The pledge Form, Exts. M-43 to M-45 clearly show that the goods in the godown are pledged and not the godown premises. A reading of the instructions given in Ext. W-15 also gives the same impression. There is no warrant to hold that the godown premises are pledged along with the goods kept there. Further this Clause 1 in para 499 contemplates the Bank maintaining godowns in big cities where the pledged articles of different borrowers are stored. In the instant case the godowns are the property of the borrowers concerned and except the goods of those owners of the godowns no other goods are kept there as can be seen from Ext. M-43 to M-45. The fact that the salary of the workman is recovered in part or in full from the borrowers also goes to show that his post falls under the 2nd category alone. Admittedly the salary of a Godown Keeper in the 2nd category is paid in the first instance by the Bank and subsequently recovered from the borrower either in part or in full as can be seen from Exts. M-8 to M-10 the copies of statements of accounts of the Borrowers at Barachakia. For the aforesaid reasons, I hold that the

workman concerned does not fall under the 1st category of Godown Keepers mentioned in para 499 of Sastry Award.

14. It is then argued that even if the workman falls under the 2nd category of Godown Keepers the Bank should have confirmed him without subjecting him to any test as per the recommendations contained in para 499 of Sastry Award. The Tribunal observed that it was not considered proper to insist upon the confirmation of these Godown Keepers in category II even after the expiry of any definite period, particularly because their salaries and service conditions in actual practice were not different from those of permanent employees. However they recommended that as far as possible Godown Keepers whose work is found to be satisfactory and whose services can be utilised to look after other godowns in the same place or a place nearby or in the clerical establishment of the Bank should be made permanent after the expiry of one year. It is submitted, though the above recommendation is not strictly binding the Bank is making every effort to absorb on a permanent basis such of those temporary Godown Keepers found to be upto the minimum standard. The suitability of a person is judged by his performance in a written test and interview. A candidate securing 30 per cent in the written test and an aggregate of 35 per cent in the written test and interview is deemed to have reached the minimum standard. A special recruitment test/interview is held for such temporary candidates vide Ext. W-12 Annexure 'A' para 2.1. Such a test was held in 1979 as can be seen from Ext. M-18 and the workman failed to appear for it. On behalf of the union it is pointed out that the Sastry Award does not contemplate subjecting a temporary Godown Keeper to a test before considering his case for confirmation. True, in para 499 of the Award there is no such provision except saying that those temporary Godown Keepers of Category II whose work is found satisfactory and whose services can be utilised for keeping godowns elsewhere or for clerical work may also be confirmed after one year. Unless a person appears for the test successfully, it cannot be said that his services can be utilised for clerical work or for godown keeping at other places on a permanent basis. In this context it may be mentioned that in para 20.13 of the 1st Bipartite Settlement it is laid down that this absorption of temporary Godown Keepers on a permanent basis is not automatic but subject to the Bank's recruitment rules. If the Bank rules provide for exposing the temporary hand to a test, written or oral he has to submit to it. This provision in the Bipartite Settlement is referred to not because it binds the State Bank of India and its employees (Because State Bank of India was not a party to it but only to see if the contention of the union herein is tenable. The parties to this Bipartite Settlement were parties to the Award passed by Sastry and Desai Tribunals. Reference may also be had to Desai Award paras 23.6 and 23.25. Para 23.6 quotes the demand made on behalf of the Godown Keepers, Godown Peons etc. which is given below :

"Godown-keepers, godown peons, godown chokidars, godown watchmen or godown durwans should be made permanent on the completion of six months continuous service or of a total period of one year's service, irrespective of the fact whether their service are utilised for a specific godown on various godown."

From para 23.25 we get that the State Bank of India pleaded that the demand did not arise on the terms of Reference. The Tribunal while accepting this contention observed that even if he had the jurisdiction to decide that question he felt that the demand made by the Godown Keepers was not reasonable. If the contention of the Union that under para 499 of Sastry Award Godown Keepers of Category II were entitled to automatic confirmation soon after completion of one year's continuous service were correct, there was no need for the unions to raise this demand over again before Sri Desai Tribunal. Even in the Sastry Award para 493 holding of tests for recruitment is contemplated. Further the question as to how a temporary hand should be absorbed in permanent service is a managerial function and so long as the rules governing such regularisation are not unreasonable or opposed to the provisions of law or Awards or Settlements, this Court cannot interfere with the same. The test that is held for regularisation of the temporary clerical staff cannot be considered to be unreasonable.

15. It is submitted by the union that while other temporary Godown Keepers are absorbed permanently without a test, there is no reason why the Bank should insist upon the workman alone passing the test. WW-1, P. Pathak says he worked as a temporary Godown Keeper from 1964 to 1970 at several places and that without being asked to appear for a test he was confirmed. It is pointed out the confirmation of this Godown Keeper WW-1 was in terms of the Bank's Circular letter Ext. W-13 dated 8-11-69 which provides for confirmation of temporary Godown Keepers who had put in one year's service by 1-4-69. The workman as WW-2 stated that on D. D. Mishra, Horil Sah and about 10 other temporary Godown Keepers were confirmed without subjecting them to a written test. The letter Ext. M-40 shows that D. D. Mishra worked as a temporary Godown Keeper from 1967 to 1970 before he was confirmed without appearing for a test. It is thus seen his case is also governed by the same Circular Ext. W-13. Horil Sah a Messenger was promoted to the post of a Godown Keeper and later confirmed vide Ext. M-31 letter. MW-2 Mr. Idris is an Officer from the Personnel Department. He deposed that members of the sub-staff with minimum qualification are eligible to appear for the test meant for recruitment to clerical cadre. Successful candidates are posted as Godown Keepers on probation and within six months thereafter confirmed. From Ext. M-31 it appears Horil Sah's date of appointment as Godown Keeper was 15-11-71 and date of confirmation 15-8-72. MW-2 asserted that only after passing the necessary test Horil Sah was appointed as Godown Keeper. This statement is not disputed. The workman's father WW-3 deposed that temporary Godown Keepers S. C. Jha, M. I. A. Mallick and B. B. Shukla were confirmed without subjecting them to a test. The letter Ext. M-42 (with the enclosure) shows that S. C. Jha was appointed as a Godown Keeper on probation in 1970 on his passing the necessary test. Ext. M-34 and M-35 show that one T. K. Chatterjee who had been acting as a temporary Godown Keeper since 1974 was absorbed on a permanent basis only after he successfully appeared at the test held on 22-7-79. Though the workman was required to appear for this test he declined to do so as per his letter Ext. M-16A saying that during the pendency of this Reference he did not consider it desirable to appear for that test. Ext. M-17 is a list of 9 temporary employees called for N. I. B. M. test held on 3-9-79 out of whom 5 including the workman herein are temporary Godown Keepers. Ext. M-18 is a similar list of 15 temporary employees out of whom 6 including the workman are temporary Godown Keepers called for the special test held on 22-7-79. This special test was held only for the temporary employees, whose services had to be regularised. At both the tests the workman was absent. MW-2 is not asked if the temporary Godown Keepers, M.I.A. Mallick and B. B. Shukla were not confirmed without being submitted to a test nor have the aforesaid persons been examined to speak to that fact. MW-2 has categorically stated that in Patna Circle the uniform practice that has been followed so far is not to confirm any temporary Godown Keeper without subjecting him to a test. This statement of his has not been rebutted.

16. **Contention 3**—It is next contended that when the Calcutta local Head Office has decided to absorb all the temporary Godown Keepers within their Region who had put in more than one year's continuous service by 31-3-73, there is no reason why the Patna local Head Office should not follow the same method. Shri Verma went to the extent of saying that the said Circular Ext. W-7 is equally binding on the local head office, Patna. Sri Goyal for the Bank says that the Circular Ext. -7 is applicable to the staff working within Bengal Circle. After the constitution of the Patna local Head Office on 1-7-72 the Patna local head office and the branches working under it within the State of Bihar are not bound by the Circular issued by the Calcutta local head office. After Ext. W-7 was filed on behalf of the workman the Bank addressed a letter to the Calcutta local head office seeking information as to whether that Circular was based on any Central Office letter. In reply to that the Calcutta local head office addressed the letter Ext. M-28 giving an answer in the negative. Further Sri Goyal submitted that this policy decision as per Ext. W-7 was taken by the Calcutta Office with reference to their personnel Circular No. 9 of 1972. The said Circular No. 9 of 1972 has not been placed before this Court to appreciate the circumstances that persuaded the Calcutta Office to issue the letter Ext. W-7. It is contended that as the State Bank of India being an All India Organisation and the clerical service of that bank being an

All India Service, different circles of the bank cannot have different conditions of service. The policy decision taken by Calcutta local Head Office by their letter Ext. W-7 should be applicable to a other circles in the country. I do not agree The policy decision taken by the Central Office at Bombay alone will be binding on all the local Head Offices and not individual decision like the one evidenced by Ext. W-7 taken by one Circle to suit their local conditions. It may also be seen to the decisions taken in Ext. W-7, the Bank Employees Federation is not a party. I agree with the submission made by Sri Goyal and held that the staff working in Patna circle cannot take advantage of the Circulars issued by the Calcutta Circle to suit their local conditions.

17. Then Sri Verma placed reliance on Ext. W-8 the Circular letter No. 108 of 1966 dated 29-3-66 issued by the Calcutta local head office. This Circular is binding on the Patna Circle because it was issued at a time when Patna Circle formed part of the Bengal Circle. On the basis of para 7 of the Circular Ext. M-8 it is argued that no person in future i.e. from the date of the circular be continued in temporary employment in any capacity for periods aggregating more than 9 months with or without break. This clause does not apply to the case of temporary Godown Keepers appointed to look after the borrower's godowns.

18. It is submitted that the failure on the part of the Bank to regularise the workman's service has adversely affected his rights to gratuity, pension, seniority, benefits of provident fund etc. He has himself to blame for this situation. He can have no legitimate complaint on this score. The Bank has given him two opportunities to appear for the test but he declined to take advantage of the same. He could avail himself of yet another opportunity by appearing for the test to be held on 25-8-80.

19. It is next pointed out that the test that the Bank is compelling him to take does not apply to Godown Keepers but only to Clerk Typists and Clerk Cashiers. This argument has no force. The Godown Keepers are also liable to be posted as Clerks and Cashiers during the course of their service in the Bank. For that purpose the Bank is holding a common test for all the three categories of posts. In this connection the Circular letter of the General Manager local Head Office, Patna dated 8-6-70 (Ext. M-12) may also be noticed. Then the workman pleaded in para 24 of this written statement that he was appointed on a temporary basis against a permanent vacancy. This plea of his has not been substantiated. In his cross-examination he stated that because he was posted in a vacancy arising out of the transfer of the previous Godown Keeper he was saying that he was appointed in a permanent vacancy. The work of a Godown Keeper in the case of godowns belonging to Bank's constituents to whom advances are granted on the security of goods are said to be always of a temporary nature. Therefore his plea that he has been appointed as Godown Keeper on 21-4-71 in a permanent vacancy cannot be accepted. He himself admitted during the course of his evidence as WW-2 that about 3 to 4 months prior to the date of his transfer to Sutanatti the accounts of the borrowers at Barachakia were closed. Thereafter there was no other godown at Barachakia to be looked after. After his transfer there was no need for any other Godown Keeper to be posted at Barachakia. As admitted by the workman in his letter Ext. W-3 dated 15-6-77 he was appointed in the Bank as Godown Keeper in April, 1971 and since then till the date of that letter he was working in the same capacity.

20. For the afore said reasons Issue (2) is answered against the workman.

21. **Issue (3)**—In view of the finding on Issue (2) this Reference is answered against the workman.

P. RAMAKRISHNA, Presiding Officer

[No. L-12011/48/78-D.II.A]

S. K. BISWAS, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 11 जून, 1980

कां.प्र.० 1747.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 4 के खण्ड (क) के अनुसूची में श्री टी० अंजय्या, यम संत्री को श्री जे० पी० पटनायक के स्थान पर कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम के अध्यक्ष के रूप में नामनिर्दिष्ट किया है ;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 4 के अनुसरण में, भारत सरकार के श्रम मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का० भा० 1517, दिनांक 14 अप्रैल, 1976 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, अर्थात्:—

उक्त अधिसूचना में, “अध्यक्ष” शीर्षक के नीचे क्रमांक 1 के सामने प्रविष्टि के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टि रखी जाएगी, अर्थात्:—

“श्री टी० अंजिया,
श्रम मंत्री,
भारत सरकार।”

[सं० यू-16012/10/80-एच. आई]

New Delhi, the 11th June, 1980

S.O. 1747. Whereas the Central Government has, in pursuance of clause (a) of section 4 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), nominated Shri T. Anjiah, Minister of Labour as the Chairman of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, in place of Shri J. B. Patnaik;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 4 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S. O. 1517, dated the 14th April, 1976, namely:—

In the said notification, under the heading “Chairman” for the entry against serial No. 1, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

“Shri T. Anjiah,
Minister of Labour,
Government of India.”

[No. U-16012/10/80-HI]

नई दिल्ली, 16 जून, 1980

का० भा० 1648.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसेस एस० वी० के० संकरालिंगा नादर सन्स, सं० 95, ग्रेट काटन रोड, तुतिकोरिन-1, नामक स्थापन के सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः अब उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 30 नवम्बर, 1977 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एस-35019(306)/79-पी० एफ०-2]

New Delhi, the 16th June, 1980

S.O. 1748.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs S.V.K. Sankaralinga Nadar Sons, No. 95, Great Cotton Road, Tuticorin-1, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirtieth day of November, 1977.

[No. S-35019(306)/79-PF. II]

का० भा० 1749.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसेस पन्नु सा मिल, 317, दक्षिणी काटन रोड, तुतिकोरिन-1, नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधि-

नियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1 जुलाई, 1977 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एस० 35019(301)/79-पी० एफ०-2]

S.O. 1749.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Ponnusaw Mill, 317, South Cotton Road, Tuticorin-1, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of July, 1977.

[No. S. 35019 (301)/79-PF. II]

का० भा० 1750.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) की धारा 6 के प्रथम परन्तुक द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, सम्बद्ध विषय में आवश्यक जांच करने के पश्चात् 31 मई, 1978 से मैसेस वि जार्ज टेलीग्राफ ट्रेनिंग इंस्टीट्यूट, 136, बिपिन बिहारी गंगुली स्ट्रीट कलकत्ता-12, जिसके अंतर्गत (1) आसनसोल, लाहरी बाड़ी, जी. टी. रोड, डाक घर आसनसोल, जिला बर्दवान (2) बेरहामपुर, डाकघर खागर जिला मुर्शिदाबाद और (3) सिलीगुरी, 8, हिलकार्ड रोड, डाक घर सिलीगुरी, लिजन दार्जिलिंग, स्थित उसकी शाखाएं भी हैं, नामक स्थापन को उक्त परन्तुक के प्रयोजनों के लिए बिलिखित करती है।

[का० सं० एस० 35017/93/79-पी० एफ०-2(2)]

S.O. 1750.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the first proviso to section 6 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government, after making necessary enquiry into the matter, hereby specifies with effect from the thirty-first day of May, 1978 the establishment known as Messrs The George Telegraph Training Institute 136, Bipin Behari Ganguly Street, Calcutta-12, including its branches at (1) Asansol, Lahari Bari, G. T. Road, Post Office Asansol, District Burdwan, (2) Berhampore, Post Office Khagra, District Murshidabad and (3) Siliguri, 8, Hillcard Road, Post Office Siliguri District Dargeeling, for the purposes of the said proviso.

[No. S. 35017(93)/79-PF. II(ii)]

का० भा० 1751.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसेस वि जार्ज टेलीग्राफ ट्रेनिंग इंस्टीट्यूट, 136, बिपिन बिहारी गंगुली स्ट्रीट, कलकत्ता 12 जिसके अंतर्गत (1) आसनसोल, लाहरी बाड़ी, जी० टी० रोड, डाकघर आसनसोल जिला बर्दवान, (2) बेरहामपुर, डाक घर खागरा, जिला मुर्शिदाबाद और (3) सिलीगुरी, 8, हिलकार्ड रोड, डाकघर सिलीगुरी, जिला दार्जिलिंग, स्थित उसकी शाखाएं भी हैं, नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 31 मई, 1978 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एस. 35017(93)/79-पी० एफ०-2(i)]

S.O. 1751.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs The George Telegraph Training Institute, 136, Bipin Behari Ganguly Street, Calcutta-12, including its branches at (1) Asansol, Lahiri Bari, G. T. Road Post Office Asansol, District Burdwan, (2) Berhampore, Post Office Khagra, District Murshidabad and (3) Siliguri, 8, Hillcard Road, Post Office Siliguri, District Darjeeling, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirty first day of May, 1978.

[No. S. 35017(93)/79-PF, II(i)]

कांशा० 1752.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स सनराइज स्पाईसेज (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, 46, पथुरियाघाट स्ट्रीट, कलकत्ता-6, सामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1 नवम्बर, 1978 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एस-35017(55)/79-पी.एफ.-2)]

हंस राज छाबड़ा, उपसचिव

S.O. 1752.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Sunrise Spices (Private) Limited, 46, Pathuriaghat Street, Calcutta-6, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of November, 1976.

[No. S. 35017(55)/79-PF, II]

HANS RAJ CHHABRA, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 12th June, 1980

S.O. 1753.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Jabalpur, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Western Coalfields Limited, Pench Area, Post Office Parasia District Chhindwara and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 7th June, 1980.

BEFORE SHRI A.G. QURESHI, M.A. LL.B., PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR (M.P.)

Case No. CGIT/LC(R)(23)/1979

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Western Coalfields Limited, Pench Area, Post Office Parasia, District Chhindwara and their workmen represented through the Secretary, M.P. Rashtriya Koyla Khadan Mazdoor Sangh (INTUC) Chandametta, P.O. Parasia, Distt. Chhindwara (M.P.).

APPEARANCES :

For Union—Shri S. S. Bharadwaj, Secretary of the Union.

For Management—Shri P. S. Nair, Advocate.

INDUSTRY : Coal Mine DISTRICT : Chhindwara (M.P.)

AWARD

By Notification No. L-11012(34)/77-D.IV(B) dated 10th September, 1979 Government of India in the Ministry of Labour has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal, for adjudication :—

"Whether the action of the management of Western Coalfields Limited Pench Area in not designating Shri Shahanawaj Khan as a Laboratory Assistant, though he is performing the work of a Laboratory Assistant, is justified. If not, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled?"

2. The parties concerned were noticed to file their respective statements of claim, rejoinders and documents. After the pleadings and documents were filed by the parties the case was fixed for framing of issues. On 1-4-1980 Counsel for the management and the Secretary of the Union, Shri Bharadwaj, were present. Shri Bharadwaj submitted that there is likelihood of a compromise in the matter and prayed for time for filing the Memorandum of Settlement. The prayer was allowed and 21-4-1980 was fixed for the purpose. Again on 21-4-1980 the parties sought an adjournment which was allowed. Ultimately on 16-5-1980 the parties filed a Memorandum of Settlement along with an application praying that an award be given in terms of the settlement. Both the parties submitted on 21-4-1980 that the settlement has been arrived at mutually wilfully and verified the same before the Tribunal.

3. I have gone through the terms of settlement duly signed by Shri S. S. Bharadwaj for the Union and S/Shri R. K. Ghosh and C. L. Jaiswal for the management. The relevant terms of Settlement as agreed to by the parties are as under :—

"1. It is agreed by the management that Shri Shahanawaj Khan will be designated as Fitter in Category IV of N.C.W.A. II with effect from 1-1-1980 and he be placed at Eklehra Colliery.

2. This is in full and final settlement of the dispute. The Union shall not raise any further dispute on behalf of him and will treat this settlement as full and final settlement between the parties.

3. This settlement shall not be treated as a precedent in any other case."

The aforementioned terms of settlement appear to be fair and reasonable and are in the interest of the workman. Hence I record my award in terms of the settlement. The Memorandum of Settlement shall form part of this award.

28-5-1980.

A. G. QURESHI, Presiding Officer

[No. L-22012/34/77-D.IV(B)]

MEMORANDUM OF SETTLEMENT

(Form 'H')

[See Rule 58]

Representing Management.—Shri R. K. Ghosh, Area Safety Officer, Western Coalfields Ltd. Pench Area, PO Parasia, Dist. Chhindwara M.P.
Shri C. L. Jaiswal, Personnel Officer, Area Services, Western Coalfields Ltd. Pench Area, PO Parasia Dist. Chhindwara M.P.

Representing Union—Shri S. S. Bharadwaj, Secretary, M.P.R.K.K.M. Sangh (INTUC) PO Chandametta, Dist. Chhindwara MP.

Short Recital of the Case

The M.P.R.K.K.M. Sangh (INTUC) raised industrial dispute before the A.L.C. (C) Chhindwara vide their letter No. INTUC/43/77/87 dt. 28-5-77 demanding the designation of Laboratory Assistant in Technical Gr. 'C' of NCWA II to Shri Shah Nawaz Khan, Fitter Helper, Vocational Training Centre cum Laboratory, Burkui.

The dispute was seized in conciliation vide File No. CHA-1(55)/77 of the A.L.C. (C) Chhindwara and the dispute ended in failure. The Central Government vide Notification No. L-22012(34)/77-D-IV(B) dated 10-9-79, referred the dispute to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Jabalpur, for adjudication.

The parties after detailed discussion on the dispute have settled the dispute on the following Terms :

Terms of Settlement

1. It is agreed by the management that Shri Shah Nawaz Khan will be designated as Fitter in Category IV of N.C.W.A. II with effect from 1-1-1980 and he be placed at Eklehra Colliery.
2. This is in full and final settlement of the dispute. The union shall not raise any further dispute on behalf of him and will treat this settlement as full and final settlement between the parties.
3. This settlement shall not be treated as a precedent in any other case.

The parties agree to file this compromise settlement before the Presiding Officer, Central Government Industrial Tribunal and request for an Award in terms of the settlement.

Representing Union

Representing Management

Sd/-

Sd/-

S. S. BHARADWAJ

R. K. GHOSH

WITNESS :

Sd/-

Sd/-

Illegible.

C. L. JAISWAL

PARASIA, Dt. 16-4-80.

Part of Award

New Delhi, the 13th June, 1980

S.O. 1754—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal Calcutta, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Bhaladi Sand Line of Sitarampur Sub Area of Eastern Coalfields Ltd. and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 11th June, 1980.

**CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL
AT CALCUTTA, CAMP : DHANBAD**

Reference No. 5 of 1978

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Bhaladi Sand Line of Sitarampur Sub-Area of Eastern Coalfields Limited,

AND

Their Workmen.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of Employers—Shri N. Das, Advocate.

On behalf of Workmen.—Sri A. K. Lal Gupta, Advocate.

STATE : Wes Bengal.

INDUSTRY : Coal Mine

AWARD

By Order No. L-19012(41)/76-D.III(B)/D-IV(B) dated 20th August, 1977 the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, referred an industrial dispute existing between the

employers in relation to the management of Bhaladi Sand Line of Sitarampur Sub-Area of Eastern Coalfields Limited and their workmen to this Tribunal for adjudication. The Schedule attached to the reference reads as follows :

"Whether the action of the management of Bhaladi Sand Line of Sitarampur Sub-Area of Eastern Coalfields Limited in refusing to allow Shri Sarat Chandra Sengupta, Main Conveyor Khalasi to resume duty with effect from 27-3-1976 is justified? If not, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled?"

2 After notice to the parties they had submitted their respective written statements.

3. The case of the concerned workman made out in his written statement in substance is that he had been employed as Main Conveyor Khalasi at Bhaladi Sand Line belonging to Equitable Coal Company Limited the management of which was taken over by the Coal Mines Authority from 31-1-1973. The workman was attacked with Leprosy in 1972 and was admitted to Dr. L. Sen Memorial Leprosy Hospital, Asansol on 6-3-1972. Although his disease was cured and he reported for duty with fitness certificate on 27-3-1976 he was not allowed to resume duty on frivolous ground by the management during sickness the management paid the workman only the wages for seven paid holidays and the last payment was made for Holi festival holiday of March, 1976. Equitable Coal Company Limited was nationalised and transferred to Eastern Coal Fields Limited. The Wage Board recommendations for the Coal Mining Industry were accepted by Equitable Coal Company Limited. The present management also accepted the Wage Board recommendations by their No. W2/W.3/2179 dated 18-10-1973. The workman therefore is entitled to be regularised in service and leave with wages for the period of his treatment and the period during which he was forced to remain unemployed. He should be treated as a regular workman and all the benefits as such should be given to him.

4. The management first of all filed a written statement in which it took the plea that the dispute not being an industrial dispute the union sponsoring the dispute was not competent to do so. Therefore the tribunal has no jurisdiction to adjudicate the dispute referred to it. The workman being out of work from February 1972 on account of suffering from infectious leprosy was not in active rolls of the establishment prior to nationalisation. Although the workman had been granted certain ex-gratia benefits he had not been paid wages for sick khoraki or sickness wage while he was under treatment in the Leprosy hospital. The ex-gratia payment did not amount to continuous employment of the workman. When the workman alleged to have reported to duty the certificate produced by him did not say that he was free from leprosy. So, the management in the interest of other workmen working in the establishment could not have allowed the concerned workmen to resume duty.

5. On 28-5-79 the management sought permission of the Tribunal to amend its written statement on the basis of some documents subsequently discovered. Leave having been given the management filed an additional written statement. The plea taken in this additional written statement is as follows.

6. On 27-12-71 the concerned workman had been medically examined and was found to be physically unfit for duty. Thereafter a letter was issued to the workman on 12-1-72 terminating his service with immediate effect. The letter was sent by registered post. The workman refused to accept the same. In spite of this the concerned workman ceased to exist as an workman from the date of termination of his service. Even though his services were terminated his name however continued in the printed paysheet forms of the establishment. Some unscrupulous staff of the establishment after take over taking advantage of the same made payments of holiday wages to the workman on some occasions without the knowledge and consent of the authorities. As a matter of fact, since the date of termination of his service the concerned workman was not a workman at all under the management. Hence the workman is not entitled to any relief.

7. In a rejoinder filed by the union all the material facts alleged in the two written statements of the management have been denied and the original stand of the workman that he has a right to resume duty has been reiterated.

8. At the time of hearing the management has examined one witness and two witnesses have been examined for the union.

9. Before going into the case certain admitted facts need be mentioned here. The workman died on 20-1-79 leaving Smt. Nani Bala Sengupta as the wife, Anath Sen Gupta, Asoke Sengupta and Arup Sengupta as sons and Lakshmi Sengupta as the daughter. Ext. W-7 shows that the date of birth of the workman is 1-7-1917. So the workman would have retired on 1-7-1977. Consequently had he been allowed to resume duty as claimed by him he would have been entitled to payment of his wages from 27-3-76 to 1-7-77.

10. The points of law raised by the management that this Tribunal has no jurisdiction to decide the dispute, that the dispute is not an industrial dispute and that the sponsoring union is not competent to sponsor the cause of the workman are not pressed by the management at the time of hearing.

11. The main controversy between the parties is over the letter of termination, Ext. M-1 dated 12-1-72. It is contended on behalf of the management that termination of services of the concerned workman took place before take over i.e. before 31-1-73. The present management therefore was not in the know of things relating to termination and therefore in the first written statement filed by it, it could not refer to the letter of termination, Ex. M-1. Subsequently when the present management discovered the letter Ext. M-1 it sought leave of the tribunal to amend its written statement and leave having been granted the written statement was amended and a plea was taken that the services of the workman having been terminated long before 31-1-73 he was not entitled to any relief.

12. On behalf of the union the genuineness of Ext. M-1 is attacked. It is urged that this document is a fictitious one subsequently fabricated for the purpose of defeating the claim of the workman concerned.

13. The management does not disclose under what circumstance the letter Ext. M-1 was subsequently discovered. The other contemporaneous documents maintained by the management at the time when Ext. M-1 is said to have been issued to the workman do not support the case of the management that the services of the workman were terminated. The contention of the workman is that either Ext. M-1 has been subsequently manufactured or the same has neither been acted upon by the management or accepted by the workman. This contention appears to have sufficient force. Form B register is a statutory one and is maintained under the Indian Mines Act and Rules framed thereunder. Ext. W-5 is that register of the year 1972. If really the services of the workman had been terminated as claimed by the management, one would normally expect that an entry to that effect would be made in the form B register, Ext. W-5, saying that the services had been terminated. This register which contains the name of the workman does not show any entry to the effect that his services had been terminated. No explanation is forthcoming from the management as to why necessary entries were not made in Form B register saying that the services of the workman had been terminated. There is no reference to Ext. M-1 in the register nor there is any entry saying that the letter of termination of service issued to the workman under registered post with A/D has not been accepted by the workman. This omission throws a great doubt on the case of the management that workman's services were terminated by letter dated 12-1-1972. Ex. W-2 is wagesheet maintained by the management for March 1976 and Exts. W-2 (a) and W-2(a) are the wage sheets for earlier periods. These documents also show that the workman had been paid wages for the national holidays. Exts. W-3 and W-4 are the bonus registers for quarter ending March 1974. These registers also show that the workman had been paid proportionate bonus long after his alleged termination of service. Ext. W-14 to W-14(f) are attendance registers showing the name of the workman. All these documents indicate that even in spite of alleged termination of the services of the workman on 12-1-1972 the workman had been paid wages for national holidays, proportionate bonus and his name has also not been struck off the attendance register. The explanation of the management that some unscrupulous staff have made these entries in these registers is without any basis. If really the workman's services had been terminated as claimed by the management, there is no reason why he would have been

paid wages for national holidays even upto March 1976 and why his name would have been entered in the attendance registers.

14. The case of the workman is that after he was attacked with leprosy the management referred the case to the Coal Mines Welfare Hospital, Asansol by letter Ext. W-6 dated 2-3-1972 and since then he was under treatment in the Welfare hospital till he was released on 24-3-76. Ext. W-6 is challenged by the management on the ground that it does not bear the signature of the Agent or any other person in authority but is signed by a compounder only. Whatever it may be, the facts remain that the workman since he was attacked with leprosy in the early part of 1972 had not attended to his work and was under treatment in the hospital at Asansol from where he was released in March, 1976. This position is not seriously disputed. This coupled with the fact that the workman has been paid wages for national holidays and proportionate bonus as evidenced by Ext. W-2 series and Exts. W-3 and W-4 and the fact that his name continued in the attendance register will go to show that the management was all along accepting the workman as an employee under it and the relationship between the management and the workman concerned was subsisting till the workman was discharged from the hospital at Asansol in March, 1976.

15. The next question which arises is as to whether the management was under obligation to allow the concerned workman to resume duty when he reported himself for duty with a fitness certificate, Ext. W-1. The case of the management is that the certificate produced by the workman did not show that he had been cured of the disease. It only showed that the disease from which the workman was suffering was not in an infectious stage. It is therefore contended that the management did not permit the workman to resume duty as the co-workers under the management were not willing to work with the concerned workman on account of the disease from which he was suffering. On this point the management has not examined any co-worker and has remained satisfied with the evidence of MW-1 the Manager. This aspect of the case is no longer of any importance since the workman has died in the meanwhile and the question of allowing him to resume duty does not arise.

16. In view of my conclusion that from the time when the concerned workman began suffering from leprosy till he reported back to duty in the year 1976 he was continuing to be a workman under the management his services not having been terminated, it was obligatory on the part of the management to allow the workman to resume his duty. This being the position the L.Rs. of the workman concerned are entitled to full wages which would have been drawn by the concerned workman for the period from 27-3-1976 to 1-7-1977. That apart, under the age Board recommendations which has been accepted by the management as per Annexure 'A' to the written statement of the union, the concerned workman would have been entitled to sick khoraki at the rate of 0.90 paise per day upto 6 months from 2-3-1972 when his case was referred to the hospital at Asansol. It has however been argued on behalf of the union that the workman concerned according to the Wage Board recommendations was entitled to leave salary for 6 months. This contention is without any merit because as per Wage Board recommendation the leave salary to which the workman concerned would have been entitled was payable by the Coal Mines Welfare Organisation and not by the management.

17. In the result therefore I hold that the L.Rs of the deceased workman are entitled to wages which the concerned workman would have earned from 27-3-1976 to 1-7-1977 and to sick khoraki at the rate of 0.90 paise per day to which the workman was entitled from 2-3-1972 for 6 months.

The reference is answered accordingly.

Dated, Dhanbad (Camp),
The 2nd June, 1980.

B. K. RAY, Presiding Officer
[No. L-19012/41/76-D. III(B)/IV (B)]

New Delhi, the 18th June, 1980

S.O. 1755—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal Jabalpur, in the industrial dispute between the

employers in relation to the management of M/s. Western Coalfields Ltd., Nagpur and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on the 13th June, 1980.

BEFORE SHRI A. G. QURESHI, M.A. LL.B., PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR (M.P.)

Case No. CGIT/LC(R)(8)/1980

PARTIES :

Employer in relation to the management of Western Coalfields Limited, Store and Purchase of Material Management Department, Nagpur and their workman, Km. Sabita Bhattacharjee, represented through the President, M.P.R.K.K. Sangh (INTUC) Near Abhyankar Statute, Mahal, Nagpur (M.S.).

APPEARANCES :

For workman—Shri Talukdar.

For Management—Shri P. S. Nair, Advocate.

INDUSTRY : Coal Mine DISTRICT : Nagpur (M.S.)

AWARD

Dated : June 7, 1980

The Government of India in exercise of the powers conferred by Clause (d) of Sub-section (1) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes, Act, 1947, has referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal, vide its Notification No. L-18012/3/79-D, IV(B) dated 18th February 1980:—

Whether the action of the management of M/s. Western Coalfields Limited in stopping Km. Sabita Bhattacharjee Typist-cum-Clerk with effect from 29th January, 1978 from working in their Store & Purchase of Material Management Department after she had worked for 240 days in the preceding 12 months was justified. If not, to what relief is she entitled ?”

2. The case of the Union is that Km. Sabita Bhattacharjee was employed by the Western Coalfields Limited Nagpur as Typist-cum-Clerk in the Store & Purchase Section of the Material Management Department from 24-12-1976. She continued to work in the said department regularly till 28-1-1978. After completing the statutory period of working When she made a demand for regularisation as per rules of the Company the management of the Western Coalfields Limited stopped her from work illegally without any reason and without following the procedure laid down under the Industrial Disputes Act. The action of the management being arbitrary, illegal and vindictive, Km. Sabita Bhattacharjee is entitled for the reinstatement with back wages.

3. The management has opposed the claim of the Union inter alia on the grounds that Km. Sabita Bhattacharjee was never employed by the Western Coalfields Limited in any of their departments. She was never issued an appointment letter and was called for working at the office during the working hours. Actually there was a heavy load of work on the management of Western Coalfields Limited therefore some officers of the Company used to get the extra typist work done by some outsiders and the payment was made on the basis of the actual typing work done by them. In this process some work was given to Km. Sabita Bhattacharjee during December 1976 to January 1978 and she used to submit her bill for payment on the basis of the actual work done by her and the payment was made accordingly. The management had no control of any sort on Km. Sabita Bhattacharjee. Km. Bhattacharjee not being an employee of the Company the question of regularising her does not arise.

4. The case was fixed for filing of rejoinders by the parties on 15-5-1980 on which date both the parties submitted that there is likelihood of a compromise between the parties. The case was therefore fixed for 17-6-1980. Meanwhile parties arrived at a mutual settlement and a Memorandum of Settlement has been filed today which is verified by me

5. On a perusal of the terms of settlement I find that the management has agreed to give an appointment to Km. Sabita Bhattacharjee from 2nd June, 1980 as a Clerk Grade II in

the scale of Rs. 508-23-692-29-808. The workman and the Union have accepted the appointment in full and final settlement of their claim and they have further agreed that they will not make any claim for the past period.

6. The terms of the aforesaid settlement are beneficial to the workman hence I accept this settlement and make an award in terms of the settlement arrived at between the parties. The terms of the settlement are embodied in the Memorandum of Settlement which shall form part of the award.

A. G. QURESHI, Presiding Officer

Dt. 7-6-1980.

[No. L-18012/3/79-D.IV(B)]

A. V. S. SARMA, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR (M.P.)

Case No. CGIT/LC/R/8/1980

Representing Employers.—Shri J. Sharan, Additional Chief Personnel Manager, Western Coalfields Limited, Nagpur.

Representing Workman.—Shri P. K. Talukdar, Secretary, M.P.R.K.K. Sangh (INTUC) Nagpur.

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi vide their Order No. L-18012/3/79-D.IV(B) dated 18th February 1980 referred the following dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Jabalpur.

“Whether the action of the management of M/s. Western Coalfields Limited in stopping Km. Sabita Bhattacharjee, Typist-cum-Clerk with effect from 29th January, 1978 from working in their Stores & Purchase of Material Management Department after she had worked for 240 days in the preceding 12 months was justified ? If not, to what relief is she entitled?”

Without prejudice to their respective stands, the parties have decided to settle the above dispute amicably on the following terms :—

Terms of Settlement

1. The management agrees to appoint afresh Km. Sabita Bhattacharjee as LDC/Typist with effect from 2nd June, 1980 at the minimum basis of the scale of Clerical Gr. II as per the NCWA-II, i.e. Rs. 508-23-692-29-808/-.
2. The Union/workman accept the appointment in terms of para 1 above in full and final settlement of their claim/dispute against the management and will not make any claim whatsoever for the past period.
3. The parties shall file a copy of the settlement before the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Jabalpur and request the Presiding Officer, to pass an award in terms of the above settlement.

Sd/-

P. K. THALUKDAR

Secretary, M.P.R.K.K.K.S.

Representing workmen :

Sd/-

J. SHARAN

Addl. Chief Personnel Manager

Representing Employer

Witness :

Sd/-

S. N. Sanyal, WO, WCL. Nagpur.

Sd/-

S. Bhattacharjee.

Dt. 29th May, 1980.

PART OF AWARD

New Delhi, the 12th June, 1980

S.O. 1756.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 2, Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Loyabad Colliery of Messrs. Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Post Office Sijua, District Dhanbad and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 7th June, 1980.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) DHANBAD

Reference No. 56 of 1979

In the matter of an industrial dispute under S. 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Loyabad Colliery of Messrs. Bharat Coking Coal Limited Post Office Sijua, District Dhanbad.

AND

Their Workmen.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the employers—Shri B. Joshi, Advocate.

On behalf of the workmen—Shri I. D. Lall, Advocate.

STATE : Bihar.

INDUSTRY : Coal.

Dhanbad, 28th May, 1980

AWARD

This is a reference under Section 10 of the I.D. Act, 1947. The Central Government by its notification No. L-20012/9/75/D.III-A dated 16th June, 1975 has referred this dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication on the following terms :

"Whether the management of Loyabad colliery of Messrs. Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Post Office Sijua, District Dhanbad, are justified in dismissing Sarva Shri Indrapal Gararia, Nabat Chamar, Jagadal Pasi and Banwari Pasi, miners, with effect from 7th November, 1973, 7th November, 1973; 2nd November, 1973 and 2nd November, 1973 respectively, and stopping Shri Jyoti Turi, miner from work with effect from 7th November, 1973. If not, to what relief are these workmen entitled?"

This reference was originally received in this Tribunal and then transferred to Central Government Industrial Tribunal (No. 3) Dhanbad and subsequently re-transferred to this Tribunal this led to considerable delay in disposal of this case. After I received back this case, I made concerted effort to dispose of this case as early as possible, and the hearing has now concluded.

S/Shri Indrapal Gararia, Nabat Chamar, Jagadal Pasi and Banwari Pasi were involved in three different occurrences, and three domestic enquiries were made against them. In this they were found to be guilty with the charges and punished with dismissal. But so far as Jyoti Turi is concerned it is alleged that he was stopped from work by the management with effect from 7th November, 1973. The management's simple plea is that Shri Jyoti Turi wilfully absented himself and the management neither stopped him from work nor dismissed him. There was no departmental proceeding against him.

A written statement was filed on behalf of the management stating the case against each workman. On behalf of the workmen a combined written statement was filed in which the main point taken was that the enquiry was unfair and improper and against natural justice. Victimisation was also alleged. On behalf of the management a petition was filed on 3-8-76 stating that the enquiry officer, Shri B. Mukherjee was dead, and therefore the management proposed to adduce evidence before the Tribunal in order to justify the dismissal of the concerned workmen. Since then the management has adduced evidence, and on behalf of the workmen evidence in rebuttal has also been given. The management placed

before this court the papers concerning the departmental enquiries and they have been taken into evidence. I propose to discuss the relevant evidence as I proceed to examine the case of each workman. But I would like to dispose of the point of law applicable in such cases. Since there is no disagreement between the parties I would like to state here the settled question of law that in case the management fail to establish the fairness of the departmental enquiry, the management has a right to adduce evidence in order to establish guilt of the workmen. In this case the management has afforded no opportunity to the concerned workman to show that the departmental enquiry was unfair and improper. This question therefore does not arise. But at the same time the management is precluded from relying on the evidence adduced at the time of departmental enquiry. What I mean to say is that the guilt or otherwise of the concerned workmen has to be decided on the strength of the evidence adduced before the Tribunal and not on the basis of the evidence recorded by the enquiry officer at the time of domestic enquiry.

Now having considered the proper course of assessment of evidence in a case like this, I propose to consider the case against the individual workman. Now let us take up the case against Shri Indrapal Gararia. The charge-sheet against Shri Gararia, miner, Loyabad colliery is Ext. M9. In order to appreciate the evidence against him I propose to reproduce below the contents of the charge-sheet :

"It has been reported by the manager, Loyabad Coke Plant that on 1-8-73 you along with others and Shri Kailash Prosad had instigated the contractor's workers of Loyabad Coke Plant to erect a barricade near the crusher as a result of which coal unloading in the bays has been affected resulting in continued drastic loss of production. You have also gheraoed the manager, Loyabad Coke Plant within the Coke Plant jurisdiction and showed disorderly and indecent behaviour. You have also obstructed to remove the barricade by instigating those workers who were armed with deadly weapons and were ready to assault seriously who even would go to remove the barricade. In spite of repeated order of the Sub-Area Manager you did neither remove nor allowed to remove the barricade.

It has also been reported by the Sub-Area manager that on 6-8-73 at 9.30 a.m. you along with Sri Kailash Prosad and many others had lead a wrongful demonstration armed with deadly weapons, at the Sub-Area office, leaving your place of duty, and had obstructed the main gate upto 2 p.m. due to which the Sub-area manager could not go out for his normal work.

These are in contravention of Rule 18(c); 18(e); 18(p); 18(q); 18(r); 18(t) and 18(w) of the Standing Orders of the company.

Show cause within 48 hours from the receipt of this charge-sheet why disciplinary action should not be taken against you."

Shri Indrapal Gararia in his turn filed a show cause which is Ext. M10, which is denial of the charges referred against him. Now let us see what is the evidence adduced here. Three witnesses were examined to prove the charges, and they are MW. 2, Shri Hiralal Sapru, MW. 3, Shri Kalyan Biswas and MW. 4, Shri Pratap Kumar Nonia. MW. 2 has said about the situation of the Loyabad Coke Plant which is adjacent to Loyabad colliery. This plant is meant for production of hard coke and it is fed from the Loyabad colliery. There are two crushers one at the Loyabad colliery and the other at the coke plant. The raw coal is first crushed in the colliery and thereafter it is transported to the plant and it is again crushed in the crusher there. The crushed coke from Loyabad colliery is transported by trucks and tubs by means of haulage. At the time of occurrence Shri D. R. Chatterjee was the manager of Coke Plant. The evidence of MW. 2 is that on 2-8-73 Mr. Chatterjee was gheraoed by the workers which is just below the storage bunkers. The witness being executive engineer was close to the bunkers supervising the maintenance of elevators situated there. The witness says that Mr. Chatterjee was gheraoed by the female workers (kamins) and two persons were standing behind them. The female workers (kamins) were about 40/50 in number and the two workmen who were standing behind them (kamins), were not the employees of coke plant but the

workers of Loyabad colliery. The witness did not know them by name but by face. The witness was examined at the time of departmental enquiry and volunteered before this court that he had deposed in the enquiry against Shri Indrapal Gararia. His statement before the enquiry officer is Ext. M 7. The witness says that Mr. Chatterjee was gheraoed for about 40 to 50 minutes during which time the security personnel also came but the kamins did not allow him to move. The witness has said that a peon came from the office and told Mr. Chatterjee that there was a phone call for him and then after a good deal of persuasion he was allowed to move.

Now let us see what MW. 3 has stated. He was a foreman in Loyabad coke plant. On 1-8-73 the witness came to the coke plant to inspect the supply from the colliery when it was reported that a barricade had been put on the coal road by the contractor's men. This barricade was removed on 14-8-73. The witness further said that this barricade prevented the supply of coal. He has further said that the contractor wanted to stop coal crushing from 1-8-73 and the barricade was put in protest thereof. On 2-8-73 this witness was discussing with Shri P. K. Sengupta, senior engineer and Shri P. K. Noonina, shift foreman about the removal of the barricade because the production was bound to be slowed down for non-availability of coal by trucks. At that time Mr. D. R. Chatterjee, manager came there to inspect the coal at the coal Bay and while he was proceeding towards Nut Bunkers for inspection of the coal stock meant for coal crushing, the kamins of the contractors came and surrounded him. The witness says Shri Indrapal Gararia, Bhoju Passi and Harihar Passi were instigating the kamins to gherao Mr. Chatterjee, the manager. Due to this gherao Mr. Chatterjee was not able to move. Mr. Chatterjee discussed for sometime with the kamins which the witness was not able to hear. Thereafter C.S.F. men arrived and asked the kamins to disperse. But they did not. At that particular time the witness and others were at about 30 feet distance. Then one Shri Kailash Prasad, office peon came there and told Mr. Chatterjee that there was a telephone call for him. Mr. Chatterjee was then released by the kamins and he went to the office with the peon and the kamins also followed him. According to this witness gherao continued between 8.30 A.M. to 8.40 A.M. The witness was also examined during domestic enquiry and his statement is Ext. M 7/1.

MW 4 Shri Pratap Kumar Nonia was a foreman in the coke plant. He was examined at the time of domestic enquiry and his statement is Ext. M 7/2. On 1-8-73 he noticed that a barricade had been put up at the place where loading of coal had been done. On 2-8-73 he also noticed bamboo barricade stone boulders and coal piece had been put on the road which was blocked. On 2-8-73 at about 8 A.M. Mr. Chatterjee, manager came there to verify the coal stock, when the kamins who were in the crusher plant came there one by one and surrounded Mr. Chatterjee. Shri Indrapal Gararia and another man was also there. About half an hour after the security men came there and told the manager that there was a telephone call for him and the manager started for the office along with the security men. Then the kamins who had gheraoed him also followed him.

These are also the evidence adduced in this case. Now looking at the charges against Shri Indrapal Gararia the occurrence relates to 1-8-73 that he is said to have instigated the contractor's workers to erect a barricade and also to gherao the manager. The charge was also of disorderly and indecent behaviour and he is said to have obstructed the removal of barricade by instigating the workers who were armed with deadly weapons. The specific charges were that in spite of the order of the Sub-Area Manager he did not allow the removal of the barricade. I must say that the evidence here is in respect of the occurrence which took place on 2-8-73 instead of 1-8-73. With regard to the gherao of the manager the positive case of the management is that the kamins had gheraoed. MW. 2 has not spoken a word about Sri Indrapal Gararia instigating the kamins for the purpose of gherao. The another witness has said that the kamins came one by one for the purpose of gherao and not in a mob. There is discrepancy as to whether a peon came to call Mr. Chatterjee to the office to attend to a phone call or the security guard came to him for that purpose. Moreover no impediment was put on Mr. Chatterjee when he proceeded to attend a phone call. In regard to the period of gherao the evidence ranges between 10 minutes to 40 minutes. The second part of the charge is in respect of an occurrence which took place on

6-8-73 at 9.30 A.M. in which Shri Indrapal Gararia led a wrongful demonstration armed with deadly weapons at the Sub-Area office. With regard to this part of the charge no evidence has been adduced on behalf of the management.

From the above it will appear that practically no evidence has been adduced by the management to prove the charge framed against Shri Indrapal Gararia.

Now let us take up the case against Shri Nabat Chamar. The charge against him is contained in Ext. M 16. I am reproducing below the charge-sheet issued against him.

**"BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED, LOYABAD
COLLIERY P.O., BANSJORA**

No. 30/44 18/20-6-1973

To

Shri Nabat Chamar,

Loyabad Colliery.

Dear Sir,

It has been reported by Dr. R. N. Choudhury, Supdt. Centenary Hospital, Loyabad, that on 16-6-73 at about 9 A.M. you along with S/Shri R. K. Prasad, Kailash Prasad, Fawder Singh and Bhoju Pashi had entered within the Hospital boundary and started shouting and abusing in most filthy languages in riotous and disorderly manner. You wanted to assault Dr. Sen instigating others to indulge in such a disorderly behaviour.

You also encircled the car of Dr. Choudhury and did not allow him to enter into his car and forced him to go back to his room and had kept him confined upto 6 p.m. in spite of the repeated request of the Agent and Manager of the Loyabad colliery to leave the hospital.

These are in contravention of Rule 18(c), 18(e), 18(i), 18(r) and 18(u) of the standing orders of the company.

Show cause within 48 hours from the receipt of this letter why disciplinary action should not be taken against you.

You are hereby suspended with immediate effect.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

MANAGER."

His reply is Ext. M 17 denying the charge. Now let us see what evidence has been adduced against him in this court. The only witness examined is MW. 7, Shri R. K. Choudhury, Deputy Personnel Manager in BCCL. In 1973 he was Personnel Officer in Loyabad Sub-Area. Shri B. Mukherjee was the Personnel Officer in Loyabad Sub-Area and he is now dead. This witness has proved Ext. M 16 and M 17. The enquiry proceeding recorded by Shri B. Mukherjee is Ext. M 18 and the enquiry report is Ext. M 19. The report was forwarded under the manager's letter Ext. M 20. Ext. M 21 is the letter of approval and Ext. M 22 is the letter of dismissal. This witness has said that on 16-6-73 he was in the office when he learnt that a number of persons had gheraoed the hospital doctors in the Loyabad hospital. Thereafter he went to the hospital along with the administrative officer and a clerk. He found Kailash, Shri R. K. Prasad and Sri Nabat Chamar, the concerned workman standing at the entrance of the hospital gate. On enquiry these three gave out that a patient in the hospital had died due to the neglect of the doctor. They demanded immediate suspension and dismissal of the doctor and only then they would vacate the gherao. In his presence Shri J. P. Singh, Agent came and persuaded the workmen to leave the ground. They did not leave the place. At about 1 P.M. Dr. R. K. Choudhury, the then Superintendent of Loyabad colliery wanted to go to his residence but he was not allowed to leave the hospital. They surrounded his car and abused him. Thereafter Dr. Choudhury and one Assistant had to go back to the hospital room. The management then had to inform the police and when the police came at about 7 P.M. the mob dispersed.

In his cross-examination the witness says that the Administrative officer, Mr. Induar and one Sri Narayan Banerjee, clerk had come to the hospital. According to his evidence about 20/25 persons were at the hospital gate and out of them he recognised 8/10 persons. Then he says that 25/26 persons were all assembled at the gate of the hospital. But he contradicts this statement and says that they were inside the hospital verandah. But he admits that the officers of the company were not prohibited by the mob to enter the hospital area. The point is that no witness except MW. 1 has been examined against the charge framed against Sri Nabat Chamar. From the charge-sheet it will appear that Sri Nabat Chamar was taking a leading part in the gherao besides threatening and abusing. But MW. 7 does not say that. From the evidence it appears that Dr. R. K. Choudhury was gheraoed at the verandah when he was about to enter into his car. But MW. 7 has said that this Nabat Chamar was at the gate. Now, Nabat Chamar has been examined in this case and he has said that he had gone to the hospital about hearing that a workman had died in the hospital due to neglect. Many other workers had also gone there. He denied that he and others had gheraoed the doctors. In his cross-examination he has said that Shri R. K. Prasad, Sri Kailash Prasad, Shri B. Singh and Sri B. Pasi were also charge-sheeted along with him. He did not know that all others except him had got back the job by a settlement filed before the Tribunal. It has been rightly contended on behalf of this workman that the management had settled the dispute with other workmen in another case. We have before us Ext. M 26 which is a settlement in respect of Shri R. K. Prasad. Now so far as this Sri Nabat Chamar is concerned the facts produced before this Tribunal do not go to prove the charge framed against him.

We will next take up the case against Shri Jagadal Pasi and Shri Banwari Pasi. The charge-sheet against Shri Jagadal Pasi is Ext. M 1 and that against Shri Banwari Pasi is Ext. M 2. Shri Banwari's reply is Ext. M 3 and the reply of Shri Jagadal Pasi is Ext. M 4. Ext. M 5 is enquiry proceeding and Ext. M 6 is Standing order of Loyabad colliery. In the charge-sheet of both these persons the allegation is about an occurrence which took place on 3-10-73 at 10.00 A.M. These two workmen had taken a mob to the office of the Manager and Agent, Loyabad colliery and confined both the officers till 1 P.M. They had also entered into the office of the manager, Shri S. R. Sinha by breaking open the lock of the door of the office room. They abused them in filthy language and attempted to assault them with lathi. The lathi was supplied to Jagadal Pasi by Banwari Pasi. The manager, Shri S. R. Sinha snatched the lathi from Jagadal Pasi. But Jagadal Pasi obtained another lathi in order to assault the Agent. The Sub-Area manager came to rescue them and asked them to disperse. But they kept on abusing and confining both the officers. The additional charge against Banwari Pasi is that he instigated Jagadal Pasi to assault the Agent and the manager and he supplied the lathi to Jagadal Pasi in order to assault both of them. In their show cause the allegation of confinement, use of filthy language and attempt to assault with lathi were completely denied. On the other hand, it was contended that the colliery workers had assembled to demand their legitimate demand which could not be arranged before Puja. The workers peacefully placed their demand before the Agent and the Manager, and no untoward incident took place. The charges were therefore said to be concocted in order to dismiss these two workmen who were office bearers of Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union.

Now let us see whether the management has been able to prove the charges. In all three witnesses have been examined. MW. 1, Shri S. R. Sinha was the manager of Loyabad colliery in 1973. His evidence is that the two workmen S/Shri Banwari Pasi and Jagadal Pasi came to his office along with others. Jagadal was armed with lathi which he raised against him. He snatched the lathi. Then Banwari provided him with another lathi. He and the Agent requested the workmen to disperse but they did not pay any heed and broke open the bolted door in which he and the Agent were sitting and entered the room. Then the Sub-Area manager also came and requested them to disperse but they went on abusing and threatening to assault and continued to keep them in confinement upto 1 P.M. Now this is the evidence in examination-in-chief. The impression gathered is that the Manager and the Agent were in a room which was bolted from inside and the concerned workmen had broken open the door. It is not explained how Jagadal Pasi

had abused the manager raised stick at him because this could be possible only if the door was open. Shri S. R. Sinha the manager (MW. 1) tried to explain this vital discrepancy by introducing a new story. According to him these two workmen along with about 100 other persons came to his office. At that time MW. 1 was sitting in his own room and the Agent was sitting in the adjacent room. There was inter-connecting door in between his room and the Agent's room, and he could see through this inter-connecting door. When Jagadal Pasi and Banwari Pasi tried to enter his room by breaking open the door, 5/6 persons tried to prevent them but they failed. The door which was bolted from inside was broken. I may mention here that in the charge-sheet the allegation was that the room had been locked and they entered by breaking open the lock. But supposing the door had been bolted from inside and the door was broken, let us see what events followed. MW. 1 has said that Jagadal Pasi and Banwari Pasi entered the room and the rest remained outside. At that time Jagadal Pasi had a lathi in his hand and Banwari Pasi was empty handed. When Jagadal raised his lathi against him he caught hold of the lathi and snatched it. In examination-in-chief he has said that when he snatched the lathi from the hand of Jagadal Pasi, Banwari Pasi provided him with another lathi. This is believed by the statement in cross-examination when he said that when Jagadal entered he had a lathi in his hand and Banwari Pasi was empty handed. How could then Banwari Pasi hand him over another lathi? This was not explained by MW. 1. He has further said that he was confined in his own room and could not come outside. But curiously enough he has said that Banwari Pasi and Jagadal Pasi went to the room of the Agent through the inter-connecting door. He has said that he did not snatch away the second lathi from Jagadal Pasi because that was the Agent's turn to be the victim at their hands. Then he has said that Jagadal Pasi had raised a lathi against the Agent but he was prevented by the chaprasis and peons. His evidence is that the miscreants remained in his room for about 5/10 minutes before entering the room of the Agent. During that time 3/4 persons were discussing the colliery affairs with the Agent. He positively said that he did not go into the Agent's room. MW. 1 has therefore tried to explain how he could see what was happening in the room of the Agent.

Now let us turn to the evidence of MW. 5, Shri Ramadhar Singh, office peon of Agent's office. According to him Harihar, Indrapal and Bhoju Pasi were discussing matters relating payment of bonus with the Agent in the Agent's room. Then Jagadal entered the manager's office with a mob and Jagadal had a lathi in his hand. Jagadal also abused the manager. This witness went to the Agent's room and informed him about the incident in the manager's room. Thereafter Jagadal Pasi and his associates came and entered the office of the Agent. This witness closed the door of the manager and the Agent. As a result Jagadal and others remained outside the room but in the office. Thereafter Shri Shamdeo Singh, night guard went to the office of the Sub-Area manager and he came. Now so far as this witness is concerned he makes a conflicting statement. He says that when Jagadal and two others entered the manager's room, he himself did not enter the room of the manager. But again says that he might have gone inside for 2/3 minutes. He is positive that Jagadal and others remained in the room of the manager for 2/3 minutes. How this witness does not say that Jagadal had raised his lathi to assault the manager or that the manager had snatched the lathi from the hand of Jagadal Pasi. He does not speak about Banwari Pasi or anybody else having a lathi. So this fact that Banwari Pasi supplied lathi to Jagadal Pasi and incited him to assault the manager does not find support from the evidence of MW. 5. Now this witness does not speak about Jagadal Pasi and others entering into the room of the Agent. Furthermore, he does not say anything about the inter-connecting door. On the other hand, he has said that after Jagadal Pasi left the manager came to the Agent's room and it was thereafter that he closed the door of the Agent's office from inside and remained with the Agent and the manager. Now this fact thoroughly belies the story of wrongful confinement as put forth by MW. 1. According to this witness MW. 1, the manager was able to come from his own room to the room of the Agent and before Jagadal Pasi and Banwari Pasi were able to go into the room of the Agent, MW. 5 had bolted the door from inside. MW. 5 does not say that any of these workmen broke open the door of the Agent. Then against MW. 1 has said that he had telephoned the Sub-Area Manager when these two workmen were breaking open the

door of his room. But MW. 5 is positive that the Agent or the Manager did not inform anybody on phone. According to MW. 1 the concerned workmen had come to his office at 10.00 A.M. MW. 5 has said that half an hour after the Sub-Area Manager came. It means that at about 10.30 A.M. the Sub-Area manager arrived. According to MW. 1 the concerned workmen did not listen to the advice of the Sub-Area Manager to disperse and they kept the confinement till 1 P.M. But MW. 5 has said that after the Sub-Area Manager came he discussed with Jagadal Pasi and others and thereafter the mob left. We find therefore, a good deal of discrepancy between the evidence of MW. 1 and MW. 5 on the point involved in this occurrence. Moreover, MW. 1 in his evidence was unable to say about any motive on the part of the workmen to resort to high handedness. But MW. 5 has admitted that there was discussions about payment of bonus to the underground workmen. Moreover, MW-6 Shri Jagdish Trigunai a peon in the Agent's office had said that the Agent and the Manager were discussing with the workmen about the question of payment of bonus to underground workmen. He has further said that the door between the room of the Manager and the Agent was closed.

These three witnesses have hopelessly contradicted each other on the point of occurrence. In view of what has been said by them in their evidence, it is not possible to hold that the Agent and the Manager were wrongfully confined or that any attempt was made to assault them with lathi. On the other hand, it appears that there was some trouble with regard to delay in payment of bonus and the labourers had gone to the office of the Agent and the Manager to place their demand. It is likely that there were some hot exchange of words, but there does not appear to be any occasion for these workmen to abuse the Agent and the Manager or to assault them with lathi. There is nothing to indicate that the management lodged any criminal case against them. On the other hand, MW 5 has clearly said that half an hour after the Sub-Area Manager, came, held discussions with Jagadal Pasi and others and the concerned workmen and the mob left.

The Sub-Area Manager and the Agent were not examined in this case so as to give a clear picture as to what actually happened on that date. But suffice it to say that on the strength of the evidence adduced in this case, the charges levelled against these two workmen viz. Shri Jagadal Pasi and Shri Banwari Pasi have not been proved.

Now we are left with only one workman viz. Shri Joyti Turi. The written statement of the workmen says that he was stopped from work with effect from 7th November, 1973. The management says in the written statement that he left the work on his sweet will. Obviously, no proceeding was started against him and we are not able to say what was the reason for the management to stop him from work with effect from 7-11-1973 or why the workman out of his own sweet will left his work. But we have before us Ext. M 28 which is a settlement arrived at between the management and the Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union on 16th July, 1979. According to the terms of settlement Shri Jyoti Turi, casual miner was allowed to work as casual miner with immediate effect. Another term of the settlement was that the workman was not to claim arrears of wages or money due from the period from 7-11-73 onwards. In this case Shri Joyti Turi has not been examined nor any evidence has been led by the management against him. From Ext. M 28 it appears that there was some sort of settlement between the management and the union under which he got reinstatement under certain terms and conditions. At any rate this Tribunal, for want of evidence is unable to record any finding as to whether the action of the management in stopping Shri Jyoti Turi, miner from work w.e.f. 7-11-73 was unjustified.

Thus, having considered the cases of all the workmen concerned in this reference I have to hold that the action of the management of Loyabad Colliery of Messrs. Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Post Office Sijua, District Dhanbad in dismissing Sarva Shri Indrapal Gararia, Nabat Chamar, Jagadal Pasi and Banwari Pasi, miners, with effect from 7th November, 1973, 7th November, 1973; 2nd November, 1973 and 2nd November, 1973 respectively are not justified. Consequently, they are entitled to be reinstated with effect from the date of their dismissal. They are further entitled to receive all the back wages and other emoluments admissible to them.

So far as Shri Jyoti Turi, miner is concerned, we have no material to hold that the management of Loyabad colliery stopped Shri Jyoti Turi from work w.e.f. 7-11-73 and the management has shown that Shri Jyoti Turi is working under the management as casual miner by virtue of a private settlement. Therefore, the question of giving any relief to Shri Jyoti Turi, miner does not arise.

This is my award.

J. P. SINGH, Presiding Officer

[No. L-20012/9/75-D.III(A)]

S. H. S. IYER, Desk Officer.

नई दिल्ली, 16 जून, 1980

का०आ० 1757.—केंद्रीय सरकार न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 11) की धारा 27 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस अधिनियम की अनुसूची के भाग 1 में लोहा प्रयत्क खानों में नियोजन जोड़ती है, जिसे करने के आशय की सूचना, उक्त धारा द्वारा यथा अपेक्षित भारत के राजपत्र, भाग 3, खण्ड 3, उपखण्ड (ii), तारीख 5 जनवरी, 1980 के पृष्ठ 78 पर प्रकाशित भारत सरकार के श्रम मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं० का०आ० 86, तारीख 20 दिसम्बर, 1979 द्वारा पहले ही दी जा चुकी है।

[सं० एम० 32017/2/78-डब्ल्यू सी (एम डब्ल्यू)]

अशोक नारायण, उप-सचिव

New Delhi, the 16th June, 1980

S.O. 1757.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (11 of 1948), the Central Government hereby adds to Part I of the Schedule to that Act, the employment in iron ore mines, notice of its intention to do so having already been given by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S.O. 86, dated the 20th December, 1979, published at page 78 of the Gazette of India Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii), dated the 5th January, 1980, as required by the said section

[No. S-32017/2/78-WC(MW)]

ASHOK NARAYAN, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 17th June, 1980

S.O. 1758.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court Jabalpur, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Western Coalfields Ltd., Pench Area, in relation to their Barkui Colliery and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on the 11th June, 1980.

BEFORE SHRI A. G. QURESHI, M.A., LL.B., PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR (M.P.)

Case No. CGIT/LC(R)(8)/1979

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the management of Western Coalfields Limited, Pench Area, in relation to their Barkui Colliery and their workmen represented through the General Secretary, M.P. Rashtriya Koyla Khadan Mazdoor Sangh (INTUC), Chandametta, P.O. Parasia, District Chhindwara (M.P.).

APPEARANCES :

For Workman—Shri Bharadwaj, S. S. Secretary of the Union.

For Management—Shri P. S. Nair, Advocate.

INDUSTRY : Coal Mine. DISTRICT : Chhindwara (M.P.)

AWARD

Dated : May 29, 1980

The Central Government, in exercise of its powers conferred by Clause (d) of Sub-section (1) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, has referred the following industrial dispute for adjudication vide Notification No. L-22012(4)/78-D.IV(A) dated 21st April, 1979 :—

“Whether the action of the management of Western Coalfields Limited, Pench Area in relation to their Barkui Colliery in suspending Shri Gafoor, C.C.M. Kbalasi, from 9th September, 1976 and refusing to pay him wages for the period from the 14th October, 1976, the date from which he was asked to resume duties to the 16th February, 1977, the date he actually resumed duties, is justified? If not, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled?”

2. The facts of the case lie in a narrow compass and may be stated thus :—

The workman Shri Gafoor was working as C.C.M. Driver in the Barkui Colliery of Pench Area of the Western Coalfields Limited. On an alleged charge of breaking open the lock of the quarter of one Shri Lal Khan and occupying it, Shri Gafoor was charge-sheeted on 24-8-1976 for the criminal trespass which according to the management was an act of serious misconduct. The charge-sheet was issued on 24-8-1976 and pending enquiry the workman Shri Gafoor was placed under suspension with effect from 28-8-1976.

3. According to the management, Shri Gafoor gave a reply to the charge-sheet on or about 8/9 October, 1976. On consideration of the reply the manager of the Barkui Colliery cancelled the suspension order by letter no. Gen./44/B/76/58 dated 10-10-1976. Shri Gafoor was permitted to resume his duties immediately pending the enquiry. However, Shri Gafoor refused to take the delivery of the aforesaid letter. Therefore the letter was sent by registered post to Shri Gafoor and was received by him on 16-10-1976. Still the workman did not resume his duties. Therefore, the management again vide its letter dated 3-11-1976 advised Shri Gafoor to report for duty immediately, but still Shri Gafoor did not resume his duties. Therefore the Manager of the Colliery by his letter dated 25-2-1977 informed Shri Gafoor that he is absent from duty without permission and intimation and requested him to resume his duties failing which a disciplinary action may be taken against him, Shri Gafoor thereafter resumed his duties on 16-2-1977.

4. In an enquiry conducted by the management the workman was not found guilty of the charges levelled against him and was consequently exonerated. He has already been paid his full wages from 9th September, 1976 to 13th October, 1976. But from 14-10-1976 Shri Gafoor did not join his duties inspite of repeated request of the management. Therefore he was not paid wages for the period between 14-10-1976 to 15-2-1977.

5. The management has justified the wage deduction of the aforesaid period on the ground that Shri Gafoor did not join his duties on a false pretext and was possibly doing some other business. Therefore the workman is not entitled to any wage for the period during which he refused to work.

6. The case of the Union is that the management had sent a conditional letter to the workman to resume the duty which he had received on 16-10-1976. The workman had sent a reply praying therein that resuming the duty in compliance of the letter of the management would amount to an indirect admission of guilt. If he is asked to resume his duties without any condition he is prepared to join his duties. The reply was received by the management on 24-10-1976. Still the management ignored the letter of the workman and did not send the unconditional letter revoking his suspension.

Therefore the workman did not join his duties till 16-2-1977. Such a conditional letter sent by the management amounts to unfair labour practice.

The Union has denied the fact that Shri Gafoor was doing some other business during the period of his suspension or absence from duty. According to the Union, the workman was always willing to join his duties but the management wanted to get the admission of the charge of unauthorised occupation of the quarter by the workman, in the garb of the letter revoking the suspension, but the workman was not willing to accept the charge. He therefore requested the management to revoke his suspension without any condition which the management did not do. Instead the management threatened the workman to take action against him treating him as absent from duty. So the workman was left with no alternative but to join the duty. Therefore it is wrong to say that the workman willfully absented from the work during the relevant period.

7. The first question which falls for consideration is whether the action of the management in suspending Shri Gafoor from 19th September, 1976 was justified.

From Ex. M/1 the charge-sheet the issuance of which has been admitted by the Union, it is manifest that the charge was levelled against Shri Gafoor for illegally breaking open the lock of the quarter of Shri Lal Khan and occupying it without the permission of the Manager. From the allegations levelled against Shri Gafoor in the charge-sheet (Ex. M/1) it is clear that the nature of the charge was serious and pending the enquiry of such a serious charge the management had a right under Certified Standing Order to suspend Shri Gafoor.

According to Clause 18(i) of the Certified Standing Order, the Company could suspend a workman pending a departmental enquiry against him for misconduct. According to Clause 18(i)(v) encroachment on or unauthorised occupation of the Company's land or property is a misconduct. The workman was charge-sheeted for unauthorised by occupying the Company's quarter allotted to one Shri Lal Khan. The Company was holding an enquiry into the alleged misconduct of the workman and was therefore justified in suspending him during the pendency of the enquiry. I hold accordingly.

8. The next question which has to be determined now is whether the management was justified in refusing to pay the wages from 14-10-1976 to 16-2-1977 to Shri Gafoor.

It is not disputed that the charge-sheet was issued to Shri Gafoor on 24-8-1976 and he was placed under suspension with effect from 28-8-1976. Shri Gafoor was asked to give an explanation by the management. In reply to the charge-sheet Shri Gafoor vide Ex. M/2 submitted that the charges levelled against him are baseless. He is already in possession of a quarter which has been allotted to him by the Company. The management may suspend him for an indefinite period but reiterates that the charges levelled against him are false. Ex. M/3 is the alleged order of revocation of suspension which is very important for deciding this point. It reads as under :—

“Since you have vacated the Company's quarter you are hereby permitted to resume your duties immediately, pending enquiry.”

In reply to Ex. M/3 Shri Gafoor sent a letter Ex. M/4 to the Manager. In that reply Shri Gafoor had written to the management that an enquiry may be held against him and he may be exonerated from the charges levelled against him. He had further stated that how the management could hold it proved that the workman had vacated the Company's quarter, without holding an enquiry. Why the Company wants to hold him guilty without any fault of his. It was further submitted that he was prepared to resume his duties but not as a culprit. If the Company asks him to resume the duty without holding him guilty then he is prepared to join the duty. In the end, the Manager was requested to complete the enquiry at an early date and permit the workman to join his duties.

9. The learned Counsel for the management, Shri P. S. Nair, has argued that the Company had specifically asked the workman to resume his duties vide its letter dated 10-10-1976, still the workman did not resume his duties. Therefore the management was justified in deducting the wages of the

workman from the date of revocation of his suspension till the date he resumed his duties. The workman had no right to remain absent in spite of a clear order of the management. Therefore on the principle of no work no pay the workman now cannot claim the wages for the period during which he did not work.

On the other hand, the learned representative of the Union, Shri Bharadwaj, argues that a revocation of the suspension was not unconditional. If the workman would have resumed the duty in compliance of the alleged order of revocation of suspension (Ex. M/3) the workman would have indirectly admitted the charges for which he was suspended and the enquiry of which was pending.

10. I am in full agreement with the arguments advanced by the learned representative of the Union because the alleged revocation letter is not a simple letter asking the workman to resume the duty. The charge against the workman was that he had unauthorisedly occupied the Company's quarter allotted to one Shri Lal Khan by breaking open its lock. The enquiry of that charge was pending and the Enquiry Officer had not come to the conclusion that the workman, Shri Gafoor, had occupied the quarter of the Company. Without such enquiry the management arrived at a conclusion that the workman had vacated the Company's quarter and hence he was permitted to resume his duties. This clearly implies that the workman had actually unauthorisedly occupied the quarter which he later on vacated. If the workman would have accepted this position that he vacated the Company's quarter, the charge itself for which the enquiry was started would have been proved. As such it was not a simple order revoking the suspension order of the workman but an order pre-supposing the guilt of the workman.

The workman rightly protested against that order and he has specifically stated in his reply (Ex. M/4) that he is prepared to resume his duties provided the Company does not hold that the reason for revoking the suspension is the vacation of the quarter by the workman. He has further submitted in that reply that without an enquiry the Company wants to hold him guilty of a false charge. By Ex. M/4 the workman had also prayed for an early enquiry.

11. It appears that the Company never cared to look into the request made by the workman and again asked the workman to resume his duties. The enquiry was also not expedited and was completed on January 16, 1977. Thereafter on 18-1-1977 again the workman sent a letter Ex. M/5 to the management requesting therein that the enquiry has been completed and he may be found not guilty. Unless he receives some satisfactory letter from the management he is not in a position to resume the duties.

12. If the management really wanted the workman to resume the duties on 10-10-1976, the management could have sent a simple order revoking his suspension pending the enquiry. But instead, a conditional letter was sent which created a reasonable apprehension in the mind of the workman that resuming duties in compliance of such a letter would tantamount to accepting the guilt for which an enquiry was already pending. The workman therefore expressed his apprehension vide his letter Ex. M/4 and also stated therein that he is prepared to resume his duties if the order revoking the suspension is not conditional. But the management did not pay any heed to the request of the workman and insisted that he should resume his duties in compliance of the order dated 10-10-1976 (Ex. M/3). The management has led no evidence before me to show as to why the conditional order was issued and when the workman vide his reply Ex. M/4 refused to join his duties apprehending some foul play, why another order rectifying the earlier mistake was not issued to the workman. On the other hand, if the management maintained that the order of suspension was revoked because of the vacation of the quarter by the workman, it could have explained the circumstances under which the vacation of the Company's quarter was held to be proved by the management.

13. In view of the aforesaid circumstances, I hold that the order of the management Ex. M/2 revoking the suspension of the workman was a conditional order which created an apprehension in the mind of the workman that resuming duties in compliance of such an order would amount to the admission of the guilt. The workman therefore expressed his apprehension to the management vide his letter Ex. M/4 but the management instead of rectifying its earlier mistake

insisted that the workman should join the duties pending an enquiry about the unauthorised occupation of the Company's quarter; whereas in the letter asking the workman to join the duties the Company indirectly held it proved that the applicant had unauthorisedly occupied the Company's quarter but vacated it later. In such circumstances the workman was justified in not joining the duties and insisting on an unconditional order revoking his suspension. As no unconditional order revoking his suspension was issued by the management the workman shall be deemed to have remained in suspension till he resumed his duties. As in the final enquiry the workman has been exonerated of the charges levelled against him and as a result the workman has been reinstated, he is entitled to the full wages with all other benefits for the entire period of suspension.

14. In the result, it is held that the action of the management of the Barkui Colliery of Western Coalfields Limited, Pench Area, in suspending Shri Gafoor was justified, but the management was not justified in refusing to pay the wages to the workman for the period from 14th October, 1976 to 16th February, 1977. The workman, Shri Gafoor, is therefore, entitled to get the wages for the period from 14th October, 1976 to 16th February, 1977 from the management with all other benefits to which he was entitled during that period. Parties shall bear their own costs as incurred.

Sd/-

29-5-1980

G. QURESHI, Presiding Officer

[No. L-22012(4)/78-D IV(A)]

New Delhi, the 18th June, 1980

S.O. 1759.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company Ltd. and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 11th June, 1980.

BEFORE SHRI A. G. QURESHI, M.A., LL.B., PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR (M.P.)

Case No CGIT/LC(R)(50)/1978

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company and their workmen represented by Shri Ghanshyamdas Budhwani, workman concerned, C/o Leelaram Khanna Shop, Near Church, Byron Bazar, Raipur.

APPEARANCES :

For workman—Shri Ghanshyamdas Budhwani.

For Management—Shri P. S. Nair, Advocate.

Industry : Insurance.

District : Raipur (M.P.)

AWARD

The Central Government in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, has referred the following industrial dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal vide its Notification No. L-17012(10)/70-D, IV(A) Dated 4th October, 1978 :—

"Whether the action of the management of Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company in not continuing Shri Ghanshyamdas Budhwani, Assistant

(Typist), in service from 25th February, 1977, is justified? If not, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled?"

2. It is a common ground that the workman, Shri Ghan-shyamdas Budhwani, was appointed as an Assistant (Typist) at the Raipur Office of the Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company Ltd. (hereinafter shall be referred to as the management) on 25th May, 1976, on a probation of six months and that his services were terminated on 25th February, 1977.

3. The case of the workman is that he had passed English Typing Examination of the M.P. Board and was selected by the management because of his merit and ability. One of the conditions of his appointment was that his probationary period was to last for six months, unless the same was extended within that period, whereafter he was to be confirmed by a positive order. The workman during the period of probation served the management with best of his ability and to the satisfaction of his superiors. As a result, he enjoyed the confidence of all except one Shri R. K. Agarwal, in whom arrogance was writ large and who was having back biting habit. The workman had a good confidential report and there was no warning issued to him during his tenure of service. The workman worked as a probationer without positive confirmation till 12th January, 1977, during which period none of his superiors verbally or in writing issued any warning against him or indicated any defect in his working. But to the utter surprise of the workman, on 4th January, 1977 an order was issued extending his period of probation for two more months. After the extension of probation period the workman worked till 25th February, 1977. On 25th February, 1977 the workman was verbally informed that his services were terminated and he was not allowed to work further. There being no order in writing the workman reported to work next day and for the following days but he was not allowed to resume his duties and he was also not served with a letter of termination. The action of the management is thus arbitrary, capricious and tantamount to unfair labour practice and also one of victimisation. It has further been averred that the termination order has not been passed by the authority appointing the workman. Therefore also the order of termination is bad in law. The management has deducted the contribution towards the Provident Fund and the workman having served beyond the period of the probation he should be deemed to have been confirmed. He has, therefore, prayed for reinstatement with back wages.

4. The management has submitted that during the period of probation the work of Shri Budhwani was not found to be satisfactory. Hence the period of his probation was extended for three months i.e. upto 25th February, 1977 by a letter delivered to him. But even during the extended period of probation the working of Shri Budhwani did not improve. Therefore the Raipur office of the management reported the matter to the controlling office of the management at Bombay. As a result the appointing authority finally terminated the services of Shri Budhwani with effect from 25th February, 1977. According to the terms of employment, the confirmation of the services of Shri Budhwani was not automatic, therefore Shri Budhwani cannot claim that he became automatically confirmed on the expiry of the period of probation. The action of the management was justified because the services of Shri Budhwani were not found satisfactory. Shri Budhwani was given repeated opportunities to improve his standard and his typing test was also taken on 17th December, 1976 and on 23rd February, 1977. It was, however, found that he had not come upto the mark. Shri Agarwal bore no ill will towards Shri Budhwani and there was no reason for Shri Agarwal having any malice against Shri Budhwani. It is wrong to say that Shri Budhwani enjoyed the confidence of all other members of the staff except Shri Agarwal. The termination order was received from the head office by telex message and the telex message was served upon Shri Budhwani. Shri Budhwani accepted the termination order and took all his dues in full and final settlement of his account on 25th February, 1977, without any objection. It is wrong to say that he reported for work on the following day. The termination of the service of Shri Budhwani was in the bonafide exercise of its powers by the management and was not with any ulterior motive and unfair labour practice. The termination

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order was passed by the appointing authority and there is no illegality involved. The workman has been working in other places after his termination and he is not interested in the job.

5. In support of their respective claims both the workman and the management have submitted documentary evidence and adduced oral evidence. Shri Budhwani has examined himself and has stated that he has passed English Typing Examination of M.P. Board, copy of which is Ex. W/1. He was appointed in the Raipur Branch of the management on probation of six months period and he was entitled for confirmation on the completion of the probationary period unless the period of probation was extended. During the probationary period he discharged his duties to the post to the best of his ability and to the satisfaction of the management. His confirmation was due on 1st November, 1976 but in the end of January, 1977 he received a letter extending his probationary period for two months. Again his confirmation fell due on 1st February, 1977 but he did not receive any confirmation order. Thereupon he asked Shri Agarwal about it. Shri Agarwal advised him to continue the work. Then on 25th February, 1977 when he was working Shri Agarwal informed him that his services had been terminated. He was not given any termination letter and the order of termination was also issued by the competent authority. He was paid salary upto 24th February, 1977 only.

In cross-examination the witness admits that his appointment letter is Ex. M/1 and vide letter Ex. M/2 his period of probation was extended upto 25th February, 1977. Ex. M/3 is the application sent by him and Ex. M/4 is the payment voucher by which he has drawn his salary till 24th February, 1977. He admits that Ex. M/5 and Ex. M/6 are the papers typed by him during the tests of his typing. He further admits that after receipt of extension letter Ex. M/2, he did not make any representation.

6. On behalf of the management Shri C. V. Raghuvan M.W. 1, who was the Assistant Divisional Manager of the Company during the relevant period at Raipur Branch, has stated that during the period of probation the work of Shri Budhwani was not satisfactory. Therefore, he had orally requested him to improve his work. He had also brought this fact to the notice of the Divisional Manager. Therefore he was transferred to Accounts Department. But there also the incharge reported against him. Therefore he was again transferred in his department. He took the typing test of Shri Budhwani on 17th December, 1976 through Mr. Agarwal. The typing sheet of Shri Budhwani is Ex. M/5. Ex. M/7 is the office note regarding confirmation of Shri Budhwani. On the basis of that note the Regional Office had extended the period of probation of Shri Budhwani. During the extended period of probation he again took the test of Shri Budhwani on 23rd February, 1977. The typed sheet is Ex. M/6. But the work of Shri Budhwani was not found satisfactory. Thereafter the office sent the telex message Ex. M/2, the reply of which was received vide Ex. M/9 terminating the services of Shri Budhwani. Ex. M/9 was shown to Shri Budhwani by the Divisional Manager informing him that his services had been terminated.

The other witness of the management Shri Agarwal corroborates the testimony of Shri Raghuvan and further stated that the typing tests were taken by him and Shri Budhwani was extended all the facilities for typing.

7. The first question which arises for determination in this case is, whether after the completion of six months probationary period Shri Budhwani was automatically confirmed.

From the perusal of appointment order Ex. M/1 of Shri Budhwani, it is clear that the period of probation of Shri Budhwani was six months and was liable to be extended at the discretion of the management and his services could be terminated during the probationary period. According to the condition 4(b), the confirmation in the services of the Company was not to be automatic. Shri Budhwani could be confirmed only if a letter of confirmation was issued by the Company on the first date after the completion of the period of probation. In case such confirmation was not received the termination shall be automatic.

As such according to the service condition No. 4(b) enumerated in the appointment letter itself. Shri Budhwani could not be treated as confirmed on the expiry of the period of probation. He could be confirmed only when the management issued a letter confirming his services.

In *State of Punjab Vs. Sukh Raj Bahadur* (AIR 1968 SC 1089) it has been held that after the expiry of the probationary period, even if an employee passed a departmental examination he shall not be deemed to be confirmed unless a specific order confirming him to the post has been passed. In *Panchavat Raj (Director) Vs. Babu Singh Gaur* (AIR 1972 SC 420) it has been held that a temporary Government servant does not become permanent unless there is a rule saying that after the expiry of a particular period such servant was to become permanent or there is some order of the Government declaring or appointing him as permanent.

In the instant case, the management had reserved the right of confirming the workman after the period of probationary period and the confirmation was not automatic on the expiry of the period of probation. There is no rule prescribing, that after the service of six or eight months a temporary employee shall automatically become permanent. Therefore in view of the service conditions of the workman and the authorities of the Supreme Court cited above, it is held that the workman cannot be treated as confirmed on the expiry of the period of probation.

8. The next point which falls for considerations is whether the order of the management terminating the services of Shri Budhwani were justified.

It cannot be disputed that even if the management had reserved the right to terminate the services of Shri Budhwani during the probation period and after it, this Tribunal can go into the question of validity of the order of termination, provided the action of the employer is mala fide or is one of victimisation, unfair labour practice, or is so capricious or unreasonable as would lead to the inference that it has been passed for ulterior motive and is not in bona fide exercise of the power arising out of a contract. The management of *Brooke Bond India(P) Vs. Y. K. Gautam*, (AIR 1973 SC 2634) is an authority on the point.

In the light of the above, it has now to be seen whether the act of the management in terminating the services of Shri Budhwani is bona fide or is so unreasonable or capricious that may lead to an inference of mala fide or unfair labour practice.

9. As regards mala fide, Shri Budhwani has pleaded that Shri Agarwal, one of the officers of the management at Ralpur Branch, bore a grudge against him, but during the course of his statement he has very categorically stated that he does not know whether any person in the management was against him. He has also not been able to show that any of the officers of the management bore an illwill or had a hostile attitude towards him. From the office note sheet (Ex. M/7) it appears that Shri Vasudeva wrote a note to the Divisional Manager that Shri Kulkarni and Shri Budhwani had completed the probation period. Shri Kulkarni was recommended for confirmation but Shri Budhwani was not recommended because his work was not found satisfactory. Shri Vasudeva has stated that the work of Shri Budhwani was unsatisfactory and therefore the extension of the probation period was recommended. As a result

Ex. M/2 was sent to Shri Budhwani extending his period of probation upto 26th February, 1977 with a view to give him an opportunity to improve his performance. Typing test was taken on 17th December, 1976 and again before the expiry of the extended period of probation i.e. 23rd February, 1977. On the test sheet Ex. M/6 Shri Vasudeva has written a note to the Divisional Manager, that the workman had no attitude for doing the work. He had committed a numberable mistakes and his speed was not upto the mark. From Ex. M/6 it is evident that typing of the workman was not good and full of mistakes. As such, it is clear that the management had given full opportunity to the workman to improve his work still the workman did not improve his work. The report of Shri Vasudeva on this point finds support from Ex. M/5 and Ex. M/6, the sheets typed by Shri Budhwani at the tests, which clearly shows that his typing was full of mistakes. Even after the extension of the probationary period i.e. getting an opportunity to improve the work, if a workman does not improve his work and does not satisfy his superiors who apparently have no bias or hostility against the workman then the management is fully justified in terminating the services of such a probationer. Thus the action of the management in terminating the services of Shri Budhwani is fully justified and it cannot be held to be one of unfair labour practice, victimisation, or being capricious or unreasonable.

10. As regards, the intimation of the termination order to Shri Budhwani, it is clear from the evidence of Shri Vasudeva that termination order was shown to him, by the Divisional Manager. The statement of Shri Vasudeva finds support from Ex. M/4, the disbursement voucher dated 25th February, 1977 by which Shri Budhwani had taken his pay from 1st February, 1977 to 24th February, 1977. The receipt further says that the amount is being paid upon his termination as per telex order. On 26th February, Shri Budhwani had given an application Ex. M/3 by which he had asked for refund of his insurance premium of Rs. 37.40 and in that letter also it was written that he is no more in employment of his office. Therefore Shri Budhwani's contention that the order of termination was not served upon him is not tenable in view of the statement of Shri Vasudeva supported by Ex. M/3 and Ex. M/4.

11. In view of the aforesaid discussion, I find that there is nothing on the record to show that termination of the services of Shri Budhwani was in any way illegal, mala fide or unreasonable. It, therefore, follows that the action of the management of Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company in terminating the services of Shri Budhwani was justified. As result, Shri Budhwani is not entitled to any relief.

Dated 30th May, 1980.

Sd/-

A. G. QURESHI, Presiding Officer
[No. L-17012(10)/78-D.IV(A)]

New Delhi, the 20th June, 1980

S.O. 1760.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 2, Bombay, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the manage-

ment of Messrs Overseas Clearing Corporation, Bombay and their workman which was received by the Central Government on the 13th June, 1980.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL No. 2, BOMBAY

Reference No. CGIT-2/6 of 1979

PARTIES :

Employers in Relation to the management of Messrs Overseas Clearing Corporation, Bombay,

AND

Their Workman Shri Franklin S. Drego

APPEARANCES :

For the Employers.—Shri D. O. Sanghvi, Advocate.

For the Workman.—Shri C. S. Bhandari, Advocate.

Industry : Ports and Docks State : Maharashtra

Bombay, the 24th, May, 1980

AWARD

The Government of India, in the Ministry of Labour in exercise of the powers conferred under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 have referred an industrial dispute existing between the employers in relation to the management of Messrs Overseas Clearing Corporation, Bombay and their workman in respect of the matter mentioned below for adjudication to this Tribunal by order No. L-31012(6)/78-D.IV(A) dated 3-5-1979 :—

"Whether the termination of services of Shri Franklin S. Drego, Typist-cum-Clerk by Messrs Overseas Clearing Corporation, Bombay was lawful and justified? If not, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled?"

2. Both the parties have filed their respective claim statement/written statement. The management has filed their rejoinder also.

3. The case of the workman is that the management are partnership firm carrying on business as clearing agents and it is alleged that it is a leading establishment having a standing of 8 years. The workman was employed by the management with effect from 21-11-1973 as a typist-cum-clerk and the last salary drawn by him was Rs. 533.90 per month. It is submitted that his service record was clean throughout and he diligently and faithfully served his employer and in fact he worked overtime also. It is, then, alleged that by letter dated 30-9-1977 the management informed him that his services will not be required from 1-10-1977 by notice and he was offered one month's pay in lieu of notice and wages for unavailed leave. It is submitted that the workman was a senior employee but his services were terminated in preference to other juniors though there was sufficient work in the establishment.

4. The order of termination is attacked as illegal and improper. It is stated that for about three years the employers compelled him to work for long hours after working hours without any holiday except Sundays without payment of overtime or compensation whatsoever and only after several protests made by him the management commenced to pay overtime wages since 1976 but always bore a grudge for compelling them to pay overtime. It is also stated that he organised other workmen for the purpose of obtaining their legitimate rights against the employer, which the management did not like and they often threatened to dismiss him. It is submitted that the management resorted to a number of unfair labour practices including non-payment of legitimate bonus etc.

5. By letter dated 16-1-1978 the workman placed his demand with all the facts before the management and requested them to reinstate him with continuity of service and full back wages but it was not accepted. He therefore lodged a complaint before the State Government Labour Officer and thereafter before the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Bombay where several meetings were held but finally a failure report was submitted to be Government and thereafter the present reference was made. It is submitted that the termination of service of the workman with effect from 1-10-1977 is illegal, improper, unjust and by way of victimisation and unfair labour practice and is contrary to law and rules of natural justice. The management has not given any reason for termination of his service in the termination letter and that the termination was ordered with mala-fide intention, because the workman was fighting for the rightful claim of his and his fellow workmen and was organising the other workmen for unified action against the employer. It is submitted that no chargesheet was submitted against him nor any opportunity was given to him to explain his conduct and his services were terminated without any rhyme and reason and he is still be unemployed. It is prayed that he may be ordered to be reinstated in service with continuity of service and full back wages.

6. In the written statement the management has challenged the claim of the workman. It is admitted that the workman was employed by them and he was getting Rs. 533.90 per month as his salary at the time of his termination. It is denied that the services of the workman was satisfactory throughout. The main defence as alleged by the employer company is that the company had information that the workman was divulging certain trade secrets to the competitors of the employer company and hence his services were terminated by way of discharge simpliciter giving him one month's salary in lieu of notice along with other legal dues. It is also stated that the termination was ordered for loss of confidence as the management could not repose confidence on the workman as he was divulging the trade secrets of the company to other competitors. It is also contended that the workman was given overtime wages whenever he was asked to do overtime work. It is submitted that when the services of the workman were terminated he was informed the reasons why his services were being terminated. The allegation that the management bore any grudge against the workman has been denied. It is also denied that the workman organised other workman for the purpose of getting their legitimate rights against the employer. The allegation that the management very often threatened to dismiss the workman has also been denied. According to the management the services of the workman was terminated by way of discharging simpliciter on account of loss of confidence and that the order of termination is legal and valid and that there has been no denial of natural justice or victimisation.

7. The point for consideration is as to whether the termination of service of the workman was legal and justified and whether he is entitled to any relief.

8. It is admitted that Shri Drego, the workman was employed either as a typist or as a typist-cum-clerk by the management with effect from 21-11-1973 and he continued in service till his services were terminated with effect from 1-10-1977. Thus the workman remained in service of the management for a period of about three years. His last drawn salary admittedly was Rs. 533.90 per month. The allegation of the workman is that his services were satisfactory throughout but he was always pressing the employer for overtime payment as he was required to do work even beyond office hours. He says that he also organised other workmen in the company for the purpose of fighting for the legitimate rights against the employer. According to him the management did not take kindly to these and threatened to dismiss him from service. Thus according to the workman his termination from service was illegal and mala-fide due to victimisation and unfair labour practice.

9. According to the employer company the services of the workmen were terminated and it is a case of discharge simpliciter because the employer company had lost confidence on him. It is, therefore, to be seen as to whether the action taken by the management is justified?

10. It is now well settled that security of employment is the first requisite of a worker's life and security of tenure has been ensured by industrial jurisprudence and authenticated by several decisions of High Courts as also by the Supreme Court. There may be cases where under the Standing Orders it is permissible to terminate the services with one month's notice or payment in lieu of that without assigning any reason, but it is not open to an employer to exercise the power in an arbitrary or capricious manner. The bona-fides as well as the justifiability of the action has to be gone into. Admittedly in the present case the management company has not even got any standing orders of their own.

11. Ex. W-1 is the letter dated 30-9-1977 terminating the services of the workman with effect from 1-10-1977 and it reads as follows :—

"Shri F. S. Drego is hereby informed that his services will not be required with effect from tomorrow, 1st October, 1977. He will be given a month's pay in lieu of one month's notice. He will also be paid for the unavailed of leave as on even date.

Shri Drego is advised to collect his dues from the office Cashier tomorrow."

12. In the termination notice no reason for termination has been assigned and it has been termed by the employer company as a case of discharge simpliciter. The ground taken is that the employer had lost confidence on the workman. Onus, therefore, lay on the employer to prove that there was cogent material before them to show that they have lost confidence on the workman is question. Loss of confidence is often a subjective feeling or individual reaction to an objective set of facts and motivations. The Court however, is concerned with the latter and not the former.

13. Admittedly no domestic enquiry was held against the workman before his services were terminated. No letter of warning was ever issued against him. Not a single chit of paper has been filed before this Court to show that the employer had ever any grievances of any kind against the workman prior to his termination. Even in the letter of termination referred to above reason for termination has not been assigned. It is for the first time before this Tribunal that the plea of loss of confidence has been taken in the written statement and the grounds made out is that the employer company had information that the workman divulged certain trade secrets to the competitors of the company. It may be mentioned at this stage that the management company is a clearing agent whose main duty is to get clearance of articles either from dock area or from the Air Port area. Ex. W-2 is the letter dated 16-1-1978 sent by the workman to the management mentioning that during his employment with the company he served them to the best of his ability and his service record was clean but in spite of it his services had been terminated without assigning any reason which was illegal and by this letter he put forward his demand before the management praying that he should be reinstated in service with full back wages. This letter was received by the management and the management gave reply to it which is dated 2-2-1979 and marked as Ex. W-3. The management simply said that they had offered the legal dues at the conciliation proceedings and they still stand by the offer and payment will be made when the workman is ready to receive the same. In this letter also it is no where mentioned that the termination of the services of the workman was due to loss of confidence on him. Thereafter there were conciliation proceedings before the State Labour Department and thereafter before the Assistant Labour Commissioner, (Central), Bombay. No paper nor any evidence oral or in writing has been adduced on behalf of the management to show that they had taken this plea of loss of confidence even during the conciliation proceedings. If the allegations which is now made out against the workman should have been genuine then this allegation naturally must have been made before the Conciliation Officers also during the conciliation proceedings. Thus it is clear that there is nothing on record prior to the filing of the Written Statement in support of the management's contention that they had information or knowledge that the workman was divulging certain trade secrets and so they had lost confidence on him.

14. Let us now consider whether the aforesaid allegation for the first time made out in the Written Statement has been substantiated even to a reasonable degree before this Tribunal. As already stated even in the reply to the workman's letter dated 16-1-1978 the management did not disclose any reason. They have stated in the written statement that the services of the workman were terminated because he was divulging certain trade secrets to their competitors. So far as the evidence is concerned it will appear that the said allegation has not been substantiated even to a reasonable extent. It may also be borne in mind that the workman, according to the management was a mere typist. He used to type certain letters, bills of lading etc. on behalf of the management.

There is no evidence that he was entrusted with some confidential work or any document of confidential nature relating to trade secrets used to be typed by him. In the Written Statement it is clearly stated that the services of the workman had been terminated on account of loss of confidence as the company had information that the workman was divulging certain trade secrets to the competitors of the company. The same allegation has been repeated in several paragraphs of the Written Statement.

15. In order to substantiate this the Employer company has examined as many as three witnesses including EW-2 Shri C. C. Khanolkar, one of the partners. This company has got two partners and one Shri Parab is the other partner. EW-1 is one Shri P. S. Kambli, at present working with M/s. Bharat Forge Company Pvt. Limited. Prior to this he was employed with M/s Automobile Products of India Ltd. till 1975. It is admitted that the office of the management company was originally in Vakil House, Ballard Estate, Bombay and they were occupying one room admeasuring 10'X10' and were sub-tenant of Bharat Sevak Samaj. M/s. Automobile Products of India Ltd. was located in the same building. This witness has stated that his previous master as well as the present master M/s. Bharat Forge Company Limited are customers of the management company and therefore he knew Shri Drego, the workman. In para 3 of the chief he stated that Shri Drego used to come to his office at times and he used to grumble about his employer and told him as to why they should not give their work to some one else and not to his employer. This talk with this witness Shri Drego had in July or August, 1977. In chief this witness has not stated anything regarding divulging of any trade secrets by Shri Drego. Moreover the employer of this witness are not competitors of the management company, but they are simply their customers. In cross-examination, however, this witness has stated that Shri Drego told him that the employer company was charging high rates and they should give their work to others. There is no eye witness to this talk and this talk has been denied by the workman.

16. The other witness on this point is none else than an employee of the management company. He has stated in paragraph 3 of the chief that in July, 1977, Shri Drego came to him and told him that this company was charging high rates and so they would give works to other company and get commission and that he would get his (this witness) employment also in other company on higher emoluments to which this witness did not agree and he informed 'Malik' EW-2 regarding this fact. Thus according to this witness no trade secret was divulged to any trade competitors of the management company.

17. Then let us consider the evidence of EW-2, the partner himself. In paragraph 7 of the chief he has stated that some clients left them as their charges were higher while the charges of others were low. He made enquiries about the reasons as to why he had lost the clients and he was simply told by those companies that his charges were high. It may be mentioned at this stage that in para 3 of the evidence this witness has stated that prior to September, 1977 they had as many as 10 companies as their regular clients but out of them he lost four and this according to him was due to the action of the present workman. But in chief he has clearly stated that an enquiry he learnt that he lost clients as his charges were very high. This witness who is one of the partners did not state in his chief that the workman had divulged any trade secrets to his competitors. By way of hint his advocate put a leading question to him. Which reads as follows :—

"Q. Did any one tell you as to how they know that my charges were high ?"

"Ans. They did not tell me about it."

This clearly indicates that from one of his customers he could learn that Shri Drego had divulged any secret to them.

18. Moreover in the written statement there is no allegation that any trade secret was divulged by the workman to any

customer but the clear allegation is that trade secrets were divulged to competitors of the employer company. No competitor nor any employers of any competitor has been examined substantiate this.

19. Then let us see what information this witness get from EW-1 Shri Kambli. In para 8 he has stated that he used to meet Shri Kambli almost every week because his company was doing his work. He further stated that in the first week of September, 1977 Shri Kambli told him as to why his other clients had gone to others and after a week Shri Kambli told him that Shri Drego had approached him and had told him that his company's charges are very high and if required he could give him other information and they should look to other companies. Regarding EW-3 this witness stated that in July, 1977 EW-3 told him that Shri Drego contacted him and told him that he was a very hard worker and that B. G. Shrika and Sipares India was their main clients and that Shri Drego knew their rate etc. and so if they are sent to other agents they were got commission and also a good job. These are the only two informations received by the partner but they do not in any way prove that Shri Drego had divulged any trade secrets to his competitors. Moreover both the witnesses are highly interested and connected with the company.

20. In para 9 this witness has deposed that when he learnt from Shri Kambli about Shri Drego he consulted the other partners and finally the services of Shri Drego was terminated. Thus it is clear that there is absolutely no evidence on record to show that Shri Drego had divulged any trade secrets to the competitors of the management company. In fact in paragraph 27 of the deposition the partner EW-2 has stated that that there is no documents to show that they had lost certain customers. He has, however deposed that they had suspicion that Shri Drego had leaked out their trade secrets to them. Thus the partner himself admits that there is no documents and further the action of the management company was based on suspicion only and not on any cogent or even plausible material.

21. It may also be seen whether due to any act of Shri Drego as stated by EW-1 and 3 the management lost any clients or any business. As stated above EW-2 is the partner and he has stated that there is no documents to show that they had lost certain customers. In chief however he has given the names of 10 companies which were his customers and in para 4 he stated that out of 10 customers, four customers viz. M/s. L.T.D. Konkani Sea Food, 2 Goa Sea Food, 3 M/s. Bharat Forge and Company Ltd. and 4 M/s. Swam Durga Fisheries stopped giving him work. None of these companies or their employees have been examined to say that they had stopped giving work to the management company. Further the partner himself in paragraph 7 admits that some clients had left them as their charges were high while others' charges were low. If this was the reason it was quite natural that some of the companies stopped giving him work. It is not expected that these companies would have given orders to the management company without making enquiries about the rates etc. from other companies.

22. Let us scrutinise further whether the stand taken by the management that they lost certain clients has been substantiated by cogent evidence or circumstances. It is in the evidence of EW-2 himself that he started the business in the year 1973. His office was originally located in one small room 10'x10' in Vakil House and he was a sub-tenant of Bharat Sevak Samaj. For this room he was paying Rs. 200 per month. Thereafter his office was shifted to P. Nariman

St., where he used to pay Rs. 500 p.m. as rent. Now the employer company has got their own house at Nariman Point which is the costliest place in Bombay and that house was bought by them for a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs. His office is located in this new house since October, 1976. Thus it would appear that till September, 1975 his office was in Vakil House and then shifted to P. Nariman St. and now it is in its own house. This clearly indicates that the financial position of the company was growing stronger and stronger and the business of the management company was flourishing day by day, and within a few years they have their office in their own building acquired for a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs. This could not have been possible if this company would have lost their clients at the instance of Shri Drego as alleged.

23. Further it is admitted by EW-3 that different clearing agencies are charging different rates and so if that is the position then even if it may be taken for the sake of arguments that Shri Drego told EW-1 that his company was charging higher that did not make any difference. In natural course no customer would place order with any company unless he will make enquiries about the rates etc. from other companies doing the same business. Thus it is clear that there was no plausible evidence to show that Shri Drego divulged any trade secrets to the competitors. On the other hand the evidence as discussed above shows that this plea has been taken by the management as an after-thought and the plea of discharge simpliciter has been used as a new armour only to remove the workman from service and the action of the management company is a mala fide one.

24. It is however contended on behalf of the management that it is a commercial concern and the Bombay Shops and Establishment Act, 1948 is applicable to this establishment and under Section 66 of the said Act the employer can dispense with the services of an employee only after giving him one month's notice or one month's notice pay unless it is a case of misconduct and it is under this Section that the services of the workman has been terminated. But it may be mentioned that Section 66 only deals with the pre-conditions under which an employee can be removed. It does not give an unfettered right to an employer to dispense with the services of his employees at any time according to his sweet-will.

25. It was next contended on behalf of the management that the case of mala fide, victimisation or unfair labour practice should have been proved by the evidence of high order of credibility, but the workman has not been able to prove the same and hence the order of termination cannot be held to be mala fide or a case of victimisation. In support of it certain rulings have also been cited. It is no doubt true that cogent evidence is required to prove victimisation etc. but they can be shown by other circumstances also. The workman has stated in his claim statement as also in his deposition that he was asked to do overtime work but nothing was paid to him and it was only after heavy pressures brought by him that he began to get overtime pay since 1976. The payment of overtime is admitted by the workman but it was only since 1976 and not prior to that. According to the workman he had to work overtime prior to 1976 also. Though the management has brought EW-1 and 3 to say that Shri Drego never worked overtime but it is admitted by the partner himself that at times Shri Drego used to do overtime though according to him he was paid for the same. The evidence of EW-1 and 3 is not worthy of reliance so far as this aspect of the evidence are concerned. EW-1 in chief has stated that working hours of the management company were from 10 A.M.

to 6 P.M. with one hour recess and during the recess he never saw any of the employees working in the office of the management company. In his cross-examination however this witness has stated that he attended office from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M. and he never worked overtime and he does not know what happens after 6 P.M. in the management company. Thus this witness is not in a position to say whether the overtime work was taken from Shri Drego or not. EW-3 is an employee of the management. He is working as Dock Clerk and his duties are mainly in the dock area. Further he stated that he used to go home at 5.40 P.M. Thus he also is not in a position to say whether overtime work was taken from Shri Drego or not. It is alleged by the workman that he was working on holidays also except Sundays. Admittedly no register of leave is maintained by the management. Other registers as required under the rules are also not maintained. The management has however filed a Muster-roll as according to EW-2 the leave is also mentioned in it. I have gone through the Muster-roll and it will be seen that there are several interpollations in this register against the name of Shri Drego as for instance, for the month of January, 1974, and also 4th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th March, 1974 originally Shri Drego has been shown as present but subsequently 'P' has been converted into 'A' so that he can be shown as absent on those days. There is interpollation in the total days of working also. There are several interpollations in other months also and it is clear that these interpollations has been made with ulterior motive. Further the workman has stated that due to the reason that he was demanding overtime wages and leave salary and whenever he used to press for overtime he was threatened with dismissal. It is in evidence that the financial condition of the management company was one of rapid improvement from year to year or even from month to month. Naturally they got more work and so it was not unnatural that more work was taken from the workman but till 1976 no overtime wages was paid to him. It appears that this overtime was allowed to him only when he pressed hard for the same. Thereafter the management thought that it was better to get rid of such an employee and ultimately they succeeded in terminating his services on false allegation of loss of confidence.

26. Unfair labour practice and malafide of the management company is proved from the evidence of the workman as also from the circumstances in this case. It was difficult for the workman to bring witnesses of his own company to depose against the company, more so when the workman himself had been removed from the company. No body from the company in usual course would like to depose against his own master and support a removed workman. In the circumstances there was nothing unnatural if Shri Drego could not examine any employee of his past master. It may also be mentioned that there is evidence that some other employees had also been removed by the management company prior to termination of the service of Shri Drego. Regarding one of such employees the partner has stated that the said employee was removed because she habitually absented herself but she did not raise any industrial dispute.

27. From the evidence it thus appears that the employer company was in the habit of ordering termination of service of its employees without conducting any proceeding against them but those employees did not go to the Labour department for their redress. This might have encouraged the management to terminate the services of Shri Drego also.

28. From the evidence as also from the circumstances discussed above it is clear that the allegations of loss of confidence as alleged by the employer is based on mere whim and fancy and is not based on any reasonable or good grounds.

29. It was urged on behalf of the workman that he was not holding any post of confidence and was a mere typist and so on this ground also the case of the management should be rejected. The learned advocate for the management to controvert this point has cited before me a ruling reported in 1977 Labour & Industrial Case Page 602 (Siddharath Krishnajeet Kadam Vs. Dadajee Dhackjee & Co. Pvt. Ltd. and another) in which it has been held that the loss of confidence plea can be confined not only to the employees holding confidential post but also to others as every contract of employment implies trust and confidence as the indispensable ingredient.

30. From a perusal of the ruling it will appear that the employee of that case was a motor mechanic and it was found that he used to take leave from the office and did some outside motor repairing work privately for consideration. The Asst. Engineer of the company found him working in a garage of some one else on a particular date though he had left the office on the pretext of going to Repairing Board for some personal work and the Engineer submitted a report accordingly. Thus in this particular case the plea of loss of confidence was based on good grounds and dependable material.

31. In the present case, however, the plea taken has no plausible or reasonable basis at all. Further in this ruling also it has been clearly held that this plea of loss of confidence should not be a mere pretence for getting rid of an unwanted employee.

32. In this connection I may also cite with convenience the principles laid down by the Supreme Court in a ruling reported in 1975 1, LLJ, page 262 (L. Michael and another Vs. M/s. Johnson Pumps India Ltd.) which runs as follows :—

"An employer, who believes or suspects that his employee, particularly one holding a position of confidence, has betrayed that confidence can, if the conditions and terms of the employment permit, terminate his employment and discharge him without any stigma attaching to the discharge. But such belief or suspicion, should not be a mere whim or fancy. It should not be bona fide or reasonable. It must rest on some tangible basis and the power has to be exercised by the employer objectively, in good faith, which means honestly, with due care and prudence. If the exercise of such power is challenged on the ground of being colourable or mala fide or an act of victimisation or unfair labour practice, the employer must disclose to the Court the grounds of his impugned action so that the same may be tested judicially."

33. Considering all the facts and circumstances of the case and evidence on the record I hold that the termination of the services of the workman, Shri Drego is mala fide, illegal and unjustified and a colourable exercise of power by the management.

34. The workman is still unemployed and it is in his evidence that he tried for employment elsewhere but could not succeed. He is a mere typist and so he may safely be reinstated.

35. Accordingly, the workman is ordered to be reinstated with continuity in service but with half back wages.

I give my award accordingly.

Parties to bear their own costs.

JITENDRA NARAYAN SINGH, Presiding Officer

[No. L-31012/6/78-D.IV(A)]
S. S. MEHTA, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 12 अप्रैल, 1979

का० आ० 1761.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 36 के अनुमरण में, कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम के वित्तीय प्राक्कलन तथा निष्पादन बजट 1979-80, जैसे कि उक्त निगम ने अन्तिम रूप से स्वीकार किए हैं, सर्व-साधारण की जानकारी के लिए एतद्वारा प्रकाशित किए जाने हैं।

कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम

वित्तीय प्राक्कलन तथा निष्पादन बजट, 1979-80

1978-79 वर्ष के परिशोधित प्राक्कलन तथा 1979-80 वर्ष के बजट प्राक्कलन पर व्यावसायिक सन्धि

स्थायी समिति तथा निगम ने क्रमशः 22 तथा 23 फरवरी, 1978 को हुई बैठक में 1978-79 वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम के आय तथा व्यय के बजट प्राक्कलनों का अनुमोदन किया था। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इनका अनुमोदन कर दिया था।

2. 1978-79 वर्ष के बजट प्राक्कलनों के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित प्रावधान होते हैं:—

- (i) विभिन्न केन्द्रों में, जहाँ योजना कार्यान्वित की जा चुकी है, योजना को चलाने के लिए आवश्यक धन-व्यवस्था, तथा
- (ii) नए क्षेत्रों में योजना के विस्तार के लिए आवश्यक निधि।

3. 1978-79 वर्ष के लिए बजट प्राक्कलन तैयार करते समय यह अनुमान लगाया गया था कि परिशिष्ट-I में दिए गए कार्यक्रम के अनुसार उसके कालम 3 में प्रत्येक के सामने दी गई तारीखों से योजना का विस्तार नए क्षेत्रों पर किया जाएगा। लेकिन सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा

पर्याप्त चिकित्सा व्यवस्था करने में प्रशासकीय तथा अन्य कठिनाइयों के कारण कार्यान्वयन के कार्यक्रम में संशोधन करना पड़ा। वास्तव में कुछ क्षेत्रों में योजना का विस्तार परिशिष्ट-I के कालम-4 में दी गई बाद की तारीखों से हुआ। जिन क्षेत्रों में योजना का विस्तार करने का अनुमान पूरा नहीं हो सका, उनके संबंध में अब अनुमान की गई संशोधित तारीख उपर्युक्त परिशिष्ट के कालम-4 में दिखाई गई है।

4. परिशिष्ट—II, 31-12-1978 तक योजना के कार्यान्वयन की राज्यवार कुल व्याप्ति, 1978-79 के अंत तक तथा 1979-80 के दौरान योजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिए संभावित रोजगार के नये सैक्टरों को शामिल करने हुए अतिरिक्त क्षेत्र तथा कार्यान्वयन की संभावित तारीखों का सूचक है। इन क्षेत्रों का निर्धारण राज्य सरकारों के साथ किए गए पत्र-व्यवहार के परिणाम-स्वरूप किया गया है।

5. 1978-79 वित्तीय वर्ष के परिशोधित प्राक्कलन तथा 1979-80 वर्ष के बजट प्राक्कलन कार्यान्वयन के संशोधित कार्यक्रम को ध्यान में रखकर तैयार किए गए हैं।

बजट विवरण

6.1 सारणीबद्ध बजट विवरण-क तथा विवरण-ख, जिनमें क्रमशः 1977-78 वर्ष के आय-व्यय के वास्तविक आंकड़े तथा 1978-79 वर्ष के परिशोधित प्राक्कलन और 1979-80 वर्ष के बजट प्राक्कलन दिए गए हैं, विचारार्थ तथा अनुमोदन के लिए प्रस्तुत हैं।

6.2 नीचे दी गई सारणी में एक नजर में प्राक्कलन दिखाए गए हैं:—

एक नजर में बजट

लेखा शीर्ष	1977-78	1978-79		1979-80
	वास्तविक आंकड़े	प्राक्कलन बजट	परिशोधित	बजट प्राक्कलन
(लाख रुपये में)				
राजस्व आय				
अंशदान	1,31,92.66	1,33,35.78	1,45,35.00(क)	1,52,37.00
विविध (ख)	12,61.82	11,64.22	11,28.83	9,61.83(ग)
कुल आय	1,44,54.48	1,45,00.00	1,56,63.83	1,61,98.83

(क) अंशदान में वृद्धि के कारणों के लिए पैरा 9.2 देखें।

(ख) इसमें चिकित्सा हितनाभ की बाबत दिल्ली प्रशासन का रोयर, फाल्गुन रोकड़ शेष निवेशों से प्राप्त व्याज तथा राजस्व के अन्य शीर्ष शामिल हैं।

(ग) कमी के कारणों के लिए पैरा 9.6 देखें।

राजस्व लेखों में व्यय

लेखा शीर्ष	1977-78	1978-79		1979-80
	वास्तविक आंकड़े	प्राक्कलन बजट	परिशोधित	बजट प्राक्कलन
(लाख रुपये में)				
(1) हितनाभ				
(क) चिकित्सा हितनाभ	47,10.73	55,35.08	54,01.41	60,45.56(क)
(ख) नकद हितनाभ	39,79.43	46,38.71	51,38.93	56,56.39(ख)
(ग) अन्य हितनाभ (घ)	13.41	12.66	14.67	16.41
कुल हितनाभ	87,03.57	1,01,86.45	1,05,55.01	1,17,18.36
2. प्रशासन व्यय	9,55.40	10,39.77	10,35.01	11,01.02(घ)
3. अस्पताल/घोषघालय (सूक्ष्मज्ञास, मरम्मत तथा अनुरक्षण)	1,22.54	1,80.15	1,42.15	1,86.77

(क) नीचे पैरा 20.2 देखें।

(ख) नीचे पैरा 11.2 तथा 21.1 देखें।

(ग) नीचे पैरा 12 देखें।

(घ) पैरा 23.1 देखें।

लेख, पाठ	1977-78	1978-79		1979-80
	वास्तविक आंकड़े	बजट	परिशोधित	बजट प्राक्कलन
				(लाख रुपये में)
4. पूंजीगत निर्माण तथा आपात प्रारक्षित विधियाँ	19,90.01	16,85.59	19,49.13(ज)	18,57.50
राजस्व लेखों में	1,17,71.52	1,30,91.96	1,36,81.30	1,48,63.65
व्यय से अधिक आय की राशि	26,82.96	14,08.04	19,82.53	13,35.18
राजस्व लेखों से बाहर व्यय				
पूंजीगत लेखों में व्यय	8,23.26	13,79.00	8,60.00(घ)	11,00.70(झ)
रोकड़ शेष				
आदि रोकड़ शेष	5,69.14	4,27.93	6,61.53	3,42.65
अन्त रोकड़ शेष	6,61.53	4,25.00	3,42.65	3,39.15

(ज) पैरा 15 देखें।

(झ) पैरा 16 तथा 26 देखें।

विभिन्न शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत कुछ महत्वपूर्ण मदों की संक्षिप्त व्याख्या नीचे पैराग्राफों में दी गई है।

7. अंशदान

अंशदान में नियोजकों तथा कर्मचारियों के शेर कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा संशोधन अधिनियम, 1975 द्वारा यथा-संशोधित कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 की अनुसूची-I में दी गई दरों के अनुसार एकल अंशदान स्टाम्प के माध्यम से वेय है।

8. चिकित्सा हितलाभ

8.1 संघ राज्य क्षेत्र, दिल्ली में योजना सीधे निगम द्वारा चलाई जाती है। अतः संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दिल्ली को छोड़कर "क—चिकित्सा हितलाभ" शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत व्यय शुरूआत में राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किया जाता है तथा बाद में 7:1 के निर्धारित अनुपात में निगम तथा राज्य सरकारों के बीच शेर किया जाता है। अधिकतम शेर योग्य राशि समय-समय पर निगम द्वारा निश्चित की गई अधिकतम सीमा के अधीन होती है। इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत की गई धन व्यवस्था का उद्देश्य व्यय के निगम के शेर को पूरा करना है।

8.2 चिकित्सा हितलाभों पर व्यय की अधिकतम सीमा

प्रति कर्मचारी चिकित्सा हितलाभों पर वार्षिक शेर योग्य व्यय की अधिकतम सीमाएं 1 अप्रैल, 1977 से निम्न प्रकार हैं:—

चिकित्सा देख-रेख का स्वरूप	प्रति व्यक्ति अधिकतम सीमा की राशि
सीमित	70 रुपये
विस्तारित	80 रुपये
पूर्ण	105 रुपये

8.3 राज्य सरकारों की अदायगियां

निगम वर्ष के दौरान चिकित्सा हितलाभों पर व्यय के अपने शेर के 90% तक "लेखागत" अदायगियां करता है। ये अदायगियां राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्ता व्यय-विवरणों के आधार पर की जाती हैं। सम्बन्धित राज्य महालेखाकारों से लेखा गणना प्रमाण-पत्र प्राप्त होने पर इन अदायगियों का समायोजन किया जाता है।

8.4 निगम द्वारा सीधे किया गया व्यय

"चिकित्सा उपचार तथा देख-रेख और प्रसूति सुविधाएं", "निगम द्वारा सीधे किया गया व्यय" शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत की गई धन-व्यवस्था में संघ राज्य क्षेत्र, दिल्ली में बीमाकृत व्यक्तियों तथा उनके परिवारों की चिकित्सा देख-रेख के प्रशासन की अनुमानित लागत शामिल है। शेर योग्य राशि के 1/8 की दर पर अनुमानित वसूली "निगम द्वारा शुरूआत में किए गए चिकित्सा-हितलाभों में राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का शेर" शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत 1978-79 के परिशोधित प्राक्कलनों तथा 1979-80 के बजट प्राक्कलनों में राजस्व में शामिल की गई हैं।

1978-79 के परिशोधित प्राक्कलन

I—आय

9.1 1978-79 के वार्षिक वर्ष में अथ निगम का राजस्व 1,56,63.83 लाख रुपये होने का अनुमान है जबकि बजट में 1,45,00.00 लाख रुपये का अनुमान था।

अंशदान

9.2 अंशदानों से आय अब 1,45,35.00 लाख रुपये होने का अनुमान है जबकि बजट स्तर पर 1,33,35.78 लाख रुपये का अनुमान था। यह वृद्धि मुख्य रूप से कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम की धारा 85 के संशोधित उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत हर्जानों की उगाही के लिए बेहतर वसूली तथा तुरन्त कार्रवाई के कारण है। ये संशोधित उपबन्ध सितम्बर, 1975 में लागू हुए और नियोजकों द्वारा बेहतर अनुपालन के परिणाम-स्वरूप अधिक वसूली हो सकी है।

9.3 31-12-1978 को योजना के अन्तर्गत आये कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या 56.82 लाख थी तथा योजना के विस्तार द्वारा वर्ष के शेष भाग के दौरान लगभग 1.20 लाख अन्य कर्मचारियों को शामिल किए जाने की संभावना है। परिशोधित प्राक्कलनों में प्रत्याशित अतिरिक्त व्यय को ध्यान में रखा गया है।

9.4 31 मार्च, 1977 तक बकाया अंशदानों की राशि 31 मार्च, 1978 को 20,94.78 लाख रुपये थी। बकायों की वसूली के लिए उपयुक्त कदम उठाये गये हैं। निगम ने 15.64 लाख रुपये की बकाया राशि की वसूली के लिए कानूनी कार्रवाई की है तथा 3.48 लाख रुपये की अन्य राशि के लिए कार्रवाई विचारधीन है। बाकी 1.83 लाख

रुपये की राशि के लिए वसूली को रोकने की न्यायालय नियेक्षा के कारण या फौजदारी के परिज्ञापन के परिणामस्वरूप या नियोजकों का कानूनी न्यायालय आदि में व्यापन के लिए विवाद के कारण कानूनी कार्रवाई करना सम्भव नहीं है। निगम अपनी राशि की वसूली के लिए भरपूर प्रयास कर रहा है। लेकिन यह उल्लेखनीय है कि निगम को अपनी राशि की वसूली के लिए राज्य सरकारों पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है।

चिकित्सा हितलाभों में दिल्ली प्रशासन का शेर

9.5 दिल्ली में बीमाकृत व्यक्तियों तथा उनके परिवारों की चिकित्सा देख-रेख की व्यवस्था करने की जिम्मेदारी 1 अप्रैल, 1962 से निगम द्वारा ली गई थी। अनुमोदित व्यवस्था के अनुसार चिकित्सा देख-रेख पर निगम द्वारा किए गए व्यय का 1/8 भाग तथा निर्धारित अधिकतम सीमा से अधिक व्यय दिल्ली प्रशासन से वसूल किए जाने योग्य है "निगम द्वारा शुरू में किए गए चिकित्सा हितलाभ में राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का शेर" शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत 1,41.75 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था 1976-77 से पहले वर्षों में (63.45 लाख रुपये), 1976-77 वर्ष में (47.05 लाख रुपये) तथा 1977-78 वर्ष में (31.25 लाख रुपये) से संबंधित दिल्ली प्रशासन के शेर की सूचक है।

9.6 1978-79 वर्ष के दौरान अधिशेष रोकड़ बकाया के निवेश पर अर्जित व्याज तथा निगम के कर्मचारियों को वाहन खरीदने, गृह निर्धारण आदि के लिए दी गई वेतनियों पर व्याज से 5,23.96 लाख रुपये की आय होने का अनुमान है जबकि मूल वजट प्राक्कलन में यह राशि 7,51.46 लाख रुपये थी।

परिशोधित प्राक्कलन में 2,27.50 लाख रुपये की कमी मुख्य रूप से लेखा पद्धति में परिवर्तन के कारण है, जैसा कि नीचे स्पष्ट किया गया है—

निगम द्वारा अपनी प्रत्येक आरक्षित निधि तथा सामान्य रोकड़ शेष के संबंध में अलग-अलग खाते रखे जाते हैं। विभिन्न प्रतिभूतियों/आवधिक जमा रसीदों को विभिन्न आरक्षित निधियों तथा सामान्य रोकड़ शेष के बीच निर्धारित करने की प्रथा से प्रत्येक वर्ष प्रतिभूतियों का पुनर्निर्धारण आवश्यक है ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि किसी निधि में विनिहित प्रतिभूतियों की कुल राशि यथा-संभव विनियोजन योग्य बकाया के निकट है। हर संभव प्रयत्न के बावजूद समान मूल्य की आवधिक जमा रसीदें न होने के कारण विभिन्न आरक्षित निधियों/सामान्य रोकड़ शेष में विभिन्न राशियों का पूर्णतः विनिधान करना संभव नहीं हो सका। इसके परिणाम स्वरूप व्याज का असमान वितरण हुआ क्योंकि विभिन्न प्रतिभूतियों पर व्याज की अलग-अलग दरें हैं। उपर्युक्त कठिनाइयों पर काबू पाने के लिए 1-4-1978 से विभिन्न प्रतिभूतियों/आवधिक जमा रसीदों पर प्राप्त व्याज को पूरा करने तथा वर्ष के अन्त में विभिन्न आरक्षित निधियों तथा सामान्य रोकड़ शेष में व्याज का विनिधान करने का निर्णय किया गया है। प्रत्येक निधि में जमा किए जाने वाले व्याज की मात्रा अब निधि में प्राप्त तथा एकत्र व्याज की मात्रा से संबंधित होगी। उपर्युक्त परिवर्तन के फलस्वरूप 1978-79 के परिशोधित प्राक्कलन में सामान्य रोकड़ शेष की बांधत व्याज कम हो गया है। यह मुख्य रूप से इस तथ्य के कारण है कि वजट प्राक्कलन तैयार करने समय सामान्य रोकड़ शेष में विनिधान की गई प्रतिभूतियां मुख्य रूप से वे थीं जिनसे मासिक व्याज प्राप्त होता था और भारतीय स्टेट बैंक की पुनः निवेश योजना से संबंधित ऐसी प्रतिभूतियां नहीं थीं जिनसे परिणामता पर व्याज प्राप्त होता है। तथापि यह उल्लेखनीय है कि सामान्य रोकड़ शेष व्याज की कमी विभिन्न आरक्षित निधियों में विनिधान किए गए व्याज में गुंथ करके पूरे कर दी गई है।

राजस्व के अन्य शीर्ष

9.7 इनमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:—

(क) राज्य सरकारों तथा निगमों से प्रतिभूति—

जहां किसी राज्य में बीमाकृत व्यक्तियों के लिए बीमारी अदायगियों का व्यवहार अखिल भारतीय बीमा से अधिक पाया जाता है, इस तरह

की अधिक राशि कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम की धारा 58(2) में दिए गए उपबन्धों के अनुसार राज्य सरकार तथा निगम के बीच शेर की जाती है। इसी प्रकार जहां निगम की राशि में बीमाकृत व्यक्तियों में बीमारी की घटना निम्नलिखित कारणों से अधिक हैं—

- (i) किसी फौजदारी या स्थापना में काम करने के लिए अस्वस्थ वातावरण या किसी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत फौजदारी या स्थापना के स्वामी या अधिभोगी द्वारा अपेक्षित स्वास्थ्य संबंधी विनियमों के पालन करने में उसकी लापरवाही, या
- (ii) बीमाकृत व्यक्तियों के कब्जे में किसी कोठरी या आवास में सफाई की ठीक व्यवस्था न होना और इस तरह का अस्वस्थ वातावरण उक्त कोठरी या आवास के मालिक से अपेक्षित स्वास्थ्य संबंधी विनियमों का पालन करने में उसकी लापरवाही के कारण हो तो—

निगम, बीमारी हितलाभ के कारण किए गए अतिरिक्त व्यय की वसूली फौजदारी या स्थापना के स्वामी या अधिभोगियों से कर सकेगा।

(ख) निम्नलिखित की बांधत किराये, वर तथा कर—

- (i) कार्यालय भवन (स्टाफ क्वार्टरों सहित)।
- (ii) अस्पताल/औषधालय (स्टाफ क्वार्टरों सहित)।

अस्पतालों/औषधालयों (स्टाफ क्वार्टरों सहित) के अन्तर्गत परिशोधित प्राक्कलन में अन्तर के निम्नलिखित कारण हैं। (i) अनुमानित से अधिक भवन खालू करना था। (ii) बजट स्तर पर कम अनुमान लगाना। वसूल किया गया किराया बीमाकृत व्यक्तियों को चिकित्सा हितलाभों की व्यवस्था पर राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किए गए शेर योग्य व्यय का भग्न होगा तथा इस प्रकार निगम तथा राज्य सरकारों के बीच 7:1 के निर्धारित अनुपात में स्थान बांटा जाएगा।

(ग) फीस, जुमनि तथा जम्मा

इनमें नियोजकों द्वारा फ्रैकिंग मशीनों के प्रयोग के लिए उनसे प्राप्त लाइसेंस फीस के कारण आय तथा निगम की राशियों की अदायगी न कर सकने और/या अंशदान काई प्रस्तुत न करने पर नियोजकों पर लगाए गए जुर्माने भी शामिल हैं।

(घ) विविध आय

इनमें डुप्लीकेट पहचान-पत्रों की लागत के कारण आय, अधिक अदायगियों तथा लेखा-परीक्षा में अस्वीकृत राशि की वसूलियां, छुट्टी वेतन तथा पेंशन अंशदानों की वसूलियां, केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य सेवा के सम्बन्ध में कर्मचारी अंशदान, तबतुर्कपी राजस्व शीर्षों में न ले जा सकने वाले गत वर्षों में किए गए सेवा व्यय की वसूलियां, न्यायालयों द्वारा डिक्री की गई राशियों सहित कानूनी मुकदमों की लागत की वसूलियां तथा नकद हितलाभों आदि की वसूलियां शामिल हैं।

II—व्यय

10. 1978-79 के बालू वर्ष में राजस्व लेखों में अब 1,36,81.30 लाख रुपये के व्यय का अनुमान है जबकि बजट में 1,30,91.96 लाख रुपये का अनुमान था।

बीमाकृत व्यक्तियों तथा उनके परिवारों को हितलाभ

क—चिकित्सा हितलाभ

11.1 इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत कुल धन-व्यवस्था 54,01.41 लाख रुपये है (इसमें गत वर्षों के सम्बन्ध में 8,73.79 लाख रुपये की बकाया अदायगियां शामिल हैं)। इसमें चिकित्सा देख-रेख की व्यवस्था करने पर राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किए गए व्यय में निगम के शेर के रूप में 51,10.16 लाख रुपये, दिल्ली में योजना निगम द्वारा सीधे चलाई

जाने के सम्बन्ध में चिकित्सा हितलाभों पर व्यय के रूप में 2,81.25 लाख रुपये तथा महाराष्ट्र क्षेत्र में लाभार्थिकारियों को योजना के अन्तर्गत वेय प्रसव-शुल्क की आवश्यकता के रूप में 10.00 लाख रुपये शामिल हैं। दिल्ली के सम्बन्ध में व्यय के 1/8 भाग की वसुली 1979-80 वर्ष के बजट की भाय में हिसाब में ले ली गई है। महाराष्ट्र राज्य से प्राप्त प्रसव खर्चों के 1/8 भाग का समायोजन चिकित्सा हितलाभों पर व्यय की बाबत उनके दावे की प्रतिपूर्ति करने समय किया जाएगा।

चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान निपटान के लिए सम्भावित पिछली वेयताओं को पूरा करने के लिए 8,73.79 लाख रुपये की राशि की व्यवस्था की गई है। 1978-79 वर्ष के बजट प्राक्कलन में इस सम्बन्ध में 9,56.34 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है।

चिकित्सा हितलाभ पर व्यय में परिशोधित प्राक्कलन में कमी प्रत्याशित की तुलना में कम व्याप्ति के कारण है।

ख—नकद हितलाभ

11.2 विवरण-ख में दिए गए व्यौरे के अनुसार विभिन्न नकद हितलाभों के लिए 1978-79 के परिशोधित प्राक्कलन में 51,38.93 लाख रुपये की धन-व्यवस्था 1978-79 वित्तीय वर्ष के पहले आठ महीनों के वास्तविक आंकड़ों तथा शेष महीनों की अनुमानित आवश्यकता पर आधारित है।

11.3(क) औषधि की आयुर्वेदिक प्रणाली में सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था 25 अक्टूबर, 1977 को हुई निगम की बैठक में दिल्ली में कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना के अन्तर्गत उपचार की आयुर्वेदिक प्रणाली की व्यवस्था के सम्बन्ध में हुई चर्चा के अनुसरण में इस वर्ष दो औषधालयों में आयुर्वेदिक प्रणाली की सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने तथा तत्सम्बन्धी आवश्यक आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सक तथा अन्य स्टाफ के पदों के सृजन की स्वीकृति दी गई।

1978-79 के परिशोधित प्राक्कलन में अधिक धन-व्यवस्था मुख्य रूप से कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 की धारा 49 के अन्तर्गत किसी बीमाकृत व्यक्ति को देय बीमारी हितलाभ की अवधि 1 मई, 1977 से किन्हीं दो लगातार हितलाभ अवधियों में 56 दिन से बढ़ाकर 91 दिन करने के कारण वर्ष के दौरान अधिक व्यय-भार के कारण है। प्रति व्यक्ति प्रतिवर्ष हितलाभ दिनों की औसत संख्या 1976-77 की 5.0 से बढ़कर 1977-78 में 6.0 हो गई। प्रति कर्मचारी हितलाभ की दैनिक दर की राशि 1976-77 के 7.68 रुपये से बढ़कर 1977-78 में 8.31 रुपये हो गई। 1977-78 वर्ष के दौरान विस्तारित बीमारी हितलाभ के मामले में हितलाभ की दैनिक दर में लगभग 18 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। पहले 7 महीनों के वास्तविक आंकड़ों के आधार पर प्रति कर्मचारी प्रतिवर्ष विस्तारित बीमारी हितलाभ सहित बीमारी हितलाभ की अनुमानित औसत लागत 63.72 रुपये है।

अस्थायी अश्वंगत हितलाभ के मामले में प्रति कर्मचारी प्रतिवर्ष हितलाभ दिनों की औसत संख्या में भी वृद्धि हुई है तथा औसत हितलाभ दर में भी वृद्धि हुई है जैसा कि नीचे दिखाया गया है:—

	1976-77	1977-78
प्रति कर्मचारी प्रतिवर्ष हितलाभ दिनों की औसत संख्या	0.91 दिन	0.97 दिन
औसत हितलाभ दर	9.02 रुपये	9.39 रुपये

महानिदेशक विभिन्न केन्द्रों पर बीमारी दावों की अवधि पर लगातार निगरानी रखे हुए हैं। मुख्यालय में हर महीने प्राप्त सम्बद्ध आंकड़ों का समय-समय पर विश्लेषण किया जाता है तथा किसी केन्द्र पर असामान्य प्रसार पाए जाने पर क्षेत्रीय निदेशकों तथा प्रशासनिक चिकित्सा अधिकारियों के साथ लिखा-पट्टी की जाती है ताकि आवश्यक तथा सम्भव होने पर उसे दूर करने के लिए तुरन्त आवश्यक कार्रवाई की जा सके।

ग—अन्य हितलाभ

12. विविध मदों पर व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए ग—अन्य हितलाभ के अन्तर्गत बजट प्राक्कलन में की गई 12.66 लाख रुपये की बचाए परिशोधित प्राक्कलन में 14.67 लाख रुपये की धन-व्यवस्था की गई है। इन मदों में अग्रंग व्यक्तियों के पुनर्वसन पर व्यय (बीमाकृत व्यक्तियों को दिए गए कृत्रिम अंगों तथा उपकरण आदि) की लागत चिकित्सा बोर्डों तथा अपील न्यायाधिकरणों को दी गई फीस, चिकित्सा बोर्डों तथा चिकित्सा निर्वीणियों के समक्ष उपस्थित होने के लिए बीमाकृत व्यक्तियों द्वारा परिवहन पर सीधे किए गए व्यय की प्रतिपूर्ति के लिए उन्हें की गई श्रदायगियां तथा चिकित्सा बोर्डों के समक्ष उपस्थित होने के लिए बीमाकृत व्यक्तियों को मजबूती की हानि के लिए देय व्यय और बीमाकृत व्यक्तियों की शव परीक्षा के लिए दी गई फीस तथा रोजगार चोट आदि के मामलों का निर्णय करने के लिए पुलिस रिपोर्ट तथा अन्य विवरण प्राप्त करने के सम्बन्ध में पुलिस अधिकारियों को देय खर्च शामिल करते हुए अन्य विविध खर्च शामिल हैं।

प्रशासन खर्च

13. धन-व्यवस्था 1978-79 वर्ष के पहले आठ मास के दौरान किए गए वास्तविक व्यय (नौ मास के वेतन और भत्तों के वास्तविक आंकड़ों को शामिल करके) तथा वर्ष के बाकी चार मास के दौरान किए जाने वाले सम्भावित व्यय पर आधारित है। बाकी चार मास के आंकड़ों में कुछ ऐसी मदों पर व्यय शामिल है जो वर्ष के अन्त में वार्षिक रूप से समायोजित की जाती है जैसे अरक्षित निधियों में अन्तर्गत वार्षिक अनुक्षण तथा मूल्यह्रास खर्च, पेंशन आरक्षित निधि में निगम का अंशदान तथा कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम अंशदायी भविष्य निधि तथा इस पर व्याज।

अस्पताल/औषधालय

14. इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत धन-व्यवस्था में इस उद्देश्य के लिए निश्चित पूंजीगत लागत की प्रतिशतता, यानी क्रमशः 1 प्रतिशत तथा 2.9 प्रतिशत के अनुसार (i) अस्पताल/औषधालय भवनों का मूल्यह्रास (36.45 लाख रुपये), तथा (ii) इन भवनों की मरम्मत तथा अनुक्षण (1,05.70 लाख रुपये) शामिल हैं।

पूंजीगत निर्माण तथा आपात आरक्षित निधियों में अंशदान

पूंजीगत निर्माण आरक्षित निधि

15.1 पिछले वर्षों की तरह नियोजकों तथा कर्मचारियों के अंशदाओं से प्राप्त कुल राजस्व का 10 प्रतिशत क्रमशः 8:2 के अनुपात में अस्पतालों/औषधालयों/दुमरे चिकित्सा संस्थानों तथा कार्यालय भवनों/स्टाफ क्वार्टरों के निर्माण के लिए पूंजीगत निर्माण आरक्षित निधि में जमा किया जाता है। तदनुसार 1978-79 के परिशोधित प्राक्कलनों में 14,53.50 लाख रुपये की धन-व्यवस्था की गई है।

आपात आरक्षित निधि

15.2 निगम की दिनांक 17 मार्च, 1973 को हुई बैठक में लिए किए गए निर्णय के अनुसार व्यय से अधिक आय का 20% "आपात आरक्षित निधि" में जमा किया जाता है। यह राशि कम से कम एक करोड़ रुपये होनी है और यदि यह अधिक एक करोड़ से कम हो तो सम्पूर्ण राशि इस निधि में जमा की जाती है। तदनुसार 1978-79 के परिशोधित प्राक्कलनों में 4,95.63 लाख रुपये की धन-व्यवस्था की गई है।

पूंजीगत लेख पर व्यय

16. निर्माण कार्यों के लिए पूंजीगत लेख में व्यय के लिए आरम्भ में की गई धन-व्यवस्था की राशि 13,79.00 लाख रुपये थी जिसमें (i) कार्यालय भवन (स्टाफ क्वार्टरों सहित) के निर्माण के लिए 1,49.00 लाख रुपये, तथा (ii) अस्पताल तथा औषधालयों के निर्माण के लिए 12,30.00 लाख रुपये शामिल हैं।

1978-79 के परिणोदित प्राक्कलनों में 8,60.00 लाख रुपये की धन-व्यवस्था की गई है, जो निम्न प्रकार है:—

(क) कार्यालय भवन (स्टाफ क्वार्टरों सहित)

1978-79 के बजट प्राक्कलनों में 149.00 लाख रुपये की धन-व्यवस्था की गई थी जिसे 1978-79 के परिणोदित प्राक्कलनों में घटाकर 1,10.00 लाख रुपये कर दिया गया है। यह वास्तविक आंकड़ों तथा अनुमानित अदायगियों के रख पर आधारित है।

(ख) अस्पताल तथा औषधालय भवन (स्टाफ क्वार्टरों सहित)

इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत की गई 12,30.00 लाख रुपये की धन-व्यवस्था को भी वास्तविक आंकड़ों तथा अनुमानित अदायगियों के रख के आधार पर घटाकर 1978-79 के परिणोदित प्राक्कलनों में 7,50.00 कर दिया गया है।

व्यय से अधिक आय

17. बजट स्तर पर व्यय से 14,08.04 लाख रुपये की अधिक आय का अनुमान लगाया गया था। लेकिन परिणोदित प्राक्कलनों के अनुसार व्यय से 19,82.53 लाख रुपये की अधिक आय का निर्धारण किया गया है। 5,74.49 लाख रुपये की वृद्धि का भोटे तौर पर निम्न प्रकार विवरण दिया जा सकता है:—

(लाख रुपयों में)

I. (1) अंशदान आय में वृद्धि	11,99.22
(2) निम्नलिखित पर व्यय में कमी:—	
(क) चिकित्सा हितलाभ	1,33.67
(ख) प्रशासन खर्च	4.76
(ग) अस्पतालों तथा औषधालयों के भूखलास/भरभूमत व धनुरक्षण के लिए धन-व्यवस्था	38.00
जोड़-I	13,75.65

13,75.65 लाख रु० की उपर्युक्त वृद्धि आंशिक रूप से निम्नलिखित के कारण प्रसिद्धित हुई है:—

(लाख रुपयों में)

II. (1) आय में कमी (अंशदानों के अलावा)	35.39
(2) निम्नलिखित पर व्यय में वृद्धि	
(क) नकद हितलाभ	5,00.22
(ख) अन्य हितलाभ	2.01
(3) पूंजीगत निर्माण तथा आपात आरक्षित निधियों के लिए अधिक धन-व्यवस्था	2,63.54
जोड़-II	8,01.16
निवल वृद्धि	5,74.49

1979-80 के बजट प्राक्कलन

I—आय

अंशदान

18.1 (क) 1978-79 के परिणोदित प्राक्कलन, (ख) 1979-80 के दौरान शामिल किए जाने वाले 59.54 लाख कर्मचारियों (भारत छोड़ो) का प्रत्याशित सख्या, तथा (ग) अंशदानों से लगभग 256 रुपये की अनुमानित प्रति व्यक्ति वार्षिक आय को ध्यान में रखते हुए अंशदानों (नियोजकों तथा कर्मचारियों के श्रेण) से 1,52,37 00 लाख रुपये की आय का अनुमान लगाया गया है।

18.2 नीचे तालिका में 1976-77 से प्रति व्यक्ति अंशदान दिखलाया गया है:—

	रुपये
1976-77 (वास्तविक आंकड़े)	2,35.96
1977-78 (वास्तविक आंकड़े)	2,38.93
1978-79 (अनुमानित आंकड़े)	2,56.25
1979-80 (अनुमानित आंकड़े)	2,56.00*

* 1978-79 में दकाया की वसूली की गति आंशिक रूप से प्रति व्यक्ति अधिक आय के कारण हुआ सका।

अधिशेष रोकड़ बकायों के निवेश से प्राप्त व्याज

18.3 1979-80 में व्याज की आय में कमी भारतीय स्टेट बैंक की पुनः निवेश योजना में निवेशों के कारण है। चूंकि 1-10-1976 से निवेश भारतीय स्टेट बैंक की पुनः निवेश योजना के अन्तर्गत किए जा रहे हैं जिसके अन्तर्गत देय व्याज निगम के खाते में निवेश की परिपक्वता पर ही जमा किया जायेगा। पुनः निवेश योजना के शुरू होने से पहले किए गए निवेशों पर निगम के खातों में मासिक व्याज मिलता था।

निगम के स्वामित्व में आने वाले अस्पताल तथा औषधालय भवनों का किराया

18.4 निगम के स्वामित्व में आने वाले अस्पताल तथा औषधालय भवनों के किराया की घाघत राज्य सरकारों से 3,80.00 लाख रुपये की राशि वसूल होने का संभावना है।

II—व्यय

19. 1978-79 वर्ष के परिणोदित प्राक्कलनों में तत्सम्बन्धी व्यवस्था को तुलना में 1979-80 वर्ष के बजट प्राक्कलनों में विभिन्न शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत अधिक धन-व्यवस्था मुख्य रूप से निम्नलिखित कारणों से है:—

- (1) योजना का नए क्षेत्रों/संस्थापनाओं में विस्तार,
- (2) ऐसे क्षेत्रों तथा संस्थापनाओं में योजना को पूरे वर्ष चलना जिनमें कार्यान्वयन 1978-79 वर्ष के दौरान किया गया है,
- (3) कार्यान्वित क्षेत्रों में राजगार में सम्भावित वृद्धि, तथा
- (4) बीमाकृत व्यक्तियों के परिवारों को चिकित्सा देख-रेख की टाईम में सुधार।

क—चिकित्सा हितलाभ

20.1 चालू वर्ष के दौरान चिकित्सा सुविधाओं में अधिक सुधार किया गया है जैसा कि नीचे दिया है:—

- (1) चिकित्सा-देख रेख के भाग के रूप में स्कीम के अन्तर्गत आवश्यक होने पर निम्नलिखित की व्यवस्था की गई है:—
- (क) कृत्रिम अंग, कृत्रिम उपकरण, साधन तथा कार्डिक पेसमेकर्स, और
- (ख) गुर्दा धक्कने, डायलेसिस तथा ओपिन हार्ट सर्जरी आदि जैसे विशेषज्ञ इलाज।
- (2) यदि बीमाकृत व्यक्ति चिकित्सा हितलाभ का हकदार नहीं रहता है तो बीमारों को विशेष अवधि समाप्त होने या दीर्घकालीन बीमारियों की स्थिति में बीमाकृत व्यक्ति (परिवार के सदस्यों को छोड़कर) के लिए सक्रिय इलाज की आवश्यकता होने तक उमका इलाज बन्द नहीं किया जाएगा।
- (3) बीमाकृत व्यक्तियों के परिवार भव्य व्यक्ति के बीमाकृत होने के बाद 13 सप्ताह की छुट्टी, बीमाकृत व्यक्ति के सेवा में आने की तारीख से चिकित्सा हितलाभ के हकदार हैं।
- (4) अध बीमाकृत व्यक्तियों के परिवार के सदस्यों के लिए निम्नलिखित स्थिति में चिकित्सा सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की जाती है:—

(क) उनका परिमाण उतने राज्य में स्थित किसी कार्यन्वित क्षेत्र में अन्य स्थान पर रहता है;

(ख) परिवार के सदस्य बीमाकृत व्यक्ति के साथ छुट्टी या अस्थायी स्थानान्तरण पर उसके कार्य के स्थान से किसी अन्य ऐसे स्थान पर जाते हैं जो एक कार्यन्वित क्षेत्र है।

1978-79 के परिशोधित प्राक्कलन तथा 1979-80 के बजट प्राक्कलन में इन अतिरिक्त सुविधाओं पर व्यय भार को ध्यान में रखते हुए व्यवस्था की गई है।

20.2 1978-79 के परिशोधित प्राक्कलन, वर्ष के दौरान अनुमानित अतिरिक्त व्यय तथा बीमाकृत व्यक्तियों के परिवारों को चिकित्सा देख-रेख की टाइन में सुधार को ध्यान में रखते हुए चिकित्सा हितलाभों के लिए पिछली वेयताओं के 12,36.79 लाख रुपये की राशि को शामिल करके 1979-80 के बजट प्राक्कलनों में 60,45.56 लाख रुपये की कुल धन-व्यवस्था की गई है। 1979-80 के दौरान योजना के अन्तर्गत शामिल किए जाने वाले कर्मचारियों की संख्या का 59.54 लाख (भाजित धोमन) होने का अनुमान है। इस धन-व्यवस्था में संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दिल्ली में बीमाकृत व्यक्तियों तथा उनके परिवारों को चिकित्सा देख-रेख की व्यवस्था करने के लिए 1979-80 के दौरान निगम द्वारा सीधे खर्च किये जाने वाले 3,50.00 लाख रुपये तथा महाराष्ट्र राज्य में प्रभूति शुल्क की भवायगी का ऋण निगम द्वारा सीधे खर्च किए जाने वाले 10.00 लाख रुपये भी शामिल हैं। महाराष्ट्र राज्य से संबंधित राशि (10.00 लाख) के 1/8 भाग का कटौती राज्य में बीमाकृत व्यक्तियों को चिकित्सा हितलाभों की व्यवस्था पर राज्य सरकार द्वारा किए गए खर्चों की प्रतिपूर्ति के लिए उनके दावे में से की जाएगी।

वर्ष के लिए वेय राशि पर आधारित बजट प्राक्कलनों में यथा व्यवस्थित प्रति कर्मचारी प्रति वर्ष चिकित्सा देख-रेख को श्रोगत अनुमानित लागत बकाया राशियों को छोड़कर, निम्नलिखित है:—

वास्तविक आंकड़े	परिशोधित प्राक्कलन	बजट प्राक्कलन
1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
82.99 रुपये	88.12 रुपये	89.07 रुपये

20.2 1977-78 तक राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किए गए चिकित्सा खर्च में अपने शेर की प्रतिपूर्ति का ऋण निगम का बकाया वेयता 16,42.96 लाख रुपये होने का अनुमान है। इसमें से 1978-79 के आगू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान 8,73.79 लाख रुपये तथा 1979-80 के आगले वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान लेखा परीक्षा प्रमाण-पत्र प्राप्त होने पर बकाया राशि (7,69.17 लाख रुपये) के दावों की भवायगी का अनुमान है। राज्य सरकारों की प्रतिपूर्ति के लिए 1979-80 के बजट प्राक्कलनों में भी 4,67.62 लाख रुपये (1978-79 के लिए अनुमानित वेयता का 10 प्रतिशत) को धन व्यवस्था की गई है।

ख—नकद हितलाभ तथा अन्य हितलाभ

21.1 1978-79 के परिशोधित प्राक्कलनों तथा नये क्षेत्रों/संस्थापनाओं में योजना के विस्तार को ध्यान में रखते हुए 1979-80 के दौरान नकद हितलाभों पर 56,56.39 लाख रुपये व्यय का अनुमान है। योजना के अन्तर्गत शामिल किए जाने के लिए संभावित नये क्षेत्रों में हितलाभ अवधियां शुरू करने के लिए भी समुचित गुंजाइश रखी गई है। वर्ष के दौरान होने वाली रोजगार बौटों से उत्पन्न हुई/होने के लिए संभावित स्थायी (आंशिक तथा पूर्ण) असंतता तथा आश्रितजन हितलाभों की कुल वेयताओं के पूर्ण कुल मूल्य के लिए भी व्यवस्था कर ली गई है।

प्रति व्यक्ति खर्च

21.2 बजट प्राक्कलनों में यथा व्यवस्थित प्रति कर्मचारी प्रतिवर्ष नकद हितलाभों के विभिन्न वर्गों की औसत अनुमानित लागत नीचे दी गई है :—

हितलाभ	वास्तविक आंकड़े 1977-78 रुपये	परिशोधित प्राक्कलन 1978-79 रुपये	बजट प्राक्कलन 1979-80 रुपये
1. बीमारी हितलाभ (विस्तारित बीमारी हितलाभ सहित)	55.13	65.35	69.85
2. प्रसूति हितलाभ	3.21	3.31	3.46
3. अपंगता हितलाभ	18.51	21.11	22.13
4. आश्रितजन हितलाभ	2.29	2.35	2.59
5. अस्पष्ट हितलाभ	0.17	0.17	0.17
6. अन्य हितलाभ	0.24	0.26	0.28
जोड़	79.55	92.55	98.48

अशक्तता हितलाभ की शुरुआत तथा कुछ वर्तमान हितलाभों में वृद्धि

22.1 रोजगार बौट के अलावा अन्य कारणों से अशक्तता की आकस्मिकता को पूरा करने के लिए निगम ने 25-10-77 को हुई अपनी बैठक में कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम में अशक्तता हितलाभ की योजना शुरू करने का अनुमोदन किया। शुरू इस योजना को शुरू करने के लिए कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम में संशोधन करना आवश्यक है, अतः इसे केन्द्रीय सरकार को विचारार्थ तथा इसके परिणाम-स्वरूप अधिनियम में संशोधन करने के लिए भेजा गया है।

केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा योजना पर विचार करने तथा इसका अनुमोदन करने और अधिनियम के संशोधन में समय लगेगा। अतः अशक्तता हितलाभ के लिए 1978-79 के परिशोधित प्राक्कलनों में या 1979-80 के बजट प्राक्कलनों में कोई धन-व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। अशक्तता हितलाभ पर होने वाले इस सम्पूर्ण व्यय को मौजूदा अंशदान आय से पूरा करना संभव होगा। यदि अधिनियम में 1979-80 वर्ष के दौरान संशोधन किया जाता है तो अशक्तता हितलाभ पर व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए उपयुक्त समय पर निगम से अतिरिक्त बजट व्यवस्था के लिए आवश्यक मंजूरी मांगी जायेगी।

22.2 इसी प्रकार उच्चाधिकार प्राप्त उप-समिति द्वारा सिफारिश किए गए कुछ वर्तमान हितलाभों की वृद्धि के लिए उन पर विचार तथा कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम में आवश्यक संशोधन किए जाने तक कोई धन-व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है।

प्रशासन-व्यय

23.1 प्रशासन व्यय दो शीर्षों अर्थात् “(क) अक्षीक्षण तथा (ख) फील्ड कार्य” के अन्तर्गत विख्याते गये हैं।

23.2 1979-80 के बजट प्राक्कलन में प्रशासन पर व्यय के लिए कुल मिलाकर 11,01.02 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है।

1979-80 के बजट प्राक्कलनों में वेतन तथा भत्तों के लिए व्यवस्था वेतन वृद्धि आदि के कारण सामान्य वृद्धि की व्यवस्था है। इसके अलावा व्याप्ति में वृद्धि तथा नये स्थानीय कार्यालयों की स्थापना के कारण अनुमोदित मानकों के अनुसार अपेक्षित अतिरिक्त पदों के लिए व्यवस्था है।

निगम के कर्मचारियों की संख्या

23.3 31-3-1978 की स्थिति के अनुसार मंजूर और 31-3-1979 तथा 31-3-1980 को अनुमानित निगम के स्टाफ के व्यौरों का सूक्ष्म विवरण परिशिष्ट 3 पर है। स्टाफ की संख्या में वृद्धि कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना के क्रमिक विस्तार के कारण है और यह अनुमोदित मानकों के

अनुसार है। यह उल्लेखनीय है कि कार्यालयों का नए सिरे से कार्य अध्ययन किया गया है तथा मानक नये सिरे से निर्धारित किए जा रहे हैं। यदि आवश्यक हुआ तो 1978-80 के परिशोधित प्राकलन तैयार करते समय अतिरिक्त धन-व्यवस्था की जायेगी।

23.4 "भत्ते तथा मानवेय" शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत की गई धन-व्यवस्था के व्ययों का सूचक चित्रण परिशिष्ट 4 पर है।

आफिसिक व्यय

(क-अधिक्षण तथा क-निरीक्षण कार्य-दोनों के अन्तर्गत) तथा ग-अन्य प्रकार

23.5 विभिन्न उप-शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत की गई धन-व्यवस्था स्वतः स्पष्ट है। यह मुख्य रूप से 1978-79 वर्ष के पहले घाट माम के वास्तविक आंकड़ों तथा योजना के प्राये विस्तार के लिए अनुमानित आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर की गई है।

प्रति कर्मचारी प्रति वर्ष प्रशासन पर व्यय

23.6 1978-79 के परिशोधित प्राकलनों तथा 1979-80 के बजट प्राकलनों के आधार पर 'योजना के अन्तर्गत' शासित किए गए प्रति कर्मचारी प्रति वर्ष प्रशासन व्यय क्रमशः 18.25 रुपये तथा 18.49 रुपये होंगे।

"योजना के अन्तर्गत प्राये" प्रति कर्मचारी प्रतिवर्ष प्रशासन की लागत के तुलनात्मक आंकड़े विभिन्न आ-शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत नीचे दिए गए हैं :—

उप शीर्ष	वार्त्सविक आंकड़े	वार्त्सविक आंकड़े	परिशोधित प्राकलन	बजट प्राकलन
	1976-77 रुपये	1977-78 रुपये	1978-79 रुपये	1979-80 रुपये
वेतन तथा भत्ते	12.69	12.77	13.48	13.66
आफिसिक खर्च	2.44	2.28	2.67	2.82
अन्य विविध खर्च	1.35	2.25	2.10	2.01
जोड़	16.48	17.30	18.25	18.49

अंशदानों से होने वाली आय तथा अदा किए गए हिमनलों आदि की तुलना में प्रशासनिक लागत की प्रतिशतता नीचे दिखाई गई है :—

तुलनात्मक अनुपात	वार्त्सविक आंकड़े	वार्त्सविक आंकड़े	परिशोधित प्राकलन	बजट प्राकलन
	1976-77 %	1977-78 %	1978-79 %	1979-80 %
अंशदान	6.98	7.24	7.12	7.33
कुल राजस्व	6.42	6.61	6.61	6.80
हितलाभ	12.38	10.98	9.81	9.40
कुल राजस्व व्यय	8.61	8.12	7.57	7.41

अस्पताल/औषधालय

24. इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत धन-व्यवस्था में निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं :—

(1) अस्पताल/औषधालय भवनों का मूल्य ह्रास (47.89 लाख रुपये)।

(2) इन भवनों की मरम्मत तथा अनुरक्षण (1,38.88 लाख रुपये)

धन-व्यवस्था भवनों की पूंजीगत लागत की निर्धारित प्रतिशतताओं के अनुसार की गई है। "योजना के अन्तर्गत प्राये" प्रति कर्मचारी प्रति वर्ष यह लागत 1977-78, 1978-79 तथा 1979-80 में क्रमशः 2.22 रुपये, 2.50 रुपये तथा 3.14 रुपये हैं।

पूँजीगत निर्माण तथा आपतल आरक्षित निधियों में अंशदान

25. पूंजीगत निर्माण निधि तथा आपतल आरक्षित निधि में अंशदान के लिए क्रमशः 15,23.70 लाख रुपये तथा 3,33.80 लाख रुपये की धन-व्यवस्था की गई है।

पूँजीगत लेखों पर व्यय

26 यह अनुमान लगाया गया है कि 1979-80 वर्ष के दौरान निर्माण कार्यों तथा अस्पतालों के लिए उपकरण का खरीद पर 11,00.00 लाख रुपये खर्च होंगे जिनका ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

लाख रुपयों में

1. कार्यालय भवन तथा स्टाफ क्वार्टर :

खाली निर्माण कार्य	1,00.22
नये निर्माण कार्य	24.78

2. अस्पताल, औषधालय तथा स्टाफ क्वार्टर :

खाली निर्माण कार्य	6,60.95
नये निर्माण कार्य	3,14.05
जोड़ :	11,00.00

व्यय से अधिक आय

27. 1979-80 के बजट प्राकलनों में 13,35.18 लाख रुपये व्यय से अधिक प्राय का अनुमान लगाया गया है।

अन्त रोकड़ शेष

28. 31 मार्च, 1979 तथा 31 मार्च, 1980 को बैंकों में तथा रोकड़ शेष का अंशोष क्रमशः 3,42.65 लाख रुपये तथा 3,39.15 लाख रुपये का अनुमान है।

साक्ष्य स्थिति

29.1 प्रति मास लगभग 13,05.32 लाख रुपये की रोकड़ को बेखते हुए निगम की अर्थोपाय स्थिति पूरे वर्ष संतोषजनक रहेगी। सामान्य रोकड़ शेष में से पिछले वर्षों के दौरान किए गए निवेशों में से 15,55.56 लाख रुपये की राशि 1978-79 वर्ष में परिपक्व हो जाएगी तथा 16,03.88 लाख रुपये की राशि 1979-80 वर्ष में परिपक्व हो जाएगी।

29.2 अधिशेष रोकड़ बकायों के शीर्षकातीन निवेश के संबंध में नीचे दी गई स्थिति की संभावना है :—

	1978-79	1979-80 (लाख रुपयों में)
आदि रोकड़ शेष	6,61.53	3,42.65
व्यय से अधिक प्राय :		
(1) राजस्व लेखा शीर्ष	19,82.53	13,35.18
(2) अन्य लेखा शीर्ष (ऋण, जमा, पेशगियां आदि)	(-) 18.88*	(-) 3.50*
जोड़ :	26,25.18	16,74.33
घटाएं—बैंकों में तथा रोकड़ शेष (अन्त शेष)	3,42.65	3,39.15
सामान्य रोकड़ शेष का निवेश योग्य अधिशेष	22,82.53	13,35.18

*इन आंकड़ों में विभिन्न आरक्षित निधियों से किए गए निवेश शामिल नहीं हैं।

29.3 भारतीय स्टेट बैंक ने निम्नलिखित के लिए खर्च न लेने की सहमति दी है।

(क) कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अंशदान टिकटों की बिक्री तथा निगम की नकद वसूलियों पर कमीशन।

(ख) कलकत्ता तथा कानपुर में निगम के स्थानीय कार्यालयों को अपनी कैश गाड़ियों द्वारा रोकड़ के बीमा तथा वितरण व्यय। इससे निगम को प्रति वर्ष 11 लाख रुपये से अधिक की बचत होगी।

आरक्षित निधियाँ

30. विभिन्न आरक्षित निधियों के बकायों के संबंध में स्थिति नीचे दिखाई गई है :—

आरक्षित निधि का नाम	31-3-78 को बकाया (लेखा आंकड़े)	31-3-79 को बकाया (अनुमानित)	31-3-80 को बकाया (अनुमानित)
	(लाख रुपये में)		
1. क० रा० बी० भविष्य निधि	4,12.24	4,53.15	5,02.30
2. भविष्य निधि जमा से जुड़ी बीमा निधि	0.75	0.79	0.82
3. पेंशन आरक्षित निधि	7,85.81	8,66.78	9,44.27
4. कार्यालय भवनों की मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि	30.74	35.64	40.80
5. अस्पताल, भवनों की मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि	3,44.63	3,98.62	4,61.31
6. स्टाफकारों की मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि	5.62	5.81	6.08
7. कार्यालय, भवनों की मरम्मत व अनुरक्षण आरक्षित निधि	28.04	24.49	25.26
8. अस्पताल, भवनों की मरम्मत व अनुरक्षण आरक्षित निधि	4,82.07	5,46.97	6,42.01
9. स्थायी अंपंगता हितलाभ आरक्षित निधि	17,43.15	17,55.97	17,65.84
10. आश्रितजन हितलाभ आरक्षित निधि	9,57.87	10,41.56	11,30.15
11. पूंजीगत निर्माण आरक्षित निधि	30,53.30*	38,02.21*	43,57.00*
12. अनुकंपा आरक्षित निधि	0.10	0.10	0.10
13. आपात आरक्षित निधि	28,33.47	34,73.32	39,28.77
जोड़ :	1,06,77.79	1,24,05.41	1,38,04.71

*आंकड़े अनन्तिम हैं तथा इनमें निर्माण कार्यों के लिए राज्य सरकारों को दी गई पेशगियाँ सम्मिलित नहीं हैं।

निवेश

31. 31 दिसम्बर, 1978 की स्थिति के अनुसार विभिन्न निधियों के अन्तर्गत निगम के निवेश नीचे दिखाए हैं :—

विधि का नाम	31-12-78 की स्थिति के अनुसार निवेश की गई राशि (लाख रुपये में)
1. क० रा० बी० निगम भविष्य निधि	4,12.24
2. भविष्य निधि जमा से जुड़ी बीमा निधि	0.75
3. पेंशन आरक्षित निधि	7,85.81
4. निगम के कार्यालयों (स्टाफ क्वार्टरों सहित) के भवनों की मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि	30.74
5. अस्पताल, भवनों की मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि	3,44.63
6. स्टाफकारों की मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि	5.62
7. निगम के कार्यालयों (स्टाफ क्वार्टरों सहित) के भवनों की मरम्मत व अनुरक्षण आरक्षित निधि	28.04
8. अस्पताल भवनों की मरम्मत व अनुरक्षण आरक्षित निधि	4,82.07
9. स्थायी (आंशिक तथा पूर्ण) अंपंगता हितलाभ आरक्षित निधि	17,43.15
10. आश्रितजन हितलाभ आरक्षित निधि	9,57.87
11. पूंजीगत निर्माण आरक्षित निधि	30,53.30
12. अनुकंपा आरक्षित निधि	0.10
13. आपात आरक्षित निधि	28,33.47
14. सामान्य रोकड़ शेष	1,43,20.31(क)
जोड़ :	2,49,98.10

(क) टिप्पणी (1) वर्ष के दौरान जब कभी अधिशेष रोकड़ बकाया उपलब्ध होती है, इसका निवेश सामान्य रोकड़ शेष शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत किया जाता है। वित्तीय वर्ष के अन्त में वर्ष के दौरान किए गए निवेशों का उस सीमा तक विभिन्न आरक्षित निधियों में वितरित किया जाता है, जहां तक ऐसी निधियों को बनाना अपेक्षित है। अतः क्रम संख्या 1 से 13 तक के मामले में दिखाया गया बकाया 31-3-1978 की स्थिति के अनुसार है और क्रम संख्या 14 के मामले में दिखाया गया बकाया 31-12-1978 की स्थिति के अनुसार है।

(2) निवेशों के एक भाग का वर्ष के दौरान भुनाये जाने की संभावना है।

31.2 अब निवेश भारतीय स्टेट बैंक की 'पुनः निवेश योजना' के अन्तर्गत सांवेधिक जमा में किये जाते हैं। पुनः निवेश योजना के अन्तर्गत निवेशों पर अन्य निवेशों पर मिलने वाले व्याज की तुलना में अधिक व्याज मिलता है। 1-3-1978 से निगम को 63 महीनों के लिए 1000 रुपये का निवेश करने पर 1,596 रुपये मिलेंगे।

कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम की पंच-वर्षीय परिप्रेक्ष्य योजना

32. कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम के वित्तीय सलाहकार एवं मुख्य लेखा अधिकारी को भेजे गए श्री दलजीत सिंह, उप सचिव, अम संस्थालय के अर्ध-सरकारी पत्र संख्या 3/5/78/एफ एन/2/50, दिनांक 21/23-1-1978 में निगम को निम्नलिखित सलाह दी गई थी :—

“यह देखने में आया है कि कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम के व्यय में धीरे-धीरे वृद्धि हो रही है तथा आय और व्यय के बीच का अन्तर कम होता जा रहा है। अतः यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि अगले 5 वर्षों में निगम के आय और व्यय के प्राक्कलन तैयार करते समय यह धुनिश्चित कर लिया जाए कि किसी भी स्तर पर व्यय आय से अधिक न हो। परिप्रेक्ष्य योजना से हमें यथासमय यह जानकारी मिल सकेगी कि साधनों में कब वृद्धि करना आवश्यक होगा और भविष्य में व्यय पर किस प्रकार नियंत्रण रखा जा सकता है।”

अनुमानित भविष्य में निगम की आय-व्यय के मोटे पूर्वांशमान 22-2-1978 को हुई निगम की बजट तथा लेखा उप-समिति की बैठक के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किए गए थे। लेकिन अगले पांच वर्षों में निगम की आय-व्यय के बारे में औपचारिक परिप्रेक्ष्य योजना तैयार करना संभव नहीं हो सका है। जैसा कि परिशिष्ट-5 में स्पष्ट किया गया है, अगले पांच वर्षों या लगभग समान अवधि के दौरान योजना के विस्तार की परिप्रेक्ष्य योजना निगम तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अनेक विषयों पर लिए जाने वाले निर्णयों पर निर्भर करेगी। पंचवर्षीय परिप्रेक्ष्य योजना कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम में संशोधन के लिए उच्चाधिकार उप-समिति की सिफारिशों के अंतिम निष्कर्ष प्राप्त होने के बाद तैयार की जाएगी।

परिशिष्ट-6 में दिया गया विवरण निम्नलिखित का सूचक है:—

- (1) अंशदानों से प्राप्त प्रति व्यक्ति आय, (2) आरक्षित लेखे (पूँजीगत निर्माण तथा आपात आरक्षित निधियों में अन्तर्गत राशियों को छोड़कर) में प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय, तथा (3) 1968-69 से अंशदान आय में गुंजाइश परिशिष्ट-7 में दिया गया विवरण 1979-80, 1980-81 तथा 1981-82 के दौरान प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय में संभावित वृद्धि का सूचक है।

यह उल्लेखनीय है कि ऐसी संभावना है कि अगले पाँच वर्षों या समान अवधि के दौरान निगम अपने साधनों (अंशदानों से प्राप्त आय तथा आरक्षित निधियों में बकाया) के अन्तर योजना पर होने वाले व्यय को पूरा कर सकेगा।

एम० एल० सोवली,
वित्तीय सलाहकार एवं मुख्य लेखा अधिकारी
कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम

वित्तीय प्रारम्भिक

विवरण—“क” तथा “ख”

कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम 1978-79 के परिशोधित—प्रारम्भिक तथा 1979-80 वर्ष के बजट—प्रारम्भिक

विवरण—“क” : प्राप्तियाँ

लेखा-शीर्ष	वास्तविक 1977-78	बजट 1978-79	परिशोधित 1978-79	बजट 1979-80
				(लाख रुपयों में)
राजस्व के प्रधान शीर्ष				
1. अंशदान : नियोजकों तथा कर्मचारियों का शेयर	131,92.66	133,35.78	145,35.00	152,37.00
2. चिकित्सा हितलाभ पर निगम द्वारा प्रारम्भ में किए गए व्यय में राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का शेयर	39.77	31.58	1,41.75(क)	35.16
राजस्व के अन्य शीर्ष				
3. व्याज तथा लाभांश	8,00.74	7,51.46	5,23.96(ख)	4,41.90(ख)
4. मुद्रावज	25.89	47.13	42.85	51.44
5. किराया, रेंट व कर				
(i) (निगम के कार्यालय स्टाफ क्वार्टरों सहित)	6.57	7.45	7.21	7.51
(ii) (अस्पताल, औषधालय तथा स्टाफ-क्वार्टर)	3,48.62	2,85.65	3,70.00	3,80.00
6. शुल्क, जुर्माना तथा जन्ती	26.18	30.00	28.46	30.41
7. विविध	14.05	10.95	14.60	15.41
कुल राजस्व	144,54.48	145,00.00	156,63.83	161,98.83
ऋण, जमा, पेशगियाँ तथा प्रेषण				
साधारण ऋण				
राज्य सरकारों द्वारा ऋण की वापसी	19.40	37.88	29.84	36.58
जोड़-साधारण ऋण	19.40	37.88	29.84	36.58
अनधिक ऋण				
क० रा० बी० निगम सामान्य भविष्य निधि				
कर्मचारियों का अंशदान	90.92	90.00	1,00.75	1,10.00
कर्मचारियों के अंशदान पर व्याज	24.61	24.65	26.50	28.75
क० रा० बी० निगम अंशदायी भविष्य निधि				
कर्मचारियों का अंशदान	8.58	8.00	9.50	10.00
निगम का अंशदान	2.39	3.00	2.90	3.00
निम्नलिखित पर व्याज				
कर्मचारियों का अंशदान	3.77	2.81	4.15	4.40
निगम का अंशदान	2.65	3.00	2.75	3.00
क० रा० बी० निगम सामूहिक बीमा निधि	—	—	2.43	2.92
कुल—अनधिक ऋण	1,32.92	1,31.46	1,48.98	1,62.07
जमा, पेशगियाँ तथा आरक्षित निधियाँ				
निगम के कार्यालय, भवनों (स्टाफ क्वार्टरों सहित) का मूल्य-ह्रास आरक्षित निधि लेखा				
(1) निधि में अन्तर्गत वार्षिक मूल्यह्रास प्रसार	2.59	2.59	3.33	3.83

(क) इसमें पिछले वर्षों से संबंधित 1,10.50 लाख रुपये की बकाया राशि शामिल है।

(ख) बजट आपन का पैराग्राफ 9.6 देखिए।

लेखा-शीर्ष	वास्तविक 1977-78	बजट 1978-79	परिणामित 1978-79	बजट 1979-80
				(लाख रुपयों में)
(2) निवेशों पर उपचित और/या वसूल किया गया ब्याज	1.72	1.87	1.36	1.32
अस्पताल, भवनों का मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि लेखा				
(1) निधि में अंतरित वार्षिक मूल्यह्रास प्रभार	31.54	46.31	36.45(क)	47.89
(2) निवेशों पर उपचित और/या वसूल किया गया ब्याज	21.97	22.42	17.54	14.80
स्टाफकारों का मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि लेखा				
(1) निधि में अंतरित वार्षिक मूल्यह्रास प्रभार	0.43	0.16	0.22	0.38
(2) निवेशों पर उपचित और/या वसूल किया गया ब्याज	0.48	0.52	0.29	0.24
घटाएँ—वर्ष में वास्तविक अदायगियाँ	—	(—) 0.30	(—) 0.32	(—) 0.35
निगम के कार्यालय, भवनों (स्टाफ क्वार्टरों सहित) की मरम्मत व अनुरक्षण आरक्षित निधि लेखा				
(1) निधि में अंतरित वार्षिक अनुरक्षण व मरम्मत प्रभार	7.50	7.50	9.66	11.16
(2) निवेशों पर उपचित और/या वसूल किया गया ब्याज	1.08	0.40	1.43	1.20
(3) निर्माण संस्थाओं द्वारा पिछले वर्षों की अग्रिम राशियों से वापस की गई राशियाँ	6.84	1.25	0.20	0.16
घटाएँ—बालू वर्ष में निर्माण संस्थाओं को दी गई अग्रिम राशि	(—) 10.81*	(—) 8.75*	(—) 14.84	(—) 11.75
अस्पतालों की मरम्मत व अनुरक्षण आरक्षित निधि लेखा				
(1) निधि में अंतरित वार्षिक अनुरक्षण व मरम्मत प्रभार	91.00	1,33.84	1,05.70	1,38.88
(2) निवेशों पर उपचित और/या वसूल किया गया ब्याज	28.19	18.59	24.54	20.70
(3) निर्माण संस्थाओं द्वारा पिछले वर्षों की अग्रिम राशियों से वापस की गई राशियाँ	9.03	13.65	21.00	21.00
घटाएँ—बालू वर्ष में निर्माण संस्थाओं को दी गई अग्रिम राशि	(—) 94.04**	(—) 1,11.78**	(—) 1,00.34	(—) 1,00.54
स्थायी (आंशिक और पूर्ण) अपंगता हितलाभ आरक्षित निधि लेखा				
(1) निधि में अंतरित वार्षिक राशि	1,48.69†	6,33.61	5,72.67	6,29.59
(2) निवेशों पर उपचित और/या वसूल किया गया ब्याज	95.14	50.41	88.72	74.84
घटाएँ—वर्ष में वास्तविक अदायगियाँ	(—) 3,52.55	(—) 4,04.72	(—) 6,48.57	(—) 6,94.56
आश्रितजन हितलाभ आरक्षित निधि लेखा				
(1) निधि में अंतरित वार्षिक राशि	1,67.91††	1,87.22	1,33.55	1,54.45
(2) निवेशों पर उपचित और/या वसूल किया गया ब्याज	40.60	41.25	48.75	41.12
घटाएँ—वर्ष में वास्तविक अदायगियाँ	(—) 77.41	(—) 90.24	(—) 98.61	(—) 1,06.98

(क) कमी के कारण कम भवनों का निर्माण-कार्य पूरा होना है।

*इनमें अग्रिम राशियों में से आडिट प्रमाण-पत्रों के आधार पर समायोजित राशियाँ सम्मिलित हैं।

**इनमें अग्रिम राशियों में से आडिट प्रमाण-पत्रों के आधार पर समायोजित राशियाँ सम्मिलित हैं।

†पिछले वर्षों के दौरान स्थायी अपंगता आरक्षित निधि में अधिक क्रेडिट के कारण 5,48.24 लाख रुपये की राशि का समायोजन करने के बाद निवल राशि दिखाई गई है। इस राशि में बिनांक 1-10-1977 से स्थायी अपंगता हितलाभ की दर में वृद्धि के कारण एक समय पर प्रतिरिक्त सूची (पूँजीकृत मूल्य के रूप में) के रूप में स्थायी अपंगता हितलाभ आरक्षित निधि में अंतरित 1,76.00 लाख रुपये की राशि सम्मिलित है।

††पिछले वर्षों के दौरान आश्रितजन हितलाभ आरक्षित निधि में अधिक क्रेडिट के कारण 62.34 लाख रुपये की राशि का समायोजन करने के बाद निवल राशि दिखाई गई है। इस राशि में बिनांक 1-10-1977 से आश्रितजन हितलाभ की दर में वृद्धि के कारण एक समय पर प्रतिरिक्त सूची (पूँजीकृत मूल्य के रूप में) के रूप में आश्रितजन हितलाभ आरक्षित निधि में अंतरित 1,04.00 लाख रुपये की राशि सम्मिलित है।

लेखा-शीर्ष	वास्तविक 1977-78	बजट 1978-79	परिशोधित 1978-79	बजट 1979-80
				(लाख रुपये में)
निगम के कर्मचारियों के लिए पेंशन आरक्षित निधि लेखा				
(1) निधि में अंतरित वार्षिक अंशदान (क)	65.91 (ख)	66.00	55.97	59.75
(2) निवेशों पर उपचित और/या वसूल किया गया व्याज	42.94	41.29	40.00	33.74
घटाएँ—वर्ष में वास्तविक अदायगियाँ	(—) 13.28	(—) 14.00	(—) 15.00	(—) 16.00
निगम के कर्मचारियों के लिए अनुकम्पा आरक्षित निधि				
(1) निधि में अंतरित वार्षिक राशि	0.31	0.58	0.35	0.35
(2) निवेशों पर उपचित और/या वसूल किया गया व्याज	—	—	0.01	—
घटाएँ—वर्ष में वास्तविक अदायगियाँ	(—) 0.31	(—) 0.58	(—) 0.35	(—) 0.35
भविष्य निधि जमा से जुड़ी बीमा निधि				
(1) निधि में अंतरित वार्षिक राशि	1.00	1.00	0.80	0.90
(2) निवेशों पर उपचित और/या वसूल किया गया व्याज	—	—	0.04	0.03
घटाएँ—वर्ष के दौरान वास्तविक अदायगियाँ	(—) 0.75	—	(—) 0.80	(—) 0.90
पूँजीगत निर्माण आरक्षित निधि				
(1) निधि में अंतरित राशि	13,19.27	13,33.58	14,53.50	15,23.70
(2) निवेशों पर उपचित और/या वसूल किया गया व्याज	1,72.42	1,33.26	1,55.41	1,31.09
(3) निर्माण संस्थाओं द्वारा पिछले वर्षों की अग्रिम राशियों से वापस की गई राशियाँ	15.43	—	—	—
घटाएँ—वर्ष में निर्माण संस्थाओं की दी गई अग्रिम राशि				
(क) निगम के कार्यालयों (स्टाफ क्वार्टरों सहित) के लिए भवन	(—) 45.84	(—) 1,49.00	(—) 1,10.00	(—) 1,25.00
(ख) अस्पताल तथा औषधालय/अनैम्बिसरियाँ	(—) 7,77.42	(—) 12,30.00	(—) 7,50.00	(—) 9,75.00
आपात आरक्षित निधि				
(1) निधि में अंतरित राशि	6,70.74	3,52.01	4,95.63	3,33.80
(2) निवेशों पर उपचित और/या वसूल किया गया व्याज	87.63	73.20	1,44.22	1,21.65
कुल—आरक्षित निधियाँ	16,57.93	11,53.14*	16,72.71	13,35.14
जमा :—				
अमानत जमा	2.77	2.50	4.58	4.58
अन्य जमा	13.54	20.00	30.00	30.00
कुल जमा	16.31	22.50	34.58	34.58
पेशगी—वापसी				
(क) स्थायी पेशगियाँ	—	—	—	—
(ख) निगम के कर्मचारियों को पेशगियाँ—				
(1) स्थानान्तरण पर वेतन पेशगी	1.32	1.34	1.30	1.40
(2) स्थानान्तरण पर यात्रा भत्ता पेशगियाँ	1.86	1.70	1.90	2.00
(3) मोटरवाहनों के क्य के लिए पेशगी	3.71	4.50	4.00	4.50
(4) अन्य वाहनों के क्य के लिए पेशगी	2.25	2.80	3.00	3.10
(5) गृह निर्माण पेशगियाँ	9.66	8.37	13.50	14.00
(6) विविध	10.28	12.00	10.00	12.00

(क) इसमें निदेशालय (चिकित्सा), दिल्ली के कर्मचारियों के लिए अंशदान सम्मिलित है।

(ख) इसमें 8.60 लाख रुपये की राशि, (ओ पांचवें पंचवर्षीय मूल्यांकन में बताई 31-3-1978 तक कमी के कारण पेंशन आरक्षित निधि में संग्रहित की गई है) सम्मिलित है।

* निगम के कार्यालय, अस्पताल तथा औषधालय भवनों की मरम्मत तथा अनुरक्षण और पूँजीगत निर्माण कार्य के लिए दी गई अग्रिम राशियों को संबंधित आरक्षित निधियों से घटाकर जितल राशियाँ बिखलाई गई हैं।

लेखा-शीर्ष	वास्तविक 1977-78	बजट 1978-79	परिशोधित 1978-79	बजट 1979-80
				(लाख रुपये में)
अन्य पेनसियाँ				
राज्य सरकारों को श्रौर से अग्रिम धरायगी	0.09	0.10	0.05	0.10
विशेष	19.11	16.00	25.00	25.00
कुल—पेनसिया	48.28	46.81	58.75	62.10
प्रेषण				
नकद प्रेषण (क)	—	35.00	40.00	40.00
अन्य प्रेषण (ख)	—	5.00	1.00	1.00
कुल प्रेषण	—	40.00	41.00	41.00
जोड़—ऋण, जमा, पेनसिया तथा प्रेषण	18,74.84	14,31.79	19,85.86	16,71.47
कुल प्राप्तियाँ	1,83,29.32	1,59,31.79	1,76,49.69	1,78,70.30
आदि शेष	5,69.15	4,27.93	6,61.53	3,42.65
कुल जोड़	1,68,98.47	1,63,59.72	1,83,11.22	1,82,12.95

(क) क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों के संग्रह लेखा से दिल्ली में स्थित केन्द्रीय लेखा की नकद राशियों के अन्वरण को प्रदर्शित करता है।

(ख) निगम के एक कार्यालय द्वारा दूसरे कार्यालय के नाम क्रेडिट/ड्रिड को प्रदर्शित करता है।

एम० एल० सोबती,
वित्तीय सहायकार एवं मुख्य लेखा अधिकारी,
कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम

विवरण —“ख” : व्यय

लेखा-शीर्ष	वास्तविक 1977-78	बजट 1978-79	परिशोधित 1978-79	बजट 1979-80
				(लाख रुपये में)
राजस्व लेखों में व्यय				
(1) बीमाकृत व्यक्तियों तथा उनके परिवारों की हितलाभ				
(क) चिकित्सा हितलाभ				
(1) चिकित्सा देखरेख, उपचार तथा प्रसूति	44,48.65 (5,59.91)	52,45.54 (9,56.34)	51,10.16 (8,73.79)	56,85.56 (12,36.79)
सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था पर खर्चों में निगम के श्रौर के रूप में राज्य सरकारों आदि की अदायगियाँ	लाख रु० की बकाया लाख रु० की बकाया	लाख रु० की बकाया लाख रु० की बकाया	लाख रुपये की बकाया लाख रुपये की बकाया	लाख रुपये की बकाया लाख रुपये की बकाया
(2) चिकित्सा उपचार व देखरेख तथा प्रसूति सुविधाएं (निगम द्वारा सीधे किया गया व्यय)	2,64.08	2,89.54	2,91.25*	3,60.00*
जोड़—क—चिकित्सा हितलाभ	47,10.73	55,35.08	54,01.41	60,45.56
(ख) नकद हितलाभ				
(1) बीमारी हितलाभ	27,15.91	28,09.07	33,02.36“क”	36,32.60
(2) विस्तारित बीमारी हितलाभ	2,62.67	2,60.81	3,12.75“क”	3,44.44
(3) प्रसूति हितलाभ	1,73.40	1,90.21	1,83.05	1,97.22
(4) अपंगता हितलाभ				
(क) अस्थायी अपंगता	5,01.33	5,46.51	6,25.00	6,88.00

* (1) इसमें मद्रास में प्रसूति हितलाभ के लिए निगम द्वारा पारम्भ में किया गया 10.00 लाख रुपये का व्यय सम्मिलित है।

(2) बजट आपन के पैराग्राफ 20.2 को देखिए।

“क” बजट आपन के पैराग्राफ 11.2 को देखिए।

लेखा-शीर्षक	आवधिक	बजट	पारप्रोक्षित	बजट
	1977-78	1978-79	1978-79	1979-80
				(लाख रुपयों में)
(ख) स्थायी अपंगता "ख"	1,48.69*	6,33.61	5,72.67	6,29.59
(5) आश्रितजन हितलाभ "ख"	1,67.91**	1,87.22	1,33.55	1,54.45
(6) अन्वेषित हितलाभ	9.52	11.28	9.55	10.09
कुल—ख—नकद हितलाभ	39,79.43	46,38.71	51,38.93	56,56.39
ग—अन्य हितलाभ				
(क) अपंग बामाकृत व्यक्तियों के पुनर्वास पर व्यय	0.50	0.62	0.50	0.52
(ख) चिकित्सा मंडल व अपोल अधिकरण	3.51	3.63	4.10	5.15
(ग) सधारो खर्च तथा/या मजदूरी की हानि लेखे बामाकृत व्यक्तियों की अवायगियां	2.90	2.96	3.46	3.71
(घ) विविध	6.50	5.45	6.61	7.03
कुल—ग—अन्य हितलाभ	13.41	12.66	14.67	16.41
शीर्षक—1—हितलाभों का जोड़	87,03.57	1,01,86.45	1,05,53.01	1,17,18.36
"ख" प्रावधान बीमांक आधार पर किया जाता है।				
2. प्रशासन व्यय				
क—अधीक्षण				
निगम, स्थायी समिति, क्षेत्रीय मंडल आदि का भाग्य भत्ता	0.53	1.07	0.60	0.90
प्रधान अधिकारी				
(1) प्रधान अधिकारियों का वेतन	1.12	1.36	1.00*	1.47
(2) भत्ते तथा मानदेय	1.23	1.14	0.87*	1.24
जोड़—प्रधान अधिकारी	2.35	2.50	1.87	2.71
अन्य अधिकारी				
(1) अन्य अधिकारियों का वेतन	33.06	34.08	33.88	36.05
(2) भत्ते तथा मानदेय	22.30	24.33	23.88	25.38
जोड़—अन्य अधिकारी	55.36	58.41	57.76	61.43
लिपिक वर्गीय स्थापना				
(1) स्थापना का वेतन	1,48.35	1,58.31	1,55.08	1,64.94
(2) भत्ते तथा मानदेय	1,24.56	1,30.56	1,45.20* ^(क)	1,54.31
जोड़—लिपिक वर्गीय स्थापना	2,72.91	2,88.87	3,00.28	3,19.25
ग्रुप "घ" कर्मचारी				
(1) ग्रुप "घ" कर्मचारियों का वेतन	23.51	23.97	24.27	25.82
(2) भत्ते तथा मानदेय	22.72	24.00	25.81 "क"	27.42
जोड़—ग्रुप—घ—कर्मचारी	46.23	47.97	50.08	53.24
आकस्मिक व्यय				
(क) डाक, तार व टेलीफोन व्यय	12.39	13.82	15.66 "ख"	16.50
(ख) लेखन—सामग्री व काम	31.29	46.53	40.41	46.99
(ग) अशदान टिकट	14.42	12.00	9.00	9.00
(घ) टाइपराइटर व प्रतुलिपिक आदि की खरीद तथा मरम्मत व अनुरक्षण	1.92	1.75	2.00	2.32
(च) एड्रिमा उपस्कर की खरीद मरम्मत तथा अनुरक्षण आदि	3.18	1.34	3.00 "क"	4.30
(छ) किराया, रेंट व कर	16.37	12.90	20.04 "ग"	20.28
(ज) फर्नीचर	2.51	2.44	2.96	3.73
(झ) अभिलेख के लिए विशेष उपस्कर	0.70	1.68	1.07	1.27

*पिछले वर्षों के दौरान स्थायी अपंगता हितलाभ आरक्षित निधि में अधिक क्रेडिट के कारण 5,48.24 लाख रुपये की राशि का समायोजन करने के बाद निबल राशि दिखाई गई है। इस राशि में दिनांक 1-10-1977 से स्थायी अपंगता हितलाभ की दर में वृद्धि के कारण एक-समय पर अतिरिक्त सूची (पूँजीकृत मूल्य के रूप में) के रूप में स्थायी अपंगता हितलाभ आरक्षित निधि में अन्तर्गत 1,76.00 लाख रुपये की राशि सम्मिलित है।

**पिछले वर्षों के दौरान आश्रितजन हितलाभ आरक्षित निधि में अधिक क्रेडिट के कारण 62.34 लाख रुपये की राशि का समायोजन करने के बाद निबल राशि दिखाई गई है। इस राशि में दिनांक 1-10-1977 से आश्रितजन हितलाभ की दर में वृद्धि के कारण एक-समय पर अतिरिक्त सूची (पूँजीकृत मूल्य के रूप में) के रूप में आश्रितजन हितलाभ आरक्षित निधि में अन्तर्गत।

*व्यय में कमी के कारण 1-7-1978 से पूर्ण कालिक महानिबेशन की अनुपांशयति है।

"क" व्यय में वृद्धि (1) छुट्टी यात्रा रियायत नियमों में छूट, जिनके अन्तर्गत कर्मचारियों द्वारा खार वर्षों में एक बार की गई छुट्टी-यात्रा सुविधा से संबंधित यात्रा भत्ते का पूरा व्यय निगम वहन करता है, तथा (2) महंगाई भत्ते की एक अतिरिक्त किस्त की स्वीकृति, कारणों से है।

"ख" व्यय में वृद्धि का कारण योजना के विस्तार के फलस्वरूप नये स्थानीय कार्यालय खोले जाना है।

"क" इसमें विपरीत तथा महाराष्ट्र क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों के लिए नये एड्रिमा उपस्कर खरीदने का प्रावधान सम्मिलित है।

"ग" इसमें महाराष्ट्र तथा तमिलनाडु में बकाया करों की देने का प्रावधान सम्मिलित है।

लेखा-शीर्ष	वास्तविक 1977-78	बजट 1978-79	परिमोचित 1978-79	बजट 1979-80
				(लाख रुपये में)
(द) कार्यालय प्रयोग की सामान्य वस्तुओं की खरीद, मरम्मत तथा अनुरक्षण आदि।	1.41	2.32	3.50	2.99
(ड) साहकियों की खरीद, मरम्मत व अनुरक्षण	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.06
(इ) बर्तियों की खरीद, मरम्मत व अनुरक्षण	1.89	1.74	2.50	2.52
(ई) पुस्तकें, पत्रिकाएं तथा अन्य प्रकाशन	0.32	0.38	0.42	0.45
(ण) गर्म व सड़ मौसम का खर्च	0.04	0.36	0.50	0.66
(न) विविध				
(1) कर्मचारों वर्ग की सुख सुविधा } (2) विविध	7.09	6.28	11.28*	9.52
(ध) स्टाफ कारों की मरम्मत व अनुरक्षण	1.62	2.66	2.00	2.24
जोड़—आकस्मिक व्यय	95.18	1,06.25	1,14.37	1,22.83
जोड़—क—अधीक्षण	4,72.56	5,05.07	5,24.96	5,60.36
ख. क्षेत्रीय कार्य—अधिकारी				
(1) अधिकारियों का वेतन	7.56	9.37	8.26	8.78
(2) भत्ते तथा मानदेय	4.33	6.05	5.71	6.07
जोड़—अधिकारी	11.89	15.42	13.97	14.85
लिपिक वर्गीय स्थापना				
(1) स्थापना का वेतन	1,59.70	1,82.42	1,65.02	1,75.53
(2) भत्ते व मानदेय	1,13.61	1,31.21	1,29.39	1,37.51
जोड़—लिपिक वर्गीय स्थापना	2,73.31	3,13.63	2,94.41	3,13.04
गुप "घ" कर्मचारी				
(1) गुप "घ" कर्मचारीगण का वेतन	23.40	23.89	23.91	25.45
(2) भत्ते व मानदेय	19.35	20.63	21.36	22.69
जोड़—गुप-घ—कर्मचारी	42.75	44.52	45.27	48.14
आकस्मिक व्यय				
(क) डाक तार व टेलीफोन खर्च	4.25	5.87	4.93	5.60
(ख) लेखन—सामग्री व फार्म	0.51	0.70	0.76	0.76
(ग) टाइपराइटर व अनुलिपिक की खरीद मरम्मत तथा अनुरक्षण	0.41	0.70	0.46	0.76
(घ) किराया, रेंट व कर	18.33	20.67	22.05**	26.61
(ङ) फर्नीचर	0.69	1.20	1.23	1.62
(च) अभिलेख के लिए विशेष उपकरण	0.09	0.54	0.50	1.06
(ज) कार्यालय प्रयोग के लिए सामान्य वस्तुओं की खरीद, मरम्मत तथा अनुरक्षण	0.54	1.15	0.95	1.13
(झ) साहकियों की खरीद, मरम्मत व अनुरक्षण	0.02	0.13	0.08	0.08
(ट) बर्तियों की खरीद, मरम्मत व अनुरक्षण	0.24	0.50	0.54	0.63
(ठ) पुस्तकें, पत्रिकाएं तथा अन्य प्रकाशन	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.04
(ड) गर्म व सड़ मौसम का खर्च	0.22	0.40	0.35	0.32
(ढ) विविध:				
(1) कर्मचारियों की सुख-सुविधाएं } (2) विविध	5.40	6.00	5.35	6.15
जोड़—आकस्मिक व्यय	30.72	37.91	37.24	44.81
जोड़—ख—क्षेत्रीय कार्य	3,58.67	4,11.48	3,90.89	4,20.64

*वृद्धि का कारण मुख्यतः अधिक कैन्टीनों का अनुदान है।

**वृद्धि का कारण नये स्थानीय कार्यालयों का खोला जाना है।

लेखा-शीर्ष	वास्तविक 1977-78	बजट 1978-79	परिमोचित 1978-79	बजट 1979-80
				(लाख रुपये में)
ग—ग्रन्थ व्यय				
कानूनी खर्च	4.05	3.95	4.86“क”	4.60
बीमा स्थायालय	0.45	1.59	1.82	1.08
प्रचार व विज्ञापन	0.63	2.77	0.98	0.98
बैंक लेखे रखने का खर्च	9.80	7.00	6.63	0.96“ख”
छुट्टी वेतन तथा पेंशन अंशदान	0.93	0.87	1.40	0.97
लेखा परीक्षा शुल्क	2.08	2.20	2.90	2.20
मरम्मत, अनुरक्षण व मूल्यह्रास आदि				
(क) निगम के कार्यालय भवनों (स्टाफ क्वार्टरों सहित) का मूल्यह्रास	2.59	2.59	3.33*	3.83
(ख) स्टाफ कारों का मूल्यह्रास	0.43	0.16	0.22	0.38
(ग) निगम के कार्यालय भवनों (स्टाफ क्वार्टरों सहित) की मरम्मत व अनुरक्षण	7.50	7.50	9.66*	11.16
निवृत्ति हितलाभ				
(क) पेंशन आरक्षित निधि में निगम का अंशदान	59.84“क”	59.00	49.47“ख”	53.00
(ख) कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम अंशदायी भविष्य निधि में निगम का अंशदान	2.62	3.00	2.90	3.00
कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम भविष्य निधि में भरा किया गया व्याज अंशदायी भविष्य निधि सामान्य भविष्य निधि	6.42	5.81	6.90	7.40
निगम के कर्मचारियों के लिए अनुक्रममा आरक्षित निधि	24.61	24.65	26.50	28.75
भविष्य निधि जमा से जुड़ी बीमा योजना	0.31	0.58	0.35	0.35
विविध:	1.00	1.00	0.80	0.90
जोड़—ग—ग्रन्थ खर्च	0.91	0.55	0.44	0.26
शीर्ष—2—प्रशासन व्यय का जोड़	1,24.17	1,23.22	1,19.16	1,19.82
3. अस्पताल, औषधालय आदि—	9,55.40	10,39.77	10,35.01	11,01.02
अस्पतालों व औषधालयों की मरम्मत, अनुरक्षण तथा मूल्यह्रास आदि				
(क) अस्पताल/औषधालय भवनों का मूल्यह्रास	31.54	46.31	36.45	47.89
(ख) अस्पताल/औषधालय भवनों की मरम्मत तथा अनुरक्षण	91.00	1,33.84	1,05.70	1,38.88
जोड़—शीर्ष—3—अस्पताल औषधालय आदि	1,22.54	1,80.15	1,42.15	1,86.77
4. पूंजीगत निर्माण तथा आपात आरक्षित निधियों में अंशदान				
(1) पूंजीगत निर्माण आरक्षित निधि में वार्षिक अंशदान	13,19.27	13,33.58	14,53.50	15,23.70
(2) आपात आरक्षित निधि में वार्षिक अंशदान	6,70.74	3,52.01	4,95.63	3,33.80
जोड़—शीर्ष—4—पूंजीगत निर्माण तथा आपात आरक्षित निधियों में अंशदान	19,90.01	16,85.59	19,49.13	18,57.50
जोड़—राजस्व लेखे में व्यय	1,17,71.53	1,30,91.96	1,36,81.30	1,48,63.65
5. पूंजीगत लेखे में व्यय				
स्टाफ कारें:				
स्टाफ कारों की खरीद	0.33	—	—	0.70
ऋण, जमा, पेशगियां तथा प्रेषण:				
साधारण ऋण				
राज्य सरकारों को कर्ज	—	—	—	—

“क” इसमें 0.60 लाख रुपये का पश्चिम बंगाल क्षेत्र में बकाया राशियों के भुगतान के कारण प्रावधान सम्मिलित है।

“ख” व्यय में कमी (1) अंशदान टिकटों के विक्रय तथा लेखा संख्या 1 में संग्रहीत धनराशि पर भारतीय स्टेट बैंक द्वारा कमीशन न लेने तथा (2) कलकत्ता और कानपुर स्थित निगम के कार्यालयों को उम बैंक द्वारा वितरित किये जाने वाली नकद राशियों पर कोई व्यय न लेने के कारण है।

*वृद्धि का कारण और अधिक भवनों का निर्माण हो जाना है।

“क” इसमें 8.60 लाख रुपये आरक्षित निधि में पिछले वर्षों की कमी के कारण सम्मिलित हैं।

“ख” कमी का कारण मूल्यांकन का सिफारिश के अनुसार वेतन के 14% (जो पिछले वर्षों में किया जाता था) के स्थान पर वेतन के 12% की दर से प्रावधान है।

लेखा-शीर्ष	वस्तुविक	बजट	परिशोधित	बजट
	1977-78	1978-79	1978-79	1979-80
				(लाख रुपयों में)
अतिरिक्त ऋण				
कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा भविष्य निधि ग्रंथदाताओं की सहायगी				
(1) सामान्य भविष्य निधि	73.28	80.00	96.60	1,00.00
(2) ग्रंथदायी भविष्य निधि	6.33	10.00	9.04	10.00
सामूहिक बीमा के अन्तर्गत	—	—	2.40	2.40
जीवन बीमा निगम को दिया गया प्रीमियम				
जोड़—ऋण	79.61	90.00	1,08.04	1,12.40
जमा पेशगियां तथा आरक्षित निधियां				
निगम के कार्यालय भवनों (स्टाफ क्वार्टरों सहित) की मूल्यह्रास				
आरक्षित निधि निवेश लेखा				
वर्ष में किया गया निवेश	12.13	6.86	4.90	5.16
घटाएं—परिपक्वता या बिक्री पर वसूली	(—) 7.81	(—) 2.40	—*	—
अस्पताल, भवनों की मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि निवेश लेखा:				
वर्ष में किया गया निवेश	1,19.88	87.65	53.99	62.69
घटाएं—परिपक्वता या बिक्री पर वसूली	(—) 66.38	(—) 18.92	—*	—
स्टाफ कारों की मूल्यह्रास				
आरक्षित निधि निवेश लेखा				
वर्ष में किया गया निवेश	0.79	1.14	0.19	0.27
घटाएं—परिपक्वता या बिक्री पर वसूली	(—) 0.20	(—) 0.46	—*	—
निगम के कार्यालय के भवनों (स्टाफ क्वार्टरों सहित) की				
संरक्षण व अनुरक्षण आरक्षित निधि निवेश लेखा				
वर्ष में किया गया निवेश	12.96	3.44	(—) 3.55	0.77
घटाएं—परिपक्वता या बिक्री पर वसूली	(—) 8.36	(—) 3.04	—*	—
अस्पताल के भवनों की संरक्षण तथा अनुरक्षण आरक्षित				
निधि निवेश लेखा				
वर्ष में किया गया निवेश	1,87.41	2,15.71	64.90	95.04
घटाएं—परिपक्वता या बिक्री पर वसूली	(—) 1,53.21	(—) 1,61.41	—*	—
स्थायी (आंशिक तथा पूर्ण) अप्रगता हितलाभ आरक्षित निधि				
निवेश लेखा				
वर्ष में किया गया निवेश	2,54.04	4,94.14	12.82	9.87
घटाएं—परिपक्वता या बिक्री पर वसूली	(—) 3,62.75	(—) 2,14.84	—*	—
आश्रितजन हितलाभ आरक्षित निधि निवेश लेखा				
वर्ष में किया गया निवेश	2,71.16	2,81.83	83.69	88.59
घटाएं—परिपक्वता या बिक्री पर वसूली	(—) 1,40.06	(—) 1,43.60	—*	—
निगम के कर्मचारियों की पेंशन आरक्षित निधि निवेश				
लेखा				
वर्ष में किया गया निवेश	4,39.12	2,06.14	80.97	77.49
घटाएं—परिपक्वता या बिक्री पर वसूली	(—) 3,37.60	(—) 1,15.00	—*	—
क०रा०बी०नि० भविष्य निधि निवेश लेखा:				
वर्ष में किया गया निवेश	1,19.90	89.07	40.91	49.15
घटाएं—परिपक्वता या बिक्री पर वसूली	(—) 66.53	(—) 47.61	—*	—
पूँजीगत निर्माण आरक्षित निधि निवेश लेखा				
वर्ष में किया गया निवेश	9,32.44	6,05.72	7,48.91	5,54.79
घटाएं—परिपक्वता या बिक्री पर वसूली	(—) 6.45	(—) 5,17.88	—*	—
निगम के कर्मचारियों के लिए अनुकम्पा आरक्षित निधि निवेश लेखा				
वर्ष में किया गया निवेश	0.10	—	—	—
घटाएं—परिपक्वता या बिक्री पर वसूली	—	—	—*	—
भविष्य निधि जमा से जुड़ी बीमा योजना निवेश लेखा				
वर्ष में किया गया निवेश	0.75	—	0.04	0.03
घटाएं—परिपक्वता या बिक्री पर वसूली	—	—	—	—

*बजट शीर्षक का पैरा ग्राफ 9.6 देखिए।

लेखा-शीर्ष	वास्तविक 1977-78	बजट 1978-79	परिशोधित 1978-79	बजट 1979-80 (लाख रुपये में)
प्राप्त आरक्षित निधि निवेश लेखा				
वर्ष में किया गया निवेश	9,18.47	5,05.21	6,39.85	4,55.45
घटाएँ—परिपक्वता या बिक्री पर बसूली	(—) 1,60.00	(—) 80.00	—*	—
जोड़—आरक्षित निधियां	19,59.80	11,91.75	17,27.62	13,99.30
जमा				
जमानत जमा	2.46	2.80	2.90	2.90
अन्य जमा	—	20.00	30.00	30.00
जोड़—जमा	2.46	22.80	32.90	32.90
पेशगियां				
स्थायी पेशगियां	0.15	0.10	0.15	0.16
निगम के कर्मचारियों को पेशगियां				
(1) स्थानान्तरण पर अग्रिम वेतन	1.24	1.40	1.30	1.50
(2) स्थानान्तरण पर यात्रा भत्ता पेशगी	1.74	2.08	2.00	2.10
(3) मोटर वाहन खरीदने के लिए पेशगी	4.89	5.10	6.40	6.50
(4) अन्य वाहन खरीदने के लिए पेशगी	2.69	2.60	4.27	5.00
(5) गृह निर्माण पेशगी	26.23	25.00	32.00	33.00
ग. विविध	8.51	10.00	29.01	18.36
ख. अन्य पेशगियां				
(1) राज्य सरकारों की ओर से अग्रिम प्रदायगियां	0.02	0.10	0.05	0.05
विविध	22.20	31.52	20.00	22.00
कुल पेशगियां	67.67	77.90	95.18	88.67
प्रेषण				
नकद प्रेषण "क"	42.96	35.00	40.00	40.00
अन्य प्रेषण "ख"	0.37	5.0	1.00	1.00
कुल प्रेषण	43.33	40.00	41.00	41.00
जोड़—रुण जमा, पेशगियां तथा प्रेषण	21,52.87	14,22.45	20,04.74	16,74.27
कुल संश्लिष्ट	1,39,24.72	1,45,14.41	1,56,86.04	1,65,38.62
सामान्य रोकड़ शेष				
वर्ष के दौरान निवेश	45,42.22	47,62.46	40,10.15	27,34.92
घटाएँ—परिपक्वता या बिक्री पर बसूली	(—) 22,30.00	(—) 33,42.15	(—) 17,27.62	(—) 13,99.74
अंतशेष	6,61.53	4,25.00	3,42.65	3,39.15
कुल जोड़	1,68,98.47	1,63,59.72	1,83,11.22	1,82,12.95

*बजट ज्ञापन का पैराग्राफ 9.6 देखिए।

"क" व्यय के लिए निगम के एक कार्यालय से दूसरे कार्यालय को अन्तरित नकद राशियों को प्रेषित करता है।

"ख" निगम के एक कार्यालय द्वारा दूसरे कार्यालय के नाम क्रेडिट/डेबिट को प्रेषित करता है।

एम० एल० सोबती,
बिस्तीय सलाहकार एवं मुख्य लेखा अधिकारी
कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम

परिशिष्ट 1

योजना का उन स्थानों पर विस्तार करने की संशोधित तिथियों का सूचक चित्रण जहां योजना का विस्तार 1978-79 तक कर देने का अनुमान था

राज्य/क्षेत्र	कर्मचारियों की संख्या (परिशोधित)	प्रसारण की प्रारम्भिक प्रत्याशित तिथि	प्रसारण की वास्तविक प्रत्याशित तिथि
ग्रामपंच प्रदेस			
गुरु के बाहरी क्षेत्र	100	नव०' 77	अप्रत्याशित
मन्वेरियाल	1,100	नव०' 77	1978-79*
सीमेंट नगर	600	दिस०' 77	अप्रत्याशित
हैदराबाद के बाहरी क्षेत्र	10,000	विस०' 77	1978-79
कोस्तावासिपल्ली	550	दिस०' 77	जनवरी' 79
कोस्तागुडे	850	विस०' 77	जनवरी' 79
ग्राम, त्रिपुरा और मेघालय			
सिन्धु	550	विस०' 77	1978-79*

*राज्य सरकार से विस्तार की निश्चित तिथि प्रतीक्षित है।

राज्य/केन्द्र	कर्मचारियों की संख्या (परिशोधित)	प्रसारण की प्रारम्भिक प्रत्याशित तिथि	प्रसारण की वास्तविक प्रत्याशित तिथि
चेरापूँजी	800	दिस०, 77	अप्रत्याशित
शिलांग	2,000	दिस०, 77	अप्रत्याशित
बोकाजन	900	फर०, 78	अप्रत्याशित
लाहो	500	मार्च, 78	अप्रत्याशित
अगरनस्ला	1,400	जून, 78	अप्रत्याशित
बिहार			
बिपुलना (गंजी)	1,000	जून०, 78	1978-79*
अरिया व झीकपानी	3,200	जून०, 78	1978-79*
चोट्टमपुरी, घाटशिला, गोमिया, झुमरांज, खेनारी तथा औरमन्झूरी	9,100	मि०, 78	अप्रत्याशित
गुजरात			
जूनागढ़, मेहसाना, धानगढ़	7,600	जून०, 78	जुलाई, 79
सिक्का व बलसार			
सीधपुर, सुरेन्द्र नगर, नवसारी व नन्देसारी	16,600	मार्च, 78	जुलाई, 79
सूरत सिटी की विस्तारित सीमाएं	750	मार्च, 78	अप्रत्याशित
हरियाणा			
कैथल व जीन्द	1,900	नव०, 77	जनवरी, 79
खैरपुर	900	नव०, 77	अप्रत्याशित
कर्नाटक			
बीजापुर	1,250	26-11-77	जनवरी, 79
हंगरकट्टा	700	24-12-77	अप्रत्याशित
रामानगरम्	750	24-12-77	जनवरी, 79
तालागुप्पा व गुलबर्गा के उपनगर	1,500	24-12-77	अप्रत्याशित
करवार व तुमकुर रोड	1,400	28-1-78	जनवरी, 79
अम्मासन्दा	600	25-2-78	अप्रत्याशित
मान्ड्या	850	25-2-78	जनवरी, 79
केरल			
कलापत्ता, मुप्पानद	2,100	22-10-78	अप्रत्याशित
ननमानी, मन्जेरी व तीरपुर			
होसवुगं व कासरगोड	700	22-10-77	1978-79*
महाराष्ट्र			
कानहन व काभ्यटी	4,900	दिस०, 77	अप्रत्याशित
पालगढ़, पनवेल, खोपोली	8,700	मार्च, 78	जनवरी, 79
नासिक (वेवलासी) का कैंन्टोनमेंट बोर्ड क्षेत्र व पूमा के बहिर्वर्ती क्षेत्र	400	मार्च, 78	अप्रत्याशित
उड़ीसा			
सम्बलपुर	2,500	जन० 78	जनवरी, 79
तालचर, बालासोर	3,100	मार्च, 78	जनवरी, 79
राउरकेला	600	मार्च, 78	अप्रत्याशित
पंजाब			
पुर हिरन, होशियारपुर	1,650	नव०, 77	1978-79*
मण्डी गोबिन्दगढ़	550	नव०, 77	जनवरी, 79
जम्मू व काश्मीर			
श्री नगर, पम्पोर, जम्मू व काश्मिरा	11,600	जन०, 78	अप्रत्याशित
हिमाचल प्रदेश			
सुन्वर नगर व नाहन	2,500	मार्च, 78	अप्रत्याशित
राजस्थान			
मस्सा औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, अलवर	2,100	जन०, 78	1978-79*
तमिलनाडु			
धारापुरम्	700	मार्च, 78	जुलाई, 79
छत्तर प्रदेश			
टूडला	14,00	नव०, 77	1978-79*

*राज्य सरकार से विस्तार की निश्चित तिथि प्रतीक्षित है।

राज्य/क्षेत्र	कर्मचारियों की संख्या (परिशोधित)	प्रसारण की प्रारम्भिक प्रत्याशित तिथि	प्रसारण की वास्तविक प्रत्याशित तिथि (लाख रुपयों में)
श्रीलंका उपनगर	850	नव०, 77	1978-79*
परनापुर	1,450	नव०, 77	1978-79*
मऊनाथ भंजन	2,700	नव०, 77	जुलाई, 79
आजमगढ़	800	नव०, 77	अक्तूबर, 79
रिपोकेन	4,500	नव०, 77	दिस०, 79
हुरुआंगज	8,300	दिस०, 77	अप्रत्याशित
ओबेरा, अकबरपुर (टान्डा सहित), डाल्ला	6,350	जन०, 78	1978-79
अमरिया	1,000	जन०, 78	जन०, 79
खुर्जा	1,200	जन०, 78	मार्च, 79
बाराबंकी	800	जन०, 78	जुलाई, 79
मैनपुरी	1,000	जन०, 78	अक्तू०, 79
बुलन्दशहर	1,500	मार्च, 78	जुलाई, 79
पश्चिमी बंगाल और अण्डमान तथा निकोबार संघीय क्षेत्र			
आसन्सोल	6,200	दिस०, 77	1978-79*
दुर्गापुर	8,000	दिस०, 77	सित०, 79
पोर्ट ब्लेयर, बैम्बूफलेट तथा बाकलताला	3,400	अगस्त, 78	अप्रत्याशित

परिशिष्ट 2

31 मार्च, 1980 तक योजना के अन्तर्गत आने वाले तथा 31-12-78 तक आये कर्मचारियों की संख्या

क्षेत्र	कर्मचारियों की संख्या		अनुमानित तिथि
	31-12-1978 तक आये	आने वाले	
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश			
(i) कार्यान्वित क्षेत्र	2,35,000		—
(ii) अकार्यान्वित क्षेत्र			
मान्चेरियल, हैदराबाद के बाहरी क्षेत्र		11,100	1978-79
कोत्तागुडेम, पलौणा, रामावरम्, कोत्तावारिपल्ली गांव (मदनपल्ली स्विनिंग मिक्स लिमि०)		2,400	जनवरी, 79
(iii) रोजगार के नये क्षेत्र		1,100	
2. असम			
(i) कार्यान्वित क्षेत्र	28,000		
(ii) अकार्यान्वित क्षेत्र			
सिलचर		550	1978-79
बोन्गईगांव तथा नामरूप		2,600	दिसम्बर, 79
3. बिहार			
(i) कार्यान्वित क्षेत्र	1,20,000		
(ii) अकार्यान्वित क्षेत्र			
गोबिन्दपुर, कान्दरा जसदीह, साकन्धी, माँगो, आदित्यपुर केम-II		13,700	1978-79
सीकपानी, झारिया, फातुहा डूमराँउ और बोकारो		6,000	1978-79
(iii) रोजगार के नये क्षेत्र	22,500	23,500	1978-79
4. दिल्ली			
कार्यान्वित क्षेत्र	2,25,000		
5. गोआ			
कार्यान्वित क्षेत्र	14,000		
6. गुजरात			
(i) कार्यान्वित क्षेत्र	4,95,000		
(ii) अकार्यान्वित क्षेत्र			
बीरमगांव, भरोच, बिल्लीमोरा व वापी		16,400	जनवरी, 1979

*राज्य सरकार से विस्तार की निश्चित तिथि प्रतीक्षित है।

क्षेत्र	कर्मचारियों की संख्या		अनुमानित तिथि
	31-12-1978 तक आये	आने वाले	
नवसारी, मीधपुर, सुरित्वरनगर, नन्दसारी, वातवा, जूनागढ़, मेहमाता, सिकका, थनागढ़ व बलसार		28,800	जुलाई, 1979
(iii) रोजगार के नये क्षेत्र		2,300	1978-79
7 हिमाचल प्रदेश कार्यान्वित क्षेत्र	700		
8 हरियाणा			
(i) कार्यान्वित क्षेत्र	1,68,000		
(ii) अकार्यान्वित क्षेत्र कैथल व जीन्ध		1,900	जनवरी, 1979
(iii) रोजगार के नये क्षेत्र		150	1978-79
9 कर्नाटक			
(i) कार्यान्वित क्षेत्र	2,78,950		
(ii) अकार्यान्वित क्षेत्र नलवागल		1,000	1978-79
बीजापुर, रामानगरम्, टुम्कुर रोड, माण्ड्या व करवार		4,250	जनवरी, 1979
10 केरल व माहे			
(i) कार्यान्वित क्षेत्र	3,06,900		
(ii) अकार्यान्वित क्षेत्र कामरगोड, होसबर्ग, कोट्टकाल एबापुर, थीररंगगुडी और कान्यनूर		2,600	1978-79
(iii) रोजगार के नये क्षेत्र		6,450	1978-79
11 मध्य प्रदेश			
(i) कार्यान्वित क्षेत्र	1,70,000		
(ii) अकार्यान्वित क्षेत्र सागर व मन्दाद		1,000	जनवरी, 1979
मधेर, मर्फी व कोर्बा		2,000	दिसम्बर, 1979
12. महाराष्ट्र			
(i) कार्यान्वित क्षेत्र	13,02,000		
(ii) अकार्यान्वित क्षेत्र बम्बई क्षेत्र पालघाट, पनवेल, पूना क्षेत्र, मलारा उपनगर, बालकन्दनगर, खोपोली बम्बई एरिया धानू रोड, मोरा उन्न, रोहे नागपुर क्षेत्र, चन्द्रापुर, पूना क्षेत्र अहमदनगर, कराड व ऊचगाव		13,350	जनवरी, 1979
(iii) रोजगार के नये क्षेत्र	94,000	20,200	अप्रैल, 1979 1978-79
13. उड़ीसा			
(i) कार्यान्वित क्षेत्र	84,000		
(ii) अकार्यान्वित क्षेत्र : भगतपुर, सम्बलपुर, बालासोर, तलचर एवं जगतपुर		2,200	जनवरी, 1979
14 पाण्डिचेरी कार्यान्वित क्षेत्र	15,000		
15. पंजाब			
(i) कार्यान्वित क्षेत्र	1,60,000		
(ii) अकार्यान्वित क्षेत्र पुर हिरन (होशियारपुर) बरनाला व भटिण्डा मिर्जापुर		1,650 1,400 550	1978-79 जनवरी, 1979 जुलाई, 1979

क्षेत्र	कर्मचारियों की संख्या		अनुमानित तिथि
	31-12-78 तक आये	आने वाले	
16 राजस्थान			
(1) कार्यान्वित क्षेत्र	1,10,000		
(11) अकार्यान्वित क्षेत्र			
फाल्गुना, मस्या औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, अजमेर		4,100	1978-79
17 तमिलनाडु			
(1) कार्यान्वित क्षेत्र	4,40,000		
(11) अकार्यान्वित क्षेत्र			
अरकाणम, अरुमुगनेरी, वन्याकुमारी उपनगर, कुमारपालयम्		3,700	1978-79
थन्जावूर, सालेम उपनगर, सकरी एवं थिरुवरम्बूर		11,700	फरवरी, 1979
धारापुरम्		700	जुलाई, 1979
(111) राजगार के नये क्षेत्र	11,600	60,200	1978-79
18 उत्तरप्रदेश			
(1) कार्यान्वित क्षेत्र	4,37,600	-	
(11) अकार्यान्वित क्षेत्र			
झासी		850	1978-79
माऊ		2,700	1978-79
ओबरा, परतापुर, अकबरपुर		6,700	1978-79
(टान्डा सहित) व डाला खमरिया		1,000	जनवरी, 1979
सारधानगर, व खुर्जा		2,050	मार्च, 1979
बाराबंकी, बुलन्दशहर एवं मऊनाथ भजन		5,000	जुलाई, 1979
आजमगढ़ व सैनपुरी		1,800	अक्तूबर, 1979
फैजाबाद, सोहावल सहित		950	नवम्बर, 1979
रिसीकेश		4,500	दिसम्बर, 1979
(111) राजगार के नये क्षेत्र		32,350	1978-79
		13,800	1978-79
19 पश्चिमी बंगाल			
(1) कार्यान्वित क्षेत्र	9,65,000		
(11) अकार्यान्वित क्षेत्र			
आमत्सोल, रानीगंज, जेकेनगर, कुलटी व रूपनारायनपुर		29,400	1978-79
बुर्गापुर		8,000	सितम्बर, 1979
जोड़	56,82,350	4,24,100	

परिशिष्ट 3

31-3-1978, 31-3-1979 की स्थिति के अनुसार और 31-3-1980 की सम्भावित स्थिति के अनुसार क०रा०बी० निगम के स्टाफ की स्थिति का सूचक विवरण

क्रम सं०	पद का नाम	निम्नलिखित तारीखों की संख्या		
		31-3-78	31-3-79	31-3-80
1	महानिदेशक	1	1	1
2	बीमा आयुक्त	1	1	1
3	वित्तीय महाहकार तथा मु० ले० अ०	1	1	1
4	चिकित्सा आयुक्त	1	1	1
5	बीमार्यिक	—	—	—
6	निदेशक (प्रशासन)	1	1	1
7	स० बी० आ०/क्षे० नि० ग्रेड 1	8	8	8
8	निवेशक (स० ब० व०) उ० म० ले० अ० क्षे० नि० ग्रेड II निवेशक (प्रशि) (सतर्कता)	7	7	8
9	निबामी उप चि० आ०/उ० नि० आ०/चिकित्सा निदेशी	53	55	55
10	प्र० अ०/उप बी० आ०/क्षे० नि० ग्रेड III/उप मु० ले० अ०/स० क्षे० नि०/सतर्कता-अधि	21	22	22
11	क्षे० नि० ग्रेड-II/उप प्र० अ०/स० बी० आ०/उप क्षे० नि०/सहायक बामाकक/लेखा अधि०	97	97	98
12	मु० क्षे० नि०/पुव० ग्रेड-I/उप ले० अ०/अ० अ० (इसमें 3 हि० अ० शामिल हैं)	149	152	179
13	बी० नि०/ले० प० नि०/उप प्रवधक ग्रेड II (स० ब० व०)	672	679	704

क्रम सं०	पद का नाम	निम्नलिखित तारीखों की संख्या		
		31-3-78	31-3-79	31-3-80
14	महानिदेशक के निजी सचिव	1	1	1
15	प्रबंधक ग्रेड III/सहायक/प्रधान लिपिक/प्रधान लिपिक खर्जाजी	584	601	656
16	वैयक्तिक सहायक	30	30	30
17	सकनीकी सहायक	1	1	1
18	कलाकार	1	1	1
19	रखवाल (उ० श्रे० लि० शामिल है)	1	1	1
20	पुस्तकालय अध्यक्ष	1	1	1
21	स्वागत	1	1	1
22	उ० श्रे० लि०/उ० श्रे० लि० खर्जाजी/प्रभारी उ० श्रे० लि०	2497	2562	2695
23.	आधुनिक	102	103	107
24	संगणक	4	4	4
25.	नि० श्रे० लि०/एड्मीन ऑपरेटर/टेलिफोन ऑपरेटर/प्रिन्स ऑपरेटर	3139	3208	3308
26	गैस्टेटर ऑपरेटर	7	7	7
27.	स्टाफकार ड्राइवर	21	21	21
28.	कनिष्ठ प्रयोगशाला परिचर	1	1	1
29.	जमादार	1	1	1
30	रिपोर्टमार्टर/वपनरी/प्र० श्रे० वपनरी	903	931	983
31	खपरासी	872	893	943
32	चीकीदार	42	42	42
33	फराश	47	48	48
34	मेहतर	52	53	53
35	मासी	4	4	4
36	लिफ्टमैन	3	3	3
37	सहायक इंजीनियर	1	2	2
38.	कनिष्ठ इंजीनियर	5	7	7
		9333	9552	10090
		53	55	55
कुल		9280	9497	10035

परिशिष्ट 4

1979-80 के बजट प्रावधानों में "भत्ते तथा मानदेय" शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत धन व्यवस्था की गई राशि के ह्योरे

भत्ते/मानदेय का स्वरूप	प्रधान अधिकारी	अन्य अधिकारी	निपिक वर्गीय स्थापना	ग्रुप "घ" स्टाफ
क—अधीक्षण				
				(लाख रुपये में)
1 यात्रा भत्ता	0 80	3 99	10 51	0 85
2. महंगाई भत्ता	0 10	11 02	86 73	14 52
3. मकान किराया भत्ता	0 20	4 68	31 51	6 97
4 नगर प्रतिपूरक भत्ता	0 05	1 62	7 54	1.49
5 प्रेक्टिस बन्दी भत्ता	0 07	1 28		
6. चिकित्सा खर्चों की प्रतिपूर्ति	0 02	0 83	13 70	3.90
7. अन्य भत्ते	—	1 96	4 32	0 69
जोड़—भत्ते तथा मानदेय	1 24	25 38	154 31	27 42
ख क्षेत्रीय कार्य				
1 यात्रा भत्ता		0 44	7 52	0 55
2 महंगाई भत्ता		3 51	81 97	14 64
3 मकान किराया भत्ता		1 48	31 55	4.62
4 नगर प्रतिपूरक भत्ता		0 40	6 75	1.00
5 चिकित्सा खर्चों की प्रतिपूर्ति		0 17	7 26	1 25
6 अन्य भत्ते		0 07	2 46	0.63
जोड़ भत्ते तथा मानदेय		6 07	137 51	22 69

परिशिष्ट-5

योजना के विस्तार के लिए परिप्रेक्ष्य योजना

1972 में परिप्रेक्ष्य योजना समिति ने योजना का विस्तार करने के लिए एक पंच वर्षीय परिप्रेक्ष्य योजना की सिफारिश की थी। समिति ने विस्तार की सिफारिश तीन चरणों में की थी, यानी (i) पहले चरण में फैक्टरी अधिनियम के अधीन सभी फैक्टरियां तथा ऐसी दुकानें, वाणिज्यिक तथा सम्बद्ध स्थापनाएं जिनमें 20 या अधिक कर्मचारी काम करते हैं तथा जो संगठित सैक्टर में अधिकांशतः ऐसे क्षेत्रों में स्थित हैं जहां बीमा योग्य श्रमिक वर्ग है, (ii) दूसरे चरण में संगठित खानें तथा चाय, काफी तथा रबड़ बागान और (iii) तीसरे चरण में रोजगार के असंगठित तथा अर्ध-असंगठित सैक्टर यानी छोटे तथा दूर-दूर फैले तथा विभिन्न प्रकार के प्रतिष्ठान जिनके बारे में सही सांख्यिकीय आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। स्थापनाओं के पहले दो वर्गों की व्याप्ति का एक चरणबद्ध कार्यक्रम भी बनाया गया था तथा यह सिफारिश की गई थी कि उपर्युक्त (i) तथा (ii) में उल्लिखित स्थापनाओं के वर्गों की व्याप्ति का सम्पूर्ण कार्यक्रम 5 वर्ष की अवधि के अन्दर पूरा किया जाना चाहिए तथा वर्ष (i) में सभी स्थापनाएं पहले तीन वर्षों में तथा खानें और बागान अंतिम दो वर्षों के दौरान योजना के अन्तर्गत लाये जाएं। यह अनुमान लगाया गया था कि 7 लाख कर्मचारी विस्तृत शक्ति का प्रयोग करने वाली ऐसी फैक्टरियों में हैं जिनमें 20 या अधिक व्यक्ति काम करते हैं, 3 लाख कर्मचारी छोटी फैक्टरियों में, 9.9 लाख कर्मचारी दुकानों तथा वाणिज्यिक स्थापनाओं और बीमा तथा बैंकों में हैं और 18 लाख कर्मचारी खानों तथा बागानों में हैं और इस प्रकार कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या लगभग 38 लाख है। 1977-78 को समाप्त 5 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए समिति ने निम्नलिखित लक्ष्य की सिफारिश की थी:—

1973-74	.	.	.	4 लाख
1974-75	.	.	.	7 लाख
1975-76	.	.	.	9 लाख
1976-77	.	.	.	9 लाख
1977-78	.	.	.	9 लाख

2. लेकिन वास्तविक तथा वित्तीय साधनों की उपलब्धि के सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारों की कठिनाईयों के कारण उपरिलिखित कार्यक्रम के पहले चरण में शामिल गैर-कार्यान्वित क्षेत्रों तथा नये सैक्टरों में फैक्टरियों पर योजना के विस्तार में परिप्रेक्ष्य योजना समिति द्वारा सिफारिश किए गए चरण-बद्ध कार्यक्रम के अनुसार प्रगति नहीं हुई है। गैर-कार्यान्वित क्षेत्रों में फैक्टरियों में योजना के अधीन लाए जाने योग्य लगभग 7 लाख कर्मचारियों तथा छोटी फैक्टरियों और नये सैक्टरों में 13 लाख कर्मचारियों में से अब तक फैक्टरी सैक्टर में लगभग 1.50 लाख कर्मचारी तथा नये सैक्टरों में लगभग 5.50 लाख कर्मचारी योजना के अन्तर्गत लाए गए हैं। इस प्रकार फैक्टरी सैक्टर तथा गैर-कार्यान्वित क्षेत्रों में लगभग 5.50 लाख और नये सैक्टरों यानी दुकान तथा सम्बद्ध वाणिज्यिक स्थापना में 7.50 लाख कर्मचारियों को अभी योजना के अन्तर्गत लाया जाना है। खानों पर योजना का विस्तार करने के लिए भी कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम में संशोधन अपेक्षित है। यह भी उल्लेखनीय है कि गैर-कार्यान्वित क्षेत्रों में फैक्टरी सैक्टर में योजना के अन्तर्गत आने वाले अधिकतर वे कर्मचारी रह गये हैं जो आयल रिकॉन्वेरीज, हैवी इंजीनियरिंग निगम, टिसको तथा इस्पको सहित इस्पात तथा संयंत्र, उर्वरक संयंत्र, भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल आदि जैसे बड़े सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के प्रतिष्ठान हैं जिनके बारे में श्रमिकों द्वारा योजना के विस्तार का विरोध किए जाने के कारण उन पर योजना के विस्तार की कम संभावना दिखाई देती है क्योंकि बिना किसी अंशदान के वे पहले ही काफी अच्छे स्तर के बिक्रिया तथा अन्य हितसाध प्राप्त कर रहे बनाए जाते हैं।

कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम में संशोधनों पर विचार करने के लिए गठित उच्चाधिकार उप-समिति ने भी चीनी तथा अन्य मौसमी उद्योगों पर योजना का विस्तार करने तथा मौसमी व कृषि कामगारों

के उपयुक्त हितसाध तथा अंशदानों की उचित योजना तैयार करने, चीनी तथा अन्य मौसमी उद्योगों में स्थायी कर्मचारियों पर योजना का विस्तार करने तथा व्याप्ति के लिए मजदूरी की मौजूदा 1000 रुपये की अधिकतम सीमा को बढ़ाकर 1600 रुपये मासिक के संबंध में सिफारिश की है। अधिनियम में आवश्यक संशोधन करने के लिए रिपोर्ट पर निगम तथा केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा विचार किया जाना है। अतः अगले पांच वर्ष या समान अवधि के दौरान योजना के विस्तार की परिप्रेक्ष्य योजना उच्चाधिकार उप-समिति की उपरिलिखित सिफारिशों पर निगम तथा केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा लिये जाने वाले निर्णयों पर निर्भर होगी। जिन महानगरों में कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना लागू है, उनमें भवन निर्माण श्रमिकों पर (जो अर्ध-संगठित/असंगठित सैक्टरों के अन्दर आते हैं) योजना का विस्तार करने के प्रस्ताव पर भी श्रम मंत्रालय विचार कर रहा है। लेकिन वास्तविक विस्तार संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के निर्णयों पर निर्भर करेगा जो कि अधिनियम की धारा 1(5) के अन्तर्गत ऐसे विस्तार के लिए उपयुक्त प्राधिकारी हैं। अतः एक आदर्श पंच-वर्षीय परिप्रेक्ष्य योजना उच्चाधिकार उप-समिति की सिफारिशों का निष्कर्ष जानने के बाद तैयार की जा सकती है। फिलहाल नये क्षेत्रों तथा नये सैक्टरों में योजना के विस्तार के लिए संबंधित राज्य-सरकारों के परामर्श से वार्षिक योजनाएं एक समय में दो वर्षों के लिए, यानी चालू वित्तीय वर्ष तथा अगले वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए तैयार की जा रही है।

परिशिष्ट-6

प्रति व्यक्ति आय व्यय का सूचक विवरण

वर्ष	अंशदान	प्रति वर्ष प्रति कर्मचारी राशि		
		आय	निर्माण कार्य पर व्यय/पूंजीगत	अन्तर
		(रुपये)	निर्माण तथा आवास	
			आरक्षित निधि	
			में अन्तर्गत राशियों	
			को छोड़कर राजस्व	
			लेखों में व्यय	
1968-69	.	96	94	2
1969-70	.	103	106	(--)
1970-71	.	123	117	6
1971-72	.	131	118	13
1972-73	.	145	104	41
1973-74	.	153	121	32
1974-75	.	146	125	21
1975-76	.	162	141	21
1976-77	.	236	151	85
1977-78	.	239	177	62 "क क क"
1978-79 (प्राक्कनन)	.	256	207	49 "क"
1979-80 (प्राक्कनन)	.	256	213	38 "क क"

"क क क" 31-3-1974 की म्यिति के अनुसार मूल्यांकन में बनाए गए स्थायी अंशदान हितसाध और आश्रितजन हितसाध की बाबत अधिगेष राशि 1977-78 वर्ष के व्यय (पूंजीगत मूल्य) में समायोजित की गई है। यदि अधिगेष राशि का समायोजन किए बिना 1977-78 वर्ष के वास्तविक पूंजीगत मूल्य को लिया जाए तो प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय में लगभग 5 रुपये की वृद्धि हो जाएगी जिससे प्रति व्यक्ति अन्तर 62 रुपये से घटकर 57 रुपये रह जायेगा।

"क" बिक्रिता देख-रेख के लिए राज्य सरकारों को पिछले वर्षों की बकाया अदायगियों को छोड़कर अन्तर 55 रुपये माना जाए।

"क क" बिक्रिता देख-रेख के लिए राज्य सरकारों को पिछले वर्षों की बकाया अदायगियों को छोड़कर अन्तर 47 रुपये माना जाए। अगले वर्षों में अंशदान आय में प्रति वर्ष प्रति कर्मचारी 3 रुपये से 4 रुपये की वृद्धि कर मानी जाए।

परिशिष्ट-7

1979-80, 1980-81 तथा 1981-82 वर्षों के दौरान प्रत्याशित व्यय में अनुमानित वृद्धि

	प्रति कर्मचारी प्रति वर्ष रुपये	
1. चिकित्सा हितलाभ	18.00	विभिन्न प्रकार की चिकित्सा देख-रेख पर धन संबंधी वर्तमान सीमा में वृद्धि की संभावना है।
2. नकद हितलाभ	10.00	
3. प्रशामनिक व्यय	2.60	
4. *ग्रंथशाला हितलाभ	22.00	मत्र सख्या 4-7 कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम के संशोधन पर वृद्धि लागू होगी।
5. *रोजगार चोट (अस्थायी अपंगता, स्थायी अपंगता और आश्रितजन हितलाभ) की दर में वृद्धि मानक दर की 125% से 130%।	1.15	
6. *अन्त्येष्टि हितलाभ की दर में वृद्धि 100 रुपये से 300 रुपये।	0.35	
7. *कर्मचारियों के अग्रशाला की अदायगी के लिए छूट की सीमा बढ़ाकर 2 रुपये रोजाना वाले मजदूरी ग्रुप से 4 रुपये रोजाना से कम वाला मजदूरी ग्रुप करना।	0.90	
जोड़	55.00	

निष्पादन बजट

1979-1980

कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम का 1979-80 वर्ष का निष्पादन बजट सूचिका

कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 ही भारत के सामाजिक बीमा कानून का ऐसा अंग है जो औद्योगिक कामगारों के कुछ वर्गों को बीमानी, प्रसूति तथा रोजगार चोट की आकस्मिकताओं में हितलाभों की व्यवस्था करता है।

व्याप्ति

2. कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 उन सभी बेमौसमी फैक्टरियों पर लागू होता है जिनमें विद्युत शक्ति का प्रयोग होता है तथा 20 या अधिक व्यक्ति मजदूरी पर काम करते हैं। यह योजना चरणबद्ध रीति में क्षेत्रवार कार्यान्वित की जा रही है। योजना का संस्थापनाओं के नए वर्गों यानी विद्युत शक्ति का प्रयोग करने वाली वे फैक्टरियां जिनमें 10 से 19 व्यक्ति काम करते हैं तथा विद्युत शक्ति का प्रयोग न करने वाली वे फैक्टरियां, बुकाने, पर्ववर्शन थियेटर सहित मिनेमा, होटल, रेस्तरा, सड़क मोटर परिवहन उपक्रम तथा समाचार पत्र संस्थापनाएं जिनमें 20 या अधिक व्यक्ति काम करते हैं, पर भी विस्तार किया जा रहा है। उपरिलिखित फैक्टरियों/संस्थापनाओं में नियुक्त ऐसे कर्मचारी जिनकी मजदूरी 1,000 रुपये मासिक से अधिक नहीं है अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत आते हैं।

योजना के मुख्य उद्देश्य

3 निगम बीमाकृत व्यक्तियों तथा उनके परिवारों को निम्नलिखित हितलाभों की व्यवस्था करता है :

- (1) चिकित्सा हितलाभ : चिकित्सा देख-रेख की व्यवस्था कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अस्पताल तथा औपचारिकों के माध्यम से की जाती है।
- (2) नकद हितलाभ : 1 जब कोई बीमाकृत व्यक्ति बीमार होता है तो बीमानी हितलाभ।
2. बीमाकृत महिला कामगारों के लिए प्रसूति हितलाभ।
3 रोजगार के दौरान दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हो जाने वाले बीमाकृत व्यक्तियों को अस्थायी/स्थायी अपंगता हितलाभ।
4 रोजगार चोट के कारण मृत्यु हो जाने वाले व्यक्तियों के परिवारों को आश्रितजन हितलाभ।
5. मृत बीमाकृत कामगार के परिवार के सदस्यों या नजदीकी संबंधी को उसका अंतिम संस्कार करने के लिए अन्त्येष्टि हितलाभ।

हितलाभों की मात्रा नीचे पैरा 12.2 में दी गई है।

जहां कहीं कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना कार्यान्वित की गई है नियोजक कर्मकार मुआवजा अधिनियम, 1923 और प्रसूति अधिनियम, 1961 के अन्तर्गत अपने बाधितों से मुक्त हो जाते हैं।

प्रशासन

4. कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम नामक निगमित निकाय द्वारा चलाई जाती है जिसमें नियोजकों, कर्मचारियों, केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों, चिकित्सा व्यवसाय तथा संमंद का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले सदस्य होते हैं। निगम के सदस्यों में से गठित एक स्थायी समिति योजना के प्रशासन में कार्यकारी निकाय के रूप में काम करती है। चिकित्सा हितलाभों की व्यवस्था से संबंधित मामलों में निगम को सलाह देने के लिए एक चिकित्सा हितलाभ बोर्ड भी है। दिल्ली को छोड़कर अन्य राज्यों में कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना के अन्तर्गत चिकित्सा देख-रेख की व्यवस्था करने की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों की है। दिल्ली में निगम स्वयं चिकित्सा देख-रेख की व्यवस्था करता है।

चित

5. कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम योजना के लिए मुख्य रूप से नियोजकों तथा कर्मचारियों के अंशदानों द्वारा धन की व्यवस्था की जाती है। कर्मचारियों द्वारा दिये जाने वाले अंशदान की दर 40 पैसे से 3 रु० 75 पैसे तक अलग-अलग है जो उनके संबंधित मजदूरी ग्रुप पर निर्भर करती है। 2 रु० से कम दैनिक मजदूरी लेने वालों का कोई अंशदान देने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। नियोजकों का अंशदान मजदूरी का लगभग 4.35 प्रतिशत होता है। कर्मचारियों का अंशदान मजदूरी का 2.17 प्रतिशत है। चिकित्सा देख-रेख पर होने वाला व्यय कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम तथा राज्य सरकारों के बीच 7:1 के तथ किए गए अनुपात में शेयर किया जाता है। निगम को केन्द्रीय सरकार से कोई वित्तीय सहायता नहीं मिलती।

1978-79 के दौरान योजना का विस्तार :

6. 1 अप्रैल 1978 से 31 दिसम्बर, 1978 तक की अवधि के दौरान 1.39 लाख और कर्मचारियों पर योजना का विस्तार किया गया है। 1.57 लाख और परिवार (बीमाकृत व्यक्ति) एककों के लिए चिकित्सा देख-रेख का भी विस्तार किया गया। 31 दिसम्बर, 1978 को योजना के अन्तर्गत आए कर्मचारियों की कुल सख्या 56.82 लाख थी। चिकित्सा हितलाभ के लिए नासाधारिकारियों की कुल संख्या 2.49 लाख है जिसमें बीमाकृत व्यक्ति तथा उनके परिवार के सदस्य भी शामिल हैं।

क्रम सं०	सूचना का स्वरूप	1977-78 (वास्तविक)	1978-79 (परिशोधित प्राक्कलन)	1979-80 (बजट प्राक्कलन)
1	2	3	4	5
	7. नीचे तालिका में निष्पादन और किए गए कार्य के मासिकी आंकड़े दिए गए हैं :—			
1.	केन्द्रों की संख्या	366*	387	484
2.	योजना के अन्तर्गत आये कर्मचारियों की संख्या	55.43 लाख	58.02 लाख	61.06 लाख
3.	चिकित्सा देख-रेख के हकदार बीमाकृत व्यक्तियों की संख्या	62.51 लाख	66.35 लाख	69.84 लाख
4.	परिवार के सदस्यों की संख्या जिनके लिए चिकित्सा देख-रेख का विस्तार किया गया है :			
	(क) बीमाकृत व्यक्तियों को छोड़कर	1,80.02 लाख	1,91.11 लाख	2,01.14 लाख
	(ख) बीमाकृत व्यक्तियों को मिलाकर	2,42.53 लाख	2,57.46 लाख	2,70.98 लाख
	*1977-78 में संख्या में कमी का कारण प्रांशिक रूप से छोटे केन्द्रों को प्रशासनिक सुविधा हेतु मुख्य केन्द्रों में मिलाना है।			
5.	(क) अस्पताल तथा अनीक्षियों की संख्या :	87	95	117
	(ख) पैनल क्लिनिकों की संख्या	4,650	अनुमानित नहीं किए गए	
	(ग) विशेषज्ञ केन्द्रों की संख्या	224	अनुमानित नहीं किए गए	
6.	(क) बिस्तरों की संख्या (सरकारी तथा अन्य मान्यताप्राप्त अस्पतालों में आरक्षित बिस्तरों सहित)।	17,805	18,969	20,890
	(ख) निर्माणाधीन बिस्तरों की संख्या	4,273	4,100	6,000
7.	औषधालयों की संख्या	936	980	1,020
8.	इलाज किए गए रोगियों की संख्या :			
	(क) अस्पतालों में दाखिल किए गए मामलों की संख्या	3.94 लाख	4.42	4.68
	(ख) औषधालयों में उपस्थिति (बीमाकृत व्यक्ति और परिवार सदस्य दोनों) :			
	1. नए मामले	3,15.42 लाख	3,44.80 लाख	3,67.00 लाख
	2. पुराने मामले	6,09.82 लाख	6,66.49 लाख	7,07.00 लाख
9.	नकद भत्ता प्राप्त करने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या (यानी रोजगार कोट हितलाभों के पात्र कर्मचारियों की संख्या)	55.43 लाख	58.02 लाख	61.06 लाख
10.	पेंशन प्राप्त करने आश्रितजनों की संख्या (यानी आश्रितजन हितलाभ के लाभ-धिकारियों की संख्या)	14,732	15,600	16,400
11.	कर्मचारिवृन्द (राज्यों में योजना के लिए नियुक्त कर्मचारियों सहित) :			
	(क) चिकित्सा कार्मिक	19,824	20,814	21,803
	(ख) अन्य कार्मिक	24,477	25,783	26,945
12.	वार्षिक आय	1,44,54.48 लाख रु०	1,56,63.83 लाख रु०	1,61,98.83 लाख रु०
13.	वार्षिक राजस्व व्यय	1,17,71.52 लाख रु०	1,36,81.30 लाख रु०	1,48,63.65 लाख रु०
14.	भूमि अर्जन तथा कार्यालय/औषधालय/अस्पताल भवनों के निर्माण पर पूंजीगत व्यय :			
	1. वर्ष के दौरान	8,23.26 लाख रु०	8,60.00 लाख रु०	11,00.00 लाख रु०
	2. प्रणामी व्यय	58,14.95* लाख रु०	66,74.95* लाख रु०	77,74.95* लाख रु०
	3. 1977-78 वर्ष के परिशोधित प्राक्कलन व वास्तविक आंकड़ों तथा 1978-79 के बजट प्राक्कलन व परिशोधित प्राक्कलन का तुलनात्मक विश्लेषण निम्नलिखित है :—			

क्रम सं०	सूचना का स्वरूप	परिशोधित प्राक्कलन 1977-78	वास्तविक आंकड़े 1977-78	(3) तथा (4) के बीच अंतर
1	2	3	4	5
1.	केन्द्रों की संख्या	476**	366**	(-) 110
2.	योजना के अन्तर्गत आये कर्मचारियों की संख्या	55.98 लाख	55.43 लाख	(-) 0.55 लाख
3.	परिवार सदस्यों की संख्या जिन पर चिकित्सा देख-रेख का विस्तार किया गया है	1,84.29 लाख	1,80.02 लाख	(-) 4.26 लाख
4.	निर्माण किए अस्पतालों तथा अनीक्षियों की संख्या	103	87	(-) 16
5.	अस्पताल बिस्तरों की संख्या	19,073	17,805	(-) 1,268
6.	औषधालयों की संख्या	960	936	(-) 24
7.	वार्षिक आय	1,40,00.00 लाख रु०	1,44,54.48 लाख रु०†	(-) 4,54.48 लाख रु०
8.	वार्षिक राजस्व व्यय	1,16,77.17 लाख रु०	1,17,77.52 लाख रु०††	96.35 लाख रु०
9.	वार्षिक पूंजीगत व्यय	9,22.47 लाख रु०	8,23.26 लाख रु०	(-) 99.21 लाख रु०

*इसमें पिछले वर्षों की वापसियां शामिल हैं।

**1977-78 वर्ष में संख्या में कमी प्रांशिक रूप में छोटे केन्द्रों को मुख्य केन्द्रों में मिलाने से हुई है।

†वृद्धि अंशदानों की बेहतर अदायगी के कारण हुई है।

††अधिकांश राजस्व बढ़ने के परिणामस्वरूप आरक्षित निधि में अधिक अन्तरण के कारण है।

क्रम सं०	सूचना का स्वरूप	बजट प्राक्कलन	" परिशोधित प्राक्कलन	(3) तथा (4) के बीच अन्तर
		1978-79	1978-79	
1. केन्द्रों की संख्या		485	387*	(—) 98
2. योजना के अन्तर्गत आये कर्मचारियों की संख्या		61.51 लाख	58.02 लाख	(—) 3.49 लाख
3. परिवार मदस्यों की संख्या जिन पर चिकित्सा देख-रेख का विस्तार किया गया है		1,92.62 लाख	191.11 लाख	(—) 1.51 लाख
4. निर्माण किए गए अस्पतालों तथा अनेकियों की संख्या		119	96	(—) 23
5. अस्पताल बिस्तरों की संख्या		20,996	18,969	(—) 2,027
6. औषधालयों की संख्या		1,020	980	(—) 40
7. वार्षिक आय		1,45,00.00 लाख रु०	1,56,63.83 लाख रु०	(—) 11,63.93 लाख रु०
8. वार्षिक राजस्व		1,30,91.96 लाख रु०	1,36,81.30 लाख रु०	(+) 5,89.34 लाख रु०
9. वार्षिक पूंजीगत व्यय		13,79.00 लाख रु०	8,60.00 लाख रु०	(—) 5,19.00 लाख रु०

* संख्या में कमी आंशिक रूप में छोटे केन्द्रों को मुख्य केन्द्रों में मिलाने से हुई है।

(ख) वृद्धि अंशदानों की बेहतर अवधारणा के कारण हुई है।

(ग) 1978-79 के परिशोधित प्राक्कलन अधिक व्यवस्था मुख्य रूप से निम्नलिखित कारण हैं:—

(1) कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 की धारा 49 के अन्तर्गत किमी बीमाकृत व्यक्ति को वेब बीमारी हितलाभ की अवधि को दिनांक 1 मई, 1977 से किन्ही दो लगातार हितलाभ अवधियों में 56 दिन से बढ़ाकर 91 दिन कर देने के कारण वृद्धि के वर्ष के दौरान अधिक व्यय-मार।

(2) वर्धित राजस्व के परिणामस्वरूप पूंजीगत निर्माण आरक्षित निधि तथा आपात आरक्षित निधि में अधिक अन्तरण।

कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना के कार्यान्वयन का कार्यक्रम मुख्य तथा राज्य सरकारों पर निर्भर है जो कि चिकित्सा व्यवस्था करती है तथा योजना के लाभधिकारियों की चिकित्सा सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए

औषधालय आदि स्थापित करती है। प्रशासनिक तथा अन्य कठिनाइयों के कारण राज्य सरकारें कार्यक्रम के अनुसार आवश्यक चिकित्सा व्यवस्थाएं आदि करने में अतमर्ष रही हैं। अतः नए केन्द्रों पर योजना के विस्तार में कमी रही है। चिकित्सा देखरेख के लिए योजना के अन्तर्गत आए कर्मचारियों की संख्या और मदस्यों की संख्या में कमी नए केन्द्रों पर योजना के विस्तार की कमी के परिणामस्वरूप हुई है।

अस्पतालों के निर्माण, बिस्तरों की व्यवस्था तथा पूंजीगत व्यय में कमी के कारण निर्माण कार्य की धीमी प्रगति है। यह कार्य भी राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किया जाता है।

अन्य सूचना निम्नलिखित पैरों में दी जा रही है:

9. 1978-79 के चालू वित्तीय वर्ष तथा 1979-80 के अगले वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए निगम की वित्तीय आवश्यकताएं नीचे दी गई हैं:—

अ. कार्यक्रम/कार्यकलाप वार वर्गीकरण	1977-78 (वास्तविक आकड़े)	1978-79 (परिशोधित प्राक्कलन)	1979-80 (बजट प्राक्कलन)
	(लाख रुपयों में)		
1. चिकित्सा हितलाभ	47,10.73	54,01.41	60,45.56
2. नकद हितलाभ	39,79.43	51,38.93	56,56.39
3. अन्य हितलाभ	13.41	14.67	16.41
4. निवेशन, अधीक्षण और फील्ड कार्य	9,55.40	10,35.01	11,10.02
5. अस्पताल और औषधालय भवनों की संरक्षण व अनुरक्षण	1,22.54	1,42.15	1,86.77
6. पूंजीगत निर्माण तथा आपात आरक्षित निधि में गैर-कार्यालय व्यय विनिधान ब्राबंटन	19,90.01	19,49.13	18,57.50
कुल राजस्व व्यय	1,17,71.52	1,36,81.30	1,48,63.65
7. (1) भूमि के अर्जन तथा कार्यालय/औषधालय/अस्पताल भवनों के निर्माण पर पूंजीगत व्यय	8,23.26	8,60.00	11,00.00
(2) अन्य पूंजीगत व्यय	—	—	0.70

ब. उद्देश्य वार वर्गीकरण	1977-78 (वास्तविक आंकड़े)	1978-79 (परिगोधित प्राक्कलन)	1979-80 (बजट प्राक्कलन)
	(लाख रुपये में)		
1. लाभधिकारियों की चिकित्सा देखरेख की व्यवस्था पर व्यय	47,10.73*	54,01.41*	60,45.56*
2. नकद हितलाभों तथा अन्य	39,92.84‡	51,53.60‡	56,72.80‡
3. वेतन और अन्य प्रशासनिक व्यय :			
क. वेतन	6,88.25	7,38.01	7,88.90
ख. यात्रा व्यय	17.07	26.23	24.66
ग. लेखन सामग्री तथा फार्म	31.80	41.17	47.75
घ. अंगदान टिकटे	14.42	9.00	9.00
ङ. किराया, रेंट तथा कर	34.70	42.09	46.89
*तथा ‡ नीचे पैरा 11.1 तथा 12.4 देखें।			
च. बीमा न्यायालय तथा कानूनी प्रभार	4.50	6.68	5.68
छ. स्टाफ कार्यों का अनुरक्षण	1.62	2.00	2.24
ज. टाइपराइटर्स, कार्यालय फर्नीचर, गणक-मशीन, एड्रिसा मशीन, तथा अन्य उपस्कर की खरीद	9.50	11.22	15.06
झ. प्रचार तथा विज्ञापन	0.63	0.98	0.98
ण. बैंकिंग लेखे रखने के प्रभार	9.80	6.63	0.96
ट. अन्य कार्यालय व्यय	38.53	51.44	50.86
ठ. स्टाफ क्वार्टरों सहित कार्यालय भवनों का मूल्यह्रास मरम्मत व अनुरक्षण	10.09	12.99	14.99
ड. सेवा निवृत्ति हितलाभ (अविध्य निधियों सहित)	94.49	86.57	93.05
4. स्टाफ क्वार्टरों सहित अस्पताल तथा औषधालय भवनों का मूल्यह्रास मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	1,22.54	1,42.15	1,86.77
5. पूंजीगत निर्माण प्रारक्षित निधि में विनिधान	13,19.27	14,53.50	15,23.70
6. आपात प्रारक्षित निधि में विनिधान	5,70.74	4,95.63	13,33.80
कुल राजस्व व्यय	1,17,71.52	1,36,81.30	1,48,63.65
पूँजीगत निर्माण कार्य			
क. कार्यालय भवन	45.84	1,10.00	1,25.00
ख. अस्पताल तथा औषधालय	7,77.42	7,50.00	9,75.00
कुल पूँजीगत निर्माण कार्य	8,23.26	8,60.00	11,00.00
स. वित्त का साधन			
1. राजस्व आय			
(i) नियोक्ताओं तथा कर्मचारियों का अंगदान	1,31,92.66	145,35.00	152,37.00
(ii) भवनो का किराया	3,55.19	3,77.21	3,87.51
(iii) निवेशों कर्जों तथा पेशगियों पर ब्याज	8,00.74	5,23.96	4,41.90
(iv) अन्य राजस्व आय	1,05.89	2,27.66	1,32.42
जोड़	144,54.48	156,63.83	161,98.83
2. पूँजी व्यय			
पूँजीगत निर्माण प्रारक्षित निधि	13,19.27	14,53.50	15,23.70

9.2 अनुलग्नक-1क में मुख्य व्यय-शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत प्रतिव्यक्ति व्यय दिखाया गया है।

वित्तीय आवश्यकताओं की व्याख्या।

10. निगम की वित्तीय आवश्यकताओं को मोटे तौर पर निम्नलिखित शीर्षों में वर्गीकृत किया जा सकता है :—

1. चिकित्सा हितलाभ
2. नगद हितलाभ तथा अन्य हितलाभ
3. निवेशन, अधीक्षण तथा फील्ड कार्य
4. अस्पतालों तथा औषधालयों का मूल्यह्रास, मरम्मत व अनुरक्षण
5. पूँजीगत निर्माण कार्य

इनके विस्तृत व्यौरे निम्नलिखित पैरों में दिए गए हैं :—

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1. चिकित्सा हितलाभ		
11.1 चिकित्सा हितलाभों पर व्यय नीचे दिखाया गया है :—		
1977-78 (वास्तविक आंकड़े)	1978-79 (परिगोधित प्राक्कलन)	1979-80 (बजट प्राक्कलन)
(लाख रुपये में)		
47,10.73	54,01.41	60,45.56
(इसमें 5,59.91 लाख रु० की बकाया अदायगियां शामिल हैं)	(इसमें 8,73.79 लाख रु० की बकाया अदायगियां शामिल हैं)	(इसमें 12,36.79 लाख रु० की बकाया अदायगियां शामिल हैं)

11.2 वित्तीय संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के अलावा इस कार्यकलाप पर होने वाला व्यय शुरुआत में उन राज्य-सरकारों द्वारा किया जाता है जो चिकित्सा योजना का प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण करती हैं। निगम राज्य-सरकारों

में व्यय-विवरण प्राप्त होने पर निम्नाहं आधार पर अपने शेष की अदायगी करना है। प्रभावी नियंत्रण सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य में निगम ने चिकित्सा देख-रेख के विभिन्न वर्गों के अधीन चिकित्सा व्यय की अधिकतम सीमाएं निश्चित कर दी हैं तथा इन सीमाओं से अधिक होने वाला व्यय केवल राज्य-सरकारों द्वारा वहन किया जाता है और यह अधिक व्यय निगम के बजट में नहीं दिखाया जाता है।

चिकित्सा देख-रेख पर व्यय की अधिकतम सीमाएं इस प्रकार हैं :—

चिकित्सा देख-रेख की किस्म	किस्म के अन्तर्गत चिकित्सा देख-रेख की रेंज	प्रतिवर्ष अधिकतम सीमाएं
(क) सीमित चिकित्सा देख-रेख	बीमाकृत व्यक्ति को पूर्ण चिकित्सा देख-रेख प्रदान की जाती है लेकिन उनके परिवारों के लिए दवाइयों की पूर्णतः पूर्ति तथा सरहम पट्टी सहित बहिरंग उपचार की व्यवस्था की जाती है।	70 रु०
(ख) वंशिक चिकित्सा	बीमाकृत व्यक्तियों को पूर्ण चिकित्सा देख-रेख प्रदान की जाती है लेकिन उनके परिवारों के लिए विशेषज्ञों से परामर्श (इसमें प्रयोगशाला में विशेष परीक्षण और एक्सरे परीक्षा की सुविधा शामिल हैं) और बहिरंग देख-रेख के साथ-साथ उनके द्वारा लिखी गई विशेष दवाइयों और औषधियों की पूर्ति की सुविधा की व्यवस्था की जाती है।	80 रु०
(ग) पूर्ण चिकित्सा देख-रेख	इसमें बीमाकृत व्यक्तियों तथा उनके परिवारों को बहिरंग तथा अंतरंग दोनों तरह का उपचार प्रदान किया जाता है।	105 रु०

इसके अलावा औषधियों, दवाइयों तथा सरहम पट्टी पर प्रति व्यक्ति प्रतिवर्ष 25 रु० से अधिक परन्तु 45 रु० से अधिक व्यय की अधिकतम सीमा के ऊपर अनुमति दी जाती है।

11.3 चिकित्सा सुविधाओं में और आगे निम्नलिखित सुधार किए गए हैं :—

(1) संगुलित पैमाने पर स्वास्थ्य लाभ गृहों का निर्माण करने का निर्णय किया गया है जहाँ अस्पताल से ऐसे बीमाकृत रोगियों को ले जाया जा सके जिनमें सक्रिय चिकित्सा उपचार की आवश्यकता न हो और उन्हें नर्सिंग, देख-रेख और अन्य सुविधाओं के साथ-साथ सामान्य चिकित्सा उपचार की व्यवस्था सुलभ की जा सके।

12 (2) जहाँ आवश्यक हो, योजना के अन्तर्गत चिकित्सा देख-रेख के भाग के रूप में निम्नलिखित की व्यवस्था की गई है :—

(क) कृत्रिम अंग, कृत्रिम उपकरण और साधन जिनमें कार्डियक पेसमेकर शामिल हैं तथा

(ख) गुर्दे बदलना/डायलेसिस तथा ओपन हार्ट सर्जरी जैसे विशेषज्ञ उपचार।

(3) यदि कोई बीमाकृत व्यक्ति चिकित्सा हितलाभ का हकदार नहीं रहता है तो उसका उपचार बीमारी की अवधि खत्म होने या दीर्घकालीन रोग की स्थिति में बीमाकृत व्यक्ति को (परिवार सदस्यों को छोड़कर) सक्रिय उपचार की आवश्यकता होने तक बन्द नहीं किया जाएगा।

(4) अब बीमाकृत व्यक्तियों के परिवार व्यक्ति के बीमाकृत होने के बाद 13 सप्ताह की बजाय बीमाकृत व्यक्ति के सेवा शुरू करने की तारीख से चिकित्सा हितलाभ के हकदार हैं।

(5) नीचे दी गई स्थितियों में बीमाकृत व्यक्ति के परिवार सदस्यों के लिए चिकित्सा सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की गई है :—

(क) यदि उसका परिवार उसी राज्य में स्थित किसी कार्य-निष्ठ क्षेत्र में दूसरे स्थान पर रहता है,

(ख) यदि बीमाकृत व्यक्ति के परिवार के सदस्य बीमाकृत व्यक्ति के साथ उसके कार्य के स्थान से छुट्टी पर या अस्थायी स्थानान्तरण पर किसी ऐसे अन्य स्थान पर जाते हैं जो एक कार्यनिष्ठ क्षेत्र है।

11.4 अस्पतालों तथा चिकित्सालयों के माध्यमों से दी जाने वाले चिकित्सा देख-रेख के अलावा निगम निम्नलिखित सेवाएं भी प्रदान करता है :—

(1) परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम के लिए सुविधाएं

(2) बच्चों की संक्रमण रोगों से बचाव के विशेष कार्यक्रम सहित प्रतिरक्षण की सुविधाएं।

11.5 बीमाकृत व्यक्ति तथा उनके परिवारों की चिकित्सा देख-रेख सुलभ करने में हुई प्रगति के संबंध में नीचे दिए गए आंकड़े ऊपर पैरा-ग्राफ 7 में दी गई सूचना के पूरक हैं :—

सूचना का स्वरूप	1977-78 (वास्तविक आंकड़े)	1978-79 (परिगणित प्राक्कलन)	1979-80 (बजट प्राक्कलन)
1. (क) अस्पतालों की संख्या			
(1) सामान्य	57	60	68
(2) क्षय रोग	6	7	8
(ख) अनैक्सियों की संख्या			
(1) सामान्य	11	15	26
(2) क्षय रोग	13	13	15
2. कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम के अस्पतालों तथा अनैक्सियों में बिस्तरों की संख्या :			
(क) अस्पतालों में			
(1) सामान्य	13,120	14,049	15,725
(2) क्षय रोग			
(ख) अनैक्सियों में :			
(1) सामान्य	4685	4920	5165
(2) क्षय रोग			
3. सरकारी तथा अन्य मान्यता प्राप्त अस्पतालों में आरक्षित बिस्तरों की संख्या			
4. प्रति वर्ष प्रति कर्मचारी चिकित्सा देख-रेख पर व्यय	82.99 रु०	88.12 रु०	89.07 रु०

11.5 31 मार्च, 1978 की स्थिति के अनुसार योजना की व्याप्ति के संबंध में राज्यवार स्थिति अनुबन्ध-1 में दी गई है।

2. नकद हितलाभ तथा अन्य हितलाभ

12.1 नकद हितलाभों पर व्यय नीचे दिया गया है :—

1977-78 (वास्तविक आंकड़े)	1978-79 (परिगणित प्राक्कलन)	1979-80 (बजट प्राक्कलन)
(लाख रुपयों में)		
39,79.43	51,38.93	56,56.29

12.2 विभिन्न वर्गों के नकद हितनाशों के लिए पात्रता कर्मचारियों द्वारा दिए गए बोनसदानों की संख्या तथा उनके मजदूरों की दर पर निर्भर है। मॉटे तीर पर बामारों के कारण नकद हितनाश मजदूरों का 50 प्रतिशत होता है, अप्रगता तथा आश्रितजन हितनाश की स्थिति में यह मजदूरों का 62.5 प्रतिशत होता है तथा बामाकृत महिला कामगारों को प्रसूति हितनाश की स्थिति में मॉटे तीर पर पूरी मजदूरों दी जाती है। अन्वेषित वर्षों बामाकृत व्यक्ति को मृत्यु का स्थिति में 100 रु० की दर से दिए जाते हैं।

12.3 इन हितनाशों की अदायगी लगभग सभी औद्योगिक केंद्रों में जहां योजना कार्यान्वित की गई है, स्थित अपने स्थानीय/भुगतान कार्यालयों की मार्फत निगम द्वारा सीधे बामाकृत व्यक्तियों या उनके हितनाशकारियों को की जाती है। 31 मार्च, 1978 को इस तरह के कार्यालयों की संख्या 686 थी जबकि एक वर्ष पहले यह संख्या 682 थी। नकद

हितनाशों पर व्यय का भार श्रमिक तथ्यों, यानी स्वास्थ्य की स्थिति, औद्योगिक शांति और कामगारों का हितनाशों आदि की अपनी हकदारी के बारे में जानकारी पर निर्भर करता है। अतः कोई वार्षिक सक्षय निश्चित करना संभव नहीं है। कुल मिलाकर 1977-78 वर्ष के दौरान 71.80 लाख रु० की अदायगियां (इनमें स्थायी अप्रगता हितनाश बावों के रूपांतरण के लिए अनुरोध के सक्षय में एक मुक्त अदायगी से सक्षयित 8701 दावे शामिल हैं) की गई। ये पिछले वर्ष के मुकाबले 14.07 लाख रु० अधिक थी। प्रोगतन लगभग 5.99 लाख रु० की प्रति मास अदायगियों की गईं जबकि 1976-77 वर्ष में 4.81 लाख रु० की प्रति मास अदायगियों की गई थी। 1976-77 वर्ष के 1.17 के मुकाबले 1977-78 वर्ष में अदायगियों की संख्या घटकर 1.33 हो गई है।

12.4 नकद हितनाशों के विभिन्न वर्गों के अन्तर्गत व्यय का व्यौरा नीचे दी गई सारणी में दिया गया है :—

	1977-78 (वास्तविक आंकड़े)		1978-79 (परिशोधित प्राक्कलन)		1979-80 (बजट प्राक्कलन)	
	कर्मचारियों की संख्या का भारित औसत (लाख में)	राशि (लाख रु० में)	कर्मचारियों की संख्या का भारित औसत (लाख में)	राशि (लाख रु० में)	कर्मचारियों की संख्या का भारित औसत (लाख में)	राशि (लाख रु० में)
बीमारी हितनाश	54.03	27,15.91	55.32	33,02.36	56.94	36,32.60
विस्तारित बीमारी हितनाश	54.03	2,62.67	55.32	3,12.75	56.94	344.44
प्रसूति हितनाश	54.03	1,73.40	55.32	1,83.05	56.94	197.22
अस्थायी अप्रगता हितनाश	55.22	5,01.33	56.72	6,25.00	59.54	688.00
स्थायी अप्रगता हितनाश	55.22	1,48.69*	56.72	5,72.67	59.54	629.59
आश्रितजन हितनाश	55.22	1,67.91**	56.72	1,33.55	59.54	154.45
अन्वेषित हितनाश	55.22	9.52	56.72	9.55	59.54	10.99
कुल नकद हितनाश	39,79.43		51,38.93		56,56.39	

*पिछले वर्षों में स्थायी अप्रगता हितनाश आरक्षित निधि में अधिक जमा के कारण 5,48.24 लाख रु० के समायोजन के बाद निवल राशि का सूचक है। इसमें 1-10-1977 से स्थायी अप्रगता हितनाश की दरों में वृद्धि के कारण एक समय अतिरिक्त लागत के रूप में (पूँजीगत मूल्य के रूप में) उक्त निधि में अन्तर्गत 1,76.00 लाख रु० भी शामिल हैं।

**पिछले वर्षों में आश्रितजन हितनाश आरक्षित निधि में अधिक जमा के कारण 62.34 लाख रु० के समायोजन के बाद निवल राशि का सूचक है। इसमें 1-10-1977 से आश्रितजन हितनाश की दरों में वृद्धि के कारण एक समय अतिरिक्त लागत के रूप में (पूँजीगत मूल्य के रूप में) उक्त निधि में अन्तर्गत 1,04.00 लाख रु० भी शामिल हैं।

12.5 1978-79 के परिशोधित प्राक्कलन में विभिन्न नकद हितनाशों के लिए की गई 51,38.93 लाख रु० की व्यवस्था 1978-79 के वित्तीय वर्ष पहले पाठ महानों में वास्तविक आंकड़ों में हुई प्रगति तथा शेष महानों के लिए प्रत्याशित आवश्यकता पर आधारित है।

1978-79 के परिशोधित प्राक्कलन में अधिक व्यवस्था मुख्य तथा कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 की धारा 49 के तहत बीमाकृत व्यक्ति को देय बीमारी हितनाश की अवधि 1 मई, 1977 से किन्हीं दो लगातार लाभ अवधियों में 56 दिन से बढ़ाकर 91 दिन करने से वृद्धि के वर्ष में अधिक व्यय-भार के कारण है। 1977-78 में प्रति वर्ष प्रति कर्मचारी हितनाश दिनों की औसत संख्या 1976-77 की 5.00 से बढ़कर 1977-78 में 6.00 हो गई। प्रति कर्मचारी हितनाश की दैनिक दर की राशि 1976-77 की 7.66 रु० से बढ़कर 1977-78 में 8.31 रु० हो गई। 1977-78 के दौरान विस्तारित बीमारी हितनाश के मामले में हितनाश की दैनिक दर में लगभग 18% की वृद्धि हुई है। 1978-79 के पहले सात महानों के वास्तविक आंकड़ों के आधार पर प्रति वर्ष प्रति कर्मचारी विस्तारित बीमारी हितनाश सहित बीमारी हितनाश की अनुमानित औसत लागत 63.72 रु० है।

अस्थायी अप्रगता हितनाश के मामले में भी हितनाश दिनों की औसत संख्या में प्रति कर्मचारी प्रति वर्ष वृद्धि हुई है तथा औसत हितनाश दर में भी वृद्धि हुई है जैसा कि नीचे दिया गया है :—

	1976-77	1977-78
प्रतिकर्मचारी प्रति वर्ष		
हितनाश दिनों की औसत संख्या	0.91 दिन	0.97 दिन
आरक्षित योग्य हितनाश दर	9.02 रु०	9.39 रु०

महानिदेशक चिकित्सक केंद्रों पर बामारों दावों की अवधि पर लगातार निगरानी रखे हुए हैं। मुख्यालय में प्रतिमास प्राप्त मगत आंकड़ों का समय-समय पर विश्लेषण किया जाता है और यदि किन्हीं केंद्र पर असामान्य घन्तर पाया जाता है तो क्षेत्रीय निदेशकों तथा प्रशामानक चिकित्सा अधिकारियों से पूछताछ की जाती है ताकि जहां कहीं आवश्यक और संभव हो वे उपरिष्ठ तथा तत्काल सुधार के उपाय कर सकें।

12.6 नकद संचितरण कार्यालयों की स्थापना प्रभार लागत का व्यय-भार नीचे दिया गया है :—

	1977-78 (वास्तविक आंकड़े)	1978-79 (परिशोधित प्राक्कलन)	1979-80 (बजट प्राक्कलन)
नकद संचितरण कार्यालयों के स्थापना प्रभार	358.67 लाख रु०	3,90.89 लाख रु०	4,20.84 लाख रु०
संचितरण नकद हितनाशों की कुल राशि के साथ स्थापना प्रभागों की प्रतिशतता	9.01%	7.61%	7.44%
प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति वर्ष व्यय	6.50 रु०	6.89 रु०	7.07 रु०
अन्य हितनाश			

13.1 अन्य हितलाभों पर व्यय निम्न प्रकार है:—

1977-78 (वास्तविक आँकड़े)	1978-79 (परिशोधित प्राक्कलन)	1979-80 (बजट प्राक्कलन) (लाख रुपयों में)
13.41	14.67	16.41

13.2 इस कार्यकलाप में अग्रणी बीमाकृत व्यक्तियों को जीवन में उनके पुनर्वास की दृष्टि से कृत्रिम अंगों की व्यवस्था, चिकित्सा मंडल तथा अपीली चिकित्सा अधिकरण के सदस्यों को फीस की प्रदायगी, बीमाकृत कामगारों को चिकित्सा निर्देशी, चिकित्सा मंडल या अपीली चिकित्सा अधिकरण के समक्ष उपस्थित होने के लिए भेजे जाने की स्थिति में सवारी खर्च तथा मजदूरी को हानि के लिए मुआवजे की प्रदायगी आती है। बीमाकृत कामगारों के प्रत्यक्ष हितलाभ के लिए निगम द्वारा किए गए अन्य विविध व्यय भी इस कार्यकलाप के अन्तर्गत आते हैं।

3—निवेशन, अधिक्षण तथा फोरेन कार्य

14.1 बजट व्यवस्था निगम मुख्यालय, इसके विभिन्न क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों तथा स्थानीय कार्यालयों में नियुक्त अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों के वेतन आदि के संबंध में है। इसमें संगठन एवं पद्धति शाखा तथा अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों की विचार गोष्ठियों आदि तथा प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम का प्रबन्ध करने के लिए स्थापित किए गए विभिन्न केन्द्रों का व्यय भी शामिल है।

14.2 कार्मिक सारांश निम्न प्रकार है:—

	31-3-78 को वास्तविक संख्या	31-3-79 को अनुमानित संख्या	31-3-80 को अनुमानित संख्या
(1) अधिकारी	340	346	375
(2) अन्य कार्मिक	8993	9206	9715

4—अस्पताल तथा औषधालय भवनों का मरम्मत तथा अनुरक्षण

15. निगम के अस्पताल तथा औषधालय भवनों की मरम्मत तथा अनुरक्षण (मुख्यतः सहित) पर व्यय नीचे दिखाया गया है:—

	1977-78 (वास्तविक आँकड़े)	1978-79 (परिशोधित प्राक्कलन)	1979-80 (बजट प्राक्कलन) (लाख रुपयों में)
अस्पताल/औषधालय/अनैकियता	1,22.54	1,42.15	1,86.77

ये आँकड़े संबंधित आरक्षित निधियों में इस प्रयोजन के लिए नियत की गई प्रतिशतता के अनुसार अन्तरिक्ष/अन्तरण-योग्य राशि के सूचक हैं। व्यय वास्तव में आरक्षित निधियों से किया जाता है।

5—पूँजीगत निर्माण कार्य

16.1 पूँजीगत निर्माण कार्यों के लिए नीचे दी गई धन-व्यवस्था आवश्यक होगी:—

	1977-78 (वास्तविक आँकड़े)	1978-79 (परिशोधित प्राक्कलन)	1979-80 (बजट प्राक्कलन) (लाख रुपयों में)
(1) कार्यालय भवन	45.84	1,10.00	1,25.00
(2) अस्पताल/औषधालय	7,77.42	7,50.00	9,75.00
जोड़	8,23.26	8,60.00	11,00.00

16.2 कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 के अन्तर्गत चिकित्सा योजना को चलाना राज्य-सरकारों की सांख्यिक जिम्मेदारी है। अतः कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अस्पतालों/औषधालयों के लिए आवश्यक भवनों की व्यवस्था करना उनका कार्य है। शुरूआत में, निगम के पास व्यय से अधिक धन का काफी अधिशेष था जबकि राज्य-सरकारों के पास आवश्यक भवनों के निर्माण के लिए पर्याप्त साधन नहीं थे। इसके फलस्वरूप योजना की अधिक प्रगति नहीं हो रही थी। अतः निगम ने अपने कार्यालयों तथा कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अस्पतालों/औषधालयों के लिए भवन निर्माण में व्यय से अधिक अपनी आय के उपलब्ध अधिशेषों का निवेश करने का निर्णय किया।

16.3 निगम ने 2 फरवरी तथा 3 दिसम्बर, 1974 को हुई अपनी बैठकों में विभिन्न राज्यों में कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा परियोजनाओं के पूँजीगत निर्माण कार्यक्रम का पुनरीक्षण किया तथा निम्नलिखित क्र में अनुमोदन किया:—

- (1) "अंशदामों" से प्राप्त कुल राजस्व का 10 प्रतिशत पूँजीगत निर्माण आरक्षित निधि में जमा किया जाये तथा अस्पतालों/औषधालयों/अन्य चिकित्सा संस्थाओं और कार्यालय भवनों/स्टाफ क्वार्टरों के निर्माण पर होने वाला व्यय 8:2 के अनुपात में किया जाए।
- (2) अतिरिक्त अस्पतालों/अनैकियताओं के लिए प्लान तथा प्राक्कलन मंजूर किए जायें ताकि नई परियोजनाएं मंजूर करते समय यथा अनुमोदित प्रति 1000 कर्मचारी 5 बिस्तर तक व्यवस्था की जा सके। आम तौर पर पहले निश्चित की गई प्रति 1000 कर्मचारी 4 बिस्तर की सीमा से अधिक व्यवस्था नहीं की जाएगी और केवल आपवादिक मामलों में यह सुनिश्चित करने के बाद अतिरिक्त बिस्तर मंजूर किए जायेंगे कि उस क्षेत्र में मौजूदा कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अस्पतालों में बिस्तरों के अधिशेष पर आधारित अस्पताल सुविधाओं की आवश्यकता होने वाली बीमारियों के भार के आधार पर अतिरिक्त बिस्तरों की अत्यधिक आवश्यकता है। अस्पताल बिस्तरों पर व्यय 200 रु० प्रति व्यक्ति सीमा की शर्त के अधीन है।
- (3) भूमि प्राप्त करने के उद्देश्य से स्वीकार्य विस्तरों की संख्या का हिसाब लगाने के लिए प्रस्ताव को मंजूरी की तारीख की तथा इसके अग्रलेख 2 वर्षों में योजना के अन्तर्गत भूदान के लिए संभावित अतिरिक्त कर्मचारियों की भी गणना की जाएगी। लेकिन कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम की धारा 1 (5) के अन्तर्गत राज्य-सरकार द्वारा अधिसूचना जारी किए जाने के बाद ही अतिरिक्त बिस्तरों के निर्माण के लिए प्लान तथा प्राक्कलन मंजूर किए जायें।
- (4) औषधालय, विशेषज्ञ केन्द्र, प्रशासनिक चिकित्सा अधिकारी, चिकित्सा भण्डार आदि के लिए कार्यालय जैसे अन्य भवनों के निर्माण के लिए प्लान तथा प्राक्कलन प्रति व्यक्ति आधार की किसी सीमा के बिना प्रत्येक मामले के गुण-शेष के आधार पर मंजूर किये जा सकते हैं क्योंकि ऐसे निर्माण कार्यों पर बहुत कम व्यय होता है।

16.4 अस्पताल बिस्तरों की व्यवस्था के लिए मापदण्ड आमतौर पर प्रति एक हजार परिवार कर्मचारी एककों के लिए 4 बिस्तर की दर पर नियत किया गया है। इस मानदण्ड के अनुसार 31-3-1978 तक योजना के अन्तर्गत आए बीमाकृत कर्मचारियों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए 22,171 बिस्तर अपेक्षित थे।

31 दिसम्बर, 1978 तक निगम ने 13,637 बिस्तरों की क्षमता के 64 अस्पताल तथा 25 अनैकियताओं का निर्माण करके उन्हें खालू किया है।

इसके अलावा 184 औषधालय भवनों का भी निर्माण करके इन्हें चालू किया गया है। 25 अस्पताल तथा 17 अनेक्सिया (जिनकी क्षमता लगभग 4100 बिस्तरों की है) और 37 औषधालय भवन निर्माणाधीन हैं। पूंजीगत निर्माण के लिए 31 दिसम्बर, 1978 तक 74,06.34 लाख रुपये का परिव्यय मंजूर किया गया है। पहले जब महाराष्ट्र सरकार अपनी सम्पत्ति के रूप में कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अस्पतालों का निर्माण कर रही थी तो उक्त सरकार की 3,62.14 लाख रुपये की राशि ऋण के रूप में दी गई थी। इसके प्रजावा महात्मा गांधी मेमोरियल अस्पताल, बम्बई को 100 लाख रुपये की राशि सहायता अनुदान के रूप में दी गई थी। निर्माण कार्यों का कार्यक्रम (चालू निर्माण कार्यों को शामिल करके) अनुबंध

2 तथा 3 में दिया गया है। वर्ष 1979-80 में 2 अस्पतालों तथा 2 अनेक्सियों, जिनमें 1728 बिस्तर होंगे, और 17 औषधालय भवनों का निर्माण कार्य प्रारम्भ होने का संभावना है तथा कुछ अस्पताल, अनेक्सो तथा औषधालय के निर्माण की स्वीकृति भी दी जा सकती है।

16.5 31 अक्टूबर, 1978 तक भूमि के अर्जन तथा प्रशासनिक कार्यालयों, औषधागारों तथा प्रसूतियों तथा स्टाफ क्वार्टरों के निर्माण पर पूंजीगत व्यय 64,18.09 लाख रु० हुआ। (इसमें अस्पतालों के निर्माण के लिए महाराष्ट्र राज्य से मंजूर किया गया 362.14 लाख रुपये का ऋण भी शामिल है।)

तुलन-पत्र

17.1 31 मई, 1978 की स्थिति के अनुसार तुलन-पत्र का सारांश नीचे दिया गया है :—

व्ययताएं	स्वार्थी परिसम्पत्तियां
(लाख रुपयों में)	(लाख रुपयों में)
व्यय से अधिक आय का अतिशेष	भूमि तथा भवन
प्रारक्षित निधियां	निर्माण कार्य के लिए पेशगियां
चालू व्ययताएं	स्टाफ कार
(प्रतिभूतियां की जमा राशि, भविष्य निधि में अदावी जमा, विविध जमा आदि)	चालू परिसम्पत्तियां : (कर्मचारियों को पेशगियां तथा स्थायी पेशगियां और भवनों की सरम्मत व अनुरक्षण के लिए पेशगियां आदि)
	मार्गस्थ रोकड़
	प्रारक्षित निधियों का निवेश
	रोकड़ शोध तथा सामान्य रोकड़ शोध का निवेश
जोड़	जोड़

17.2 कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 की धारा 37 के अनुसार नियम को 5 वर्ष के अंतराल पर केन्द्रीय सरकार के अनुमोदन से नियुक्त मूल्यांकन द्वारा अपनी परिसम्पत्तियों और व्ययताओं का मूल्यांकन करना होगा। 31 मार्च, 1979 को समाप्त अवधि पंचवर्षीय अवधि का अब मूल्यांकन कराया जाएगा।

अव रोहत मामले

18.1 अंशदान टिकटों के स्थान पर अंशदानों की नगद वसूली 30-11-1975 से दिल्ली क्षेत्र में शुरू की गई थी। नई प्रणाली का विस्तार कुछ अन्य क्षेत्रों में किया गया है/किया जा रहा है जैसा कि नीचे दिया गया है :

क्षेत्र का नाम	नगद प्रणाली के विस्तार की तारीख
कर्नाटक और राजस्थान	1 अक्टूबर, 1978
आन्ध्र प्रदेश और केरल	जनवरी, 1979 के अन्त में।
आन्ध्र प्रदेश और केरल	मई, 1979 के अन्त में।

इस प्रणाली का विस्तार हम संबंध में आवश्यक व्यवस्था होने पर अन्य क्षेत्रों में भी यथाशीघ्र किया जाएगा।

यह नई प्रणाली सरल है और इसे आसानी से समझा जा सकता है, अतः नियोजकों द्वारा इसकी सराहना की गई है और वे इसे सुविधाजनक और कम समय लेने वाली मानते हैं। जहाँ तक निगम का संबंध है राजस्व की वसूली जल्दी होती है क्योंकि विनियम 31 की शर्तों के अनुसार मजदूरी की प्रत्येक अवधि के अन्त में राशि जमा कर दी जाती है। नगद हितलाभ दावों के निपटान के लिए स्थानीय कार्यालयों को समय पर अंशदान कार्ड अधिक संख्या में भेजना संभव हो गया है क्योंकि नियोजकों द्वारा क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय को अंशदान कार्ड प्रस्तुत करने में उल्लेखनीय सुधार हुआ है जिसके कारण दावों के निपटान की गति में वृद्धि हुई है। इसके अलावा अंशदान टिकटों की छपाई तथा वितरण में लागत तथा श्रम की बचत होती है।

18.2 योजना के लिए अभिसंधि आकड़े एकत्र करने की पद्धति में सुधार करने और इसे बेहतर बनाने के लिए भी कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं।

अनुसूचक—1

31-3-1978 की स्थिति के अनुसार क० रा० बी० योजना की व्याप्ति दिखाने हुए राज्य-वार स्थिति

क्र० सं०	राज्य (केन्द्रों की संख्या सहित)	1. योजना के अंतर्गत आयु कर्म- चारियों 2. बीमाकृत व्यक्तियों 3. परिवार (बीमाकृत व्यक्ति) एककों की संख्या	बीमाकृत महिलाओं की संख्या	बीमाकृत व्यक्तियों के परिवार के सदस्यों सहित हितधारकों की कुल संख्या	योजना के अंतर्गत लाभ जाने वाले कर्म- चारियों की संख्या [केवल धारा 2(12)]
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश (42)	1. 2,35,000 2. 2,55,000 3. 2,55,000	23,450	9,89,400	16,500
2.	असम (13)	1. 26,000 2. 30,000 3. 30,000	1,400	1,16,400	11,000
3.	बिहार (25)	1. 1,20,000 2. 1,34,000 3. 1,34,000	12,050	5,19,900	1,81,500
4.	चण्डीगढ़ (1)	1. 10,000 2. 12,000 3. 12,000	1,200	46,550	—
5.	छत्तीसगढ़ (1)	1. 2,25,000 2. 2,60,000 3. 2,60,000	19,000	10,08,800	—
6.	गुजरात (14)	1. 4,95,000 2. 5,94,000 3. 5,94,000	30,300	23,04,700	1,08,000
7.	हरियाणा (20)	1. 1,68,000 2. 1,92,000 3. 1,92,000	15,550	7,44,950	4,800
8.	हिमाचल प्रदेश (1)	1. 700 2. 800 3. 800	50	3,100	2,900
9.	कर्नाटक (14)	1. 2,77,000 2. 2,94,000 3. 2,94,000	26,750	11,40,700	29,000
10.	केरल व माजु (30)	1. 3,06,000 2. 3,25,000 3. 3,25,000	1,21,900	12,61,000	3,500
11.	मध्य प्रदेश (21)	1. 1,70,000 2. 1,85,000 3. 1,85,000	13,500	7,17,800	70,000

क्र० सं०	राज्य (केन्द्रों की संख्या सहित)	1. योजना के अन्तर्गत आयें कर्म- चारियों 2. बीमाकृत व्यक्तियों 3. परिवार (बीमाकृत व्यक्ति) एककों की संख्या	बीमाकृत महिलाओं की संख्या	बीमाकृत व्यक्तियों के परिवार के सदस्यों सहित हिताधिकारियों की कुल संख्या	योजना के अन्तर्गत लाए जाने वाले कर्म- चारियों की संख्या [केवल धारा 2(12)]
1	2	3	4	5	6
12. महाराष्ट्र :					
(1) धर्मशर्मा क्षेत्र व गोवा (8)		1. 10,35,000 2. 11,77,000 3. 11,77,000	77,700	45,66,750	12,500
(2) नागपुर क्षेत्र (10)		1. 71,000 2. 77,000 3. 77,000	2,700	2,98,750	14,000
(3) पूना क्षेत्र (16)		1. 2,10,000 2. 2,31,000 3. 2,31,000	15,000	8,96,300	30,500
13. उड़ीसा (15)		1. 84,000 2. 89,000 3. 89,000	7,100	3,45,300	29,000
14. पाण्डिचेरी (1)		1. 15,000 2. 17,000 3. 17,000	1,150	65,950	—
15. पंजाब (25)		1. 1,50,000 2. 1,91,000 3. 1,91,000	9,150	7,41,100	15,100*
16. राजस्थान (18)		1. 1,10,000 2. 1,29,000 3. 1,29,000	11,500	5,00,500	8,000
17. तमिलनाडु (42)		1. 4,40,000 2. 4,67,000 3. 4,67,000	44,850	18,11,950	31,900
18. उत्तर प्रदेश (42)		1. 4,30,000 2. 4,71,000 3. 4,71,000	7,050	18,27,500	50,000
19. पश्चिमी बंगाल (7)		1. 9,65,000 2. 11,20,000 3. 11,20,000	34,700	43,45,600	1,36,000
20. सम्पूर्ण भारत (366)		1. 55,42,700 2. 62,50,800 3. 62,50,800	4,76,050	242,53,000	7,54,200

*जम्मू व कश्मीर के 11,500 कर्मचारी सम्मिलित करके।

अनुसूचक
निर्माणाधीन कार्यों की

क्र० सं०	निर्माणाधीन कार्य का नाम	स्वीकृत धनराशि (लाखों में)	स्थान	वार्षिक लक्ष्य	
				1978-79 के शुरू में निर्धारित लक्ष्य	1978-79 के दौरान प्राप्त की जाने वाली समावित उपलब्धियाँ
1	2	3	4	5	6
अस्पताल :					
1.	50 बिस्तर क० रा० बी० अस्पताल	56.05	गौहाटी (असम)	100%	70%
2.	50 बिस्तर क० रा० बी० अस्पताल, फुलवारी शरीफ	23.16	पटना (बिहार)	कुछ नहीं	40%
3.	50 बिस्तर क० रा० बी० अस्पताल	43.51	अवधपुर (बिहार)	कुछ नहीं	40%
4.	200 बिस्तर क० रा० बी० अस्पताल	103.00	बड़ौदा (गुजरात)	100%	60%
5.	150 बिस्तर क० रा० बी० अस्पताल	90.75	सूरत (गुजरात)	100%	50%
6.	50 बिस्तर क० रा० बी० अस्पताल	36.87	केलोल (गुजरात)	कुछ नहीं	10%
7.	50 बिस्तर क० रा० बी० अस्पताल	38.16	राजकोट (गुजरात)	कुछ नहीं	10%
8.	100 बिस्तर क० रा० बी० अस्पताल	52.77	मंगलूर (कर्नाटक)	100%	80%
9.	100 बिस्तर क० रा० बी० अस्पताल	55.00	मैसूर (कर्नाटक)	100%	80%
10.	300 बिस्तर क० रा० बी० अस्पताल, इन्दिरा नगर	175.00	बंगलूर (कर्नाटक)	कुछ नहीं	20%
11.	650 बिस्तर क० रा० बी० अस्पताल, कंडी विली	314.25	बंगई (महाराष्ट्र)	कुछ नहीं	80%
12.	632 बिस्तर क० रा० बी० अस्पताल	330.67	धाना (महाराष्ट्र)	100%	40%
13.	25 बिस्तर क० रा० बी० अस्पताल	38.61	जेकेपुर (उड़ीसा)	100%	80%
14.	50 बिस्तर क० रा० बी० अस्पताल	14.13	बैतूर (तमिलनाडु)	कुछ नहीं	10%
15.	100 बिस्तर क० रा० बी० अस्पताल	111.85	नानी (उ० प्रदेश)	100%	60%
16.	100 बिस्तर क० रा० बी० अस्पताल	114.54	गाजियाबाद (उ० प्रदेश)	100%	40%
17.	100 बिस्तर क० रा० बी० अस्पताल	106.35	आगरा (उ० प्रदेश)	100%	50%
18.	100 बिस्तर क० रा० बी० अस्पताल	104.00	लखनऊ (उ० प्रदेश)	100%	30%
19.	150 बिस्तर क० रा० बी० अस्पताल	64.11	आमनसोल (प० बंगाल)	100%	80%
20.	500 बिस्तर क० रा० बी० अस्पताल	173.60	मानिकगंज (प० बंगाल)	100%	80%
21.	250 बिस्तर क० रा० बी० अस्पताल	179.55	बडेल (प० बंगाल)	100%	50%
अनैक्सी :					
1.	20 बिस्तर क० रा० बी० अनैक्सी	22.85	तीनमुखिया (आसाम)	100%	80%
2.	12 बिस्तर क० रा० बी० अनैक्सी	3.50	सोनीपत (हरियाणा)	कुछ नहीं	100%
3.	20 बिस्तर क० रा० बी० अनैक्सी	2.48	गुलबर्गा (कर्नाटक)	कुछ नहीं	100%
4.	32 बिस्तर क० रा० बी० अनैक्सी	2.66	राष्ट्र सोनपेट क० जी० फ० (कर्नाटक)	कुछ नहीं	100%
5.	16 बिस्तर क० रा० बी० अनैक्सी		राजगंगपुर (उड़ीसा)	100%	100%
6.	24 बिस्तर क० रा० बी० अनैक्सी	2.46	सीतापुर (उ० प्रदेश)	कुछ नहीं	90%
7.	24 बिस्तर क० रा० बी० अनैक्सी	3.40	मुरादाबाद (उ० प्रदेश)	कुछ नहीं	95%
8.	24 बिस्तर क० रा० बी० अनैक्सी	2.90	शिकोहाबाद (उ० प्रदेश)	कुछ नहीं	80%
9.	24 बिस्तर क० रा० बी० अनैक्सी	2.78	गोरखपुर (उ० प्रदेश)	कुछ नहीं	95%
10.	24 बिस्तर क० रा० बी० अनैक्सी	2.75	मिरजापुर (उ० प्रदेश)	कुछ नहीं	80%
11.	12 बिस्तर क० रा० बी० अनैक्सी	1.43	उन्नाव (उ० प्रदेश)	कुछ नहीं	80%
12.	12 बिस्तर क० रा० बी० अनैक्सी	1.38	इटावा	कुछ नहीं	80%
13.	12 बिस्तर क० रा० बी० अनैक्सी	1.30	मेरठ (उ० प्रदेश)	कुछ नहीं	80%
14.	24 बिस्तर क० रा० बी० अनैक्सी	2.29	रामपुर (उ० प्रदेश)	कुछ नहीं	80%
15.	24 बिस्तर क० रा० बी० अनैक्सी	3.05	मोदीनगर (उ० प्रदेश)	कुछ नहीं	80%
16.	40 बिस्तर क० रा० बी० अनैक्सी	9.80	चंडीगढ़	कुछ नहीं	100%
श्रीषधालय :					
1.	3 डाक्टर वाला क० रा० बी० श्रीषधालय	9.97	नेलूर (आंध्र प्रदेश)	100%	100%
2.	5 डाक्टर वाला क० रा० बी० श्रीषधालय मैले- पनी	11.54	हैदराबाद (आंध्र प्रदेश)	कुछ नहीं	40%
3.	3 डाक्टर वाला क० रा० बी० श्रीषधालय	9.05	विजयनगरम (आंध्र प्रदेश)	कुछ नहीं	40%

2

प्रगति का सूचक विवरण

क्र० सं०	1979-80 के लिए निर्धारित लक्ष्य	वित्तीय लक्ष्य		कार्य शुरू होने की तिथि	कार्य पूरा होने की अवधि
		1978-79 तक के परि- भाषित वित्तीय प्राप्ति- (लाभ रूपों में)	1979-80 के लिए वित्तीय-लक्ष्य		
1	7	8	9	10	11
1. 100%		35.00	21.05	21-9-76	1979-80
2. 100%		15.00	8.16	2-10-77	1979-80
3. 100%		15.70	27.81	1-10-78	1979-80
4. 100%		80.00	23.00	20-12-76	1979-80
5. 80%		34.00	40.00	25-8-77	1980-81
6. 80%		10.00	26.87	लागू नहीं	1978-80
7. 80%		18.00	20.16	11-3-78	1979-80
8. 100%		36.57	16.20	18-8-75	1979-80
9. 100%		45.00	10.00	16-8-76	1979-80
10. 60%		70.00	60.00	1-5-78	1980-81
11. 100%		290.00	24.25	15-1-75	1979-80
12. 100%		183.28	100.00	लागू नहीं	1980-81
13. 100%		35.00	3.61	लागू नहीं	1979-80
14. 60%		5.00	4.3	लागू नहीं	1980-81
15. 100%		79.70	32.15	5-11-76	1979-80
16. 100%		46.10	68.44	लागू नहीं	1979-80
17. 100%		60.00	46.35	मिसेम्बर, 76	1979-80
18. 100%		55.66	49.00	28-1-78	1979-80
19. 100%		60.11	4.00	लागू नहीं	1979-80
20. 100%		173.60	कुछ नहीं	प्रकाश 73	1978-79
21. 100%		110.00	69.55	लागू नहीं	1979-80
1. 100%		18.00	4.85	25-8-77	1979-80
2. कुछ नहीं		3.50	कुछ नहीं	22-1-76	1978-79
3. कुछ नहीं		2.43	कुछ नहीं	15-5-75	1978-79
4. कुछ नहीं		2.00	0.66	मार्च, 76	1979-80
5. कुछ नहीं		कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं	पड़ने से ही पूरी कर दी गई	
6. 100%		2.46	कुछ नहीं	जून, 77	1978-79
7. 100%		3.40	कुछ नहीं	3-10-76	1978-79
8. 100%		2.90	कुछ नहीं	जनवरी, 77	1978-79
9. 100%		2.78	कुछ नहीं	नवम्बर, 76	1978-79
10. 100%		2.75	कुछ नहीं	नवम्बर, 77	1978-79
11. 100%		1.43	कुछ नहीं	दिसम्बर, 76	1978-79
12. 100%		1.38	कुछ नहीं	29-10-77	1978-79
13. 100%		1.30	कुछ नहीं	19-10-76	1978-79
14. 100%		2.29	कुछ नहीं	जनवरी, 77	1978-79
15. 100%		3.05	कुछ नहीं	1-12-76	1978-79
16. कुछ नहीं		9.80	कुछ नहीं	पूरा हो चुका है	
1. कुछ नहीं		9.97	कुछ नहीं	17-5-77	1978-79
2. 100%		7.00	4.54	लागू नहीं	1979-80
3. 100%		6.00	3.05	18-1-78	1979-80

क्र० सं०	निर्माण/श्री काम का नाम	स्वीकृत धनराशि (लाखों में)	स्थान	वास्तविक लक्ष्य	
				1978-79 के शुरू में निर्धारित लक्ष्य	1978-79 के दौरान प्राप्त की जाने वाली संभावित उपलब्धिया
1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	2 डाक्टर वाला क० रा० बी० औषधालय	4. 29	पैशाकाकर्ता (आंध्र प्रदेश)	कुछ नहीं	20%
5.	4 डाक्टर वाला क० रा० बी० औषधालय (अनैकनी सहित)		तीनमुजिया (पामाम)	100%	80%
6.	2 डाक्टर वाला क० रा० बी० औषधालय	8. 03	जोगीगोपा (पामाम)	100%	80%
7.	2 डाक्टर वाला क० रा० बी० औषधालय बीगा	4. 35	बीगा, पटना (बिहार)	100%	80%
8.	2 डाक्टर वाला क० रा० बी० औषधालय	5. 97	मुंगेर (बिहार)	कुछ नहीं	80%
9.	6 डाक्टर वाला क० रा० बी० औषधालय	4. 96	कटिहार (बिहार)	कुछ नहीं	60%
10.	2 डाक्टर वाला क० रा० बी० औषधालय, चममपुरा	8. 38	अहमदाबाद (गुजरात)	कुछ नहीं	60%
11.	4 डाक्टर वाला क० रा० बी० औषधालय, मलीनी शाही	8. 68	सूरत (गुजरात)	कुछ नहीं	100%
12.	5 डाक्टर वाला क० रा० बी० औषधालय लालबहादुर	6. 22	सूरत (गुजरात)	कुछ नहीं	100%
13.	2 डाक्टर वाला क० रा० बी० औषधालय	13. 63	करीबाबाद (हरियाणा)	कुछ नहीं	30%
	प्लॉट 12 व 13 मैक्टर 27-घ				
14.	5 डाक्टर वाला क० रा० बी० औषधालय	4. 78	चैनापुरम (केरल)	कुछ नहीं	20%
15.	5 डाक्टर वाला क० रा० बी० औषधालय	8. 55	अलगापानगर (केरल)	कुछ नहीं	20%
16.	4 डाक्टर वाला क० रा० बी० औषधालय (अस्पताल सहित)		जेकेपुर (उड़ीसा)	100%	80%
17.	3 डाक्टर वाला क० रा० बी० औषधालय	13. 35	दीराकुंड (उड़ीसा)	100%	100%
18.	3 डाक्टर वाला क० रा० बी० औषधालय टो० पी० मीन क्षेत्र	9. 64	चौदवार (उड़ीसा)	100%	100%
19.	2 डाक्टर वाला क० रा० बी० औषधालय	10. 26	राऊरकेला (उड़ीसा)	100%	60%
20.	2 डाक्टर वाला क० रा० बी० औषधालय	6. 71	राजपुरा (पंजाब)	कुछ नहीं	25%
21.	3 डाक्टर वाला क० रा० बी० औषधालय	4. 12	खुरर (पंजाब)	कुछ नहीं	100%
22.	4 डाक्टर वाला क० रा० बी० औषधालय सं० 8	1. 89	जयपुर (राजस्थान)	100%	100%
23.	5 डाक्टर वाला क० रा० बी० औषधालय	9. 41	कोटा (राजस्थान)	कुछ नहीं	60%
24.	प्र० चि० अग्निकारी कार्यालय	5. 65	जयपुर (राजस्थान)	कुछ नहीं	80%
25.	2 डाक्टर वाला क० रा० बी० औषधालय	7. 06	उमसिमपट्टी (तमिलनाडु)	100%	100%
26.	5 डाक्टर वाला क० रा० बी० औषधालय	10. 05	ताम्वरम (तमिलनाडु)	100%	80%
27.	3 डाक्टर वाला क० रा० बी० औषधालय	7. 72	छिछीगुल (तमिलनाडु)	100%	100%
28.	5 डाक्टर वाला क० रा० बी० औषधालय	11. 83	रानोपेट (तमिलनाडु)	कुछ नहीं	100%
29.	मृ० चि० व अ० प्र० चि० प्र० का कार्यालय तालाकुलम्	7. 56	मदुरई (तमिलनाडु)	कुछ नहीं	60%
30.	5 डाक्टर वाला क० रा० बी० औषधालय, नूतना कार्यालय बनाने एवं स्टाफ क्वार्टर्स	6. 01	कानपुर (उ० प्र०)	कुछ नहीं	50%
1.	क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय व स्थानीय कार्यालय और स्टाफ क्वार्टर्स	20. 04	गोहाटी (असम)	100%	100%
2.	क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय भुवनेश्वर	19. 09	भुवनेश्वर (उड़ीसा)	कुछ नहीं	60%
3.	क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय स्टाफ व क्वार्टर्स	1. 84	नागवा (म० प्र०)	100%	100%
4.	स्टाफ क्वार्टर्स नेहरू नगर	26. 70	इन्दौर (म० प्र०)	कुछ नहीं	10%
5.	स्टाफ क्वार्टर्स	1. 84	रतलाम (म० प्र०)	कुछ नहीं	50%
6.	स्थानीय कार्यालय, वेमई नगर	1. 27	उज्जैन (म० प्र०)	कुछ नहीं	30%
7.	स्थानीय कार्यालय	2. 74	बुरहानपुर (म० प्र०)	कुछ नहीं	40%
8.	स्थानीय कार्यालय	2. 66	सगना (म० प्र०)	कुछ नहीं	60%
9.	स्थानीय कार्यालय, बुडवारिया	1. 27	उज्जैन (म० प्र०)	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं
10.	स्थानीय कार्यालय	1. 86	पालघाट (केरल)	100%	100%
11.	क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय	26. 60	पटना (बिहार)	कुछ नहीं	60%
12.	क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय	50. 80	बंगलौर (कर्नाटक)	कुछ नहीं	40%
13.	स्टाफ क्वार्टर्स	6. 80	अण्डीगड	कुछ नहीं	40%
14.	स्था० का०, कषाडी मार्केट	1. 89	कानपुर (उ० प्र०)	कुछ नहीं	100%
15.	स्टाफ क्वार्टर्स	10. 07	कानपुर (उ० प्र०)	कुछ नहीं	40%
16.	स्टाफ क्वार्टर्स (साहू लेक)	30. 69	कलकत्ता (प० बंगाल)	100%	60%
17.	क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय	60. 00	मद्रास (तमिलनाडु)	100%	40%
18.	स्थानीय कार्यालय, पानीगोट	3. 91	बड़ौदा (गुजरात)	कुछ नहीं	60%
19.	स्थानीय कार्यालय, गुड्डो	1. 96	गन्नाय (तमिलनाडु)	कुछ नहीं	60%

वित्तीय लक्ष्य

क्र० सं०	1979-80 के लिए निर्धारित लक्ष्य	1978-79 तक के परि- शोधित वित्तीय प्राक्कलन	1979-80 के लिए वित्तीय लक्ष्य	कार्य शुरू होने की तिथि	कार्य पूरा होने की प्रत्याशित तिथि
1	2	3	4	5	6
			(साक्षरियों में)		
4. 100%		2.00	2.29	साक्षर नहीं	1979-80
5. 100%		कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं	25-8-77	1979-80
6. 100%		8.03	कुछ नहीं	1-12-76	1978-79
7. 100%		2.73	1.62	जून, 68	1979-80
8. 100%		3.54	2.42	जनवरी, 70	1979-80
9. 100%		4.96	कुछ नहीं	साक्षर नहीं	1978-79
10. 100%		5.00	3.38	10-5-78	1979-80
11. कुछ नहीं		8.68	कुछ नहीं	25-4-75	1978-79
12. कुछ नहीं		6.22	कुछ नहीं	25-10-74	1979-80
13. 100%		5.52	8.11	साक्षर नहीं	1979-80
14. 100%		3.03	1.75	साक्षर नहीं	1979-80
15. 100%		4.00	4.55	साक्षर नहीं	1979-80
16. 100%		कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं	साक्षर नहीं	1979-80
17. कुछ नहीं		13.35	कुछ नहीं	15-3-75	1978-79
18. कुछ नहीं		9.64	कुछ नहीं	14-1-77	1978-79
19. 100%		6.00	4.26	21-1-77	1979-80
20. 100%		4.00	2.71	साक्षर नहीं	1979-80
21. कुछ नहीं		4.12	कुछ नहीं	साक्षर नहीं	1978-79
22. कुछ नहीं		1.89	कुछ नहीं	साक्षर नहीं	1978-79
23. 100%		7.00	2.41	18-3-78	1979-80
24. 100%		5.65	कुछ नहीं	साक्षर नहीं	1979-80
25. कुछ नहीं		7.06	कुछ नहीं	19-1-77	1978-79
26. 100%		7.00	3.05	14-4-76	1979-80
27. कुछ नहीं		7.72	कुछ नहीं	17-1-77	1978-79
28. कुछ नहीं		11.83	कुछ नहीं	साक्षर नहीं	1978-79
29. 100%		4.00	3.56	साक्षर नहीं	1979-80
30. 100%		3.00	3.01	साक्षर नहीं	1979-80
1. कुछ नहीं		20.04	कुछ नहीं	22-7-75	1978-79
2. 100%		11.13	7.96	साक्षर नहीं	1979-80
3. कुछ नहीं		1.84	कुछ नहीं	4-4-77	1978-79
4. 50%		3.00	10.00	साक्षर नहीं	1980-81
5. 100%		1.00	0.84	साक्षर नहीं	1979-80
6. 100%		0.40	0.87	साक्षर नहीं	1979-80
7. 100%		1.00	1.74	साक्षर नहीं	1979-80
8. 100%		1.66	1.00	साक्षर नहीं	1979-80
9. 100%		कुछ नहीं	1.27	साक्षर नहीं	1979-80
10. कुछ नहीं		1.86	कुछ नहीं	16-11-76	1978-79
11. 100%		16.00	10.60	22-4-78	1979-80
12. 100%		20.00	30.80	साक्षर नहीं	1979-80
13. 100%		3.62	3.18	साक्षर नहीं	1979-80
14. कुछ नहीं		1.89	कुछ नहीं	साक्षर नहीं	1978-79
15. 100%		5.00	5.07	साक्षर नहीं	1979-80
16. 100%		20.67	10.02	4-4-77	1979-80
17. 80%		35.00	15.00	3-1-75	1980-81
18. 100%		3.00	0.91	साक्षर नहीं	1979-80
19. 100%		1.00	0.96	साक्षर नहीं	1979-80

अनुलग्नक-3

1979-80 की नई परियोजनाओं के लिये किए गये प्रावधानों का विवरण

क्रम सं०	परियोजना का नाम
अस्पताल	
1.	50 बिस्तर वाला क० रा० बी० अस्पताल, राजामुन्दी (आन्ध्र प्रदेश)
2.	50 बिस्तर वाला क० रा० बी० अस्पताल, रांची (बिहार)
3.	50 बिस्तर वाला क० रा० बी० अस्पताल (अय्यरोग), सिमलतल्ला (बिहार)
4.	50 बिस्तर वाला क० रा० बी० अस्पताल, बिहार शरीफ (बिहार)
5.	100 बिस्तर वाला क० रा० बी० अस्पताल, मिलमिल (दिल्ली)
6.	50 बिस्तर वाला क० रा० बी० अस्पताल, कैम्बे (गुजरात)
7.	50 बिस्तर वाला क० रा० बी० अस्पताल, धिवानी (हरियाणा)
8.	50 बिस्तर वाला क० रा० बी० अस्पताल, पालघाट (केरल)
9.	100 बिस्तर वाला क० रा० बी० अस्पताल, फेरीक (केरल)
10.	50 बिस्तर वाला क० रा० बी० अस्पताल, थोड्टाडा (केरल)
11.	100 बिस्तर वाला क० रा० बी० अस्पताल, श्रीरंगनाद (महाराष्ट्र)
12.	96 बिस्तर वाला क० रा० बी० अस्पताल, शोलापुर (महाराष्ट्र)
13.	100 बिस्तर वाला क० रा० बी० अस्पताल, नासिक (महाराष्ट्र)
14.	100 बिस्तर वाला क० रा० बी० अस्पताल, बीबेवाड़ी-मूना (महाराष्ट्र)
15.	100 बिस्तर वाला क० रा० बी० अस्पताल, कोटा (राजस्थान)
16.	50 बिस्तर वाला क० रा० बी० अस्पताल, सलेम (तमिलनाडु)
17.	50 बिस्तर वाला क० रा० बी० अस्पताल, वाराणसी (उ० प्र०)
18.	50 बिस्तर वाला क० रा० बी० अस्पताल, सहारनपुर (उ० प्र०)
19.	250 बिस्तर वाला क० रा० बी० अस्पताल, ठाकुरपुर (पश्चिमी बंगाल)
20.	100 बिस्तर वाला क० रा० बी० अस्पताल, गार्डेन रोड (पश्चिमी बंगाल)
21.	100 बिस्तर वाला क० रा० बी० अस्पताल, ग्याममगर (पश्चिमी बंगाल)
अनैक्सी	
1.	12 बिस्तर वाली क० रा० बी० अनैक्सी, झुमरीतलैया (बिहार)
2.	20 बिस्तर वाली क० रा० बी० अनैक्सी, कोइलवार (बिहार)
श्रीषघालय	
1.	कार्यालय-उप निदेशक, स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं, हैदराबाद (आन्ध्र प्रदेश)
2.	क० रा० बी० श्रीषघालय, नुक्तापुर (बिहार)
3.	क० रा० बी० श्रीषघालय, ज्वालापुरी (दिल्ली)
4.	क० रा० बी० श्रीषघालय, मंगोलपुरी (दिल्ली)
5.	क० रा० बी० श्रीषघालय, पिजौर (हरियाणा)
6.	क० रा० बी० श्रीषघालय, गुडगांव (हरियाणा)
7.	14 क० रा० बी० श्रीषघालय, बगलौर (कर्नाटक)
8.	क० रा० बी० श्रीषघालय, पैरम्बर (केरल)
9.	क० रा० बी० श्रीषघालय, बगडगज (महाराष्ट्र)
10.	क० रा० बी० श्रीषघालय, नासिक (महाराष्ट्र)
11.	क० रा० बी० श्रीषघालय, झार्सगाडा (उड़ीसा)
12.	क० रा० बी० श्रीषघालय, मुवलियारपेट (पाण्डीचेरी)
13.	क० रा० बी० श्रीषघालय, अम्बावाड़ी जयपुर (राजस्थान)
14.	क० रा० बी० श्रीषघालय, भरतपुर (राजस्थान)
15.	क० रा० बी० श्रीषघालय, अजमेर (राजस्थान)
16.	क० रा० बी० श्रीषघालय, विरधनगर (तमिलनाडु)
17.	क० रा० बी० श्रीषघालय, ऐश बाग, लखनऊ (उ० प्रदेश)
कुल अस्पताल व श्रीषघालय, 314 05 लाख रु०	
कार्यालय भवन एवं स्टाफ क्वार्टर्स	
क्रम सं०	परियोजनाओं के नाम
1	2
1.	स्टाफ क्वार्टर्स भुवनेश्वर (उड़ीसा)
2.	स्थानीय कार्यालय, हीराकुण्ड (उड़ीसा)
3.	स्थानीय कार्यालय, बीडार (उड़ीसा)

1	2
4. स्थानीय कार्यालय, जेकपुर (उड़ीसा)	
5. क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, त्रिचूर (केरल)	
6. स्थानीय कार्यालय, कांटा (राजस्थान)	
7. स्थानीय कार्यालय, थिरुपुर व पैरम्बूर (तमिलनाडु)	
8. स्थानीय कार्यालय, चेलापुरम (केरल)	
9. प्रतिरिक्त स्टाफ क्वार्टर्स, धन्वेरी (महाराष्ट्र)	
10. स्थानीय कार्यालय, नामिक (महाराष्ट्र)	
11. स्थानीय कार्यालय, ववनगिरि (कर्नाटक)	
12. स्थानीय कार्यालय, फिरोक (केरल)	
कुल कार्यालय भवन एवं स्टाफ क्वार्टर्स 24.78 लाख रु०	

[संख्या जी-20017/1/79-एच० आई०]

हंस राज छाबड़ा, उप-सचिव

New Delhi, the 12th April, 1979

S.O. 1761.—In pursuance of section 36 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Financial Estimates and Performance Budget of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, for the year 1979-80, as finally adopted by the said Corporation are hereby published for general information.

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION**Financial Estimates and Performance Budget 1979-80****EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION****EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM ON THE REVISED ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1978-79 & BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1979-80.**

The Budget Estimates of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation for the financial year 1978-79 were approved by the Standing Committee and the Corporation at the meetings held on the 22nd & 23rd February, 1978, respectively. These were approved by the Central Government.

2. The Budget Estimates 1978-79 covered—

- (i) provisions needed for the running of the Scheme in various Centres where it has already been implemented; and

- (ii) funds needed for the extension of the Scheme to new areas.

3. At the time of preparing the Budget Estimates for 1978-79, it was anticipated that the Scheme would be extended to new areas as per programme detailed in Appendix-I from the dates shown against each in column 3 thereof. However, due to administrative and other difficulties in making adequate medical arrangements by the State Governments concerned the programme of implementation had to be modified. The Scheme was actually extended to some of the areas from the later dates as shown in column 4 of Appendix-I. As regards the areas where the expectation to extend the Scheme could not materialise, the revised dates, as now anticipated, have been indicated in column 4 of the above referred Appendix.

4. Appendix II shows State-wise total coverage where the Scheme has already been implemented upto 31st December, 1978, additional areas including new Sectors of employment, alongwith the dates, where the Scheme is expected to be implemented by the end of 1978-79 and during 1979-80. These areas have been determined as a result of further correspondence with State Governments.

5. The Revised Estimates for the financial year 1978-79 and Budget Estimates for the year 1979-80 have been prepared in the light of the revised programme of implementation.

BUDGET STATEMENTS

6.1 The tabulated Budget Statements A and B containing actuals of receipts and expenditure, respectively, for the year 1977-78 and Revised Estimates for 1978-79 and Budget Estimates for 1979-80 are submitted for consideration and approval.

6.2. The table below shows the estimates at a glance.

BUDGET AT A GLANCE

Head of Account	1977-78 Actuals	1978-79 ESTIMATES		1979-80 Budget Estimates
		Budget	Revised	
		(Rupees in lakhs)		
REVENUE RECEIPTS				
Contribution	1,31,92.66	1,33,35.78	1,45,35.00(a)	1,52,37.00
Miscellaneous (b)	12,61.82	11,64.22	11,28.83	9,61.83(c)
Total—Revenue Receipts	1,44,54.48	1,45,00.00	1,56,63.83	1,61,98.83
(a) For the reason of increase in Contribution see paragraph 9.2				
(b) This covers share of Delhi Administration towards medical benefits, interest from investments of surplus cash balance and other heads of revenue.				
(c) For the reasons of shortfall see paragraph 9.6				

Head of Account	1977-78 Actuals	1978-79 ESTIMATES Budget Revised (Rupees in lakhs)	1979-80 Budget Estimates	
EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT				
1. Benefits				
A. Medical Benefits	47,10.73	55,35.08	54,01.41	
	(d) See paragraph 20.2		60,45.56(d)	
B. Cash Benefits	39,79.43	46,38.71	51,38.93	
	(e) See paragraphs 11.2 and 21.1.		56,56.39(e)	
C. Other Benefits(f)	13.41	12.66	14.67	
	(f) See paragraph 12.		16.41	
Total Benefits	87,03.57	1,01,86.45	1,05,55.01	
2. Administration expenses	9,55.40	10,39.77	10,35.01	
	(g) See paragraph 23.1		11,01.02(g)	
3. Hospitals/Dispensaries (Depreciation, Repairs & Maintenance)	1,22.54	1,80.15	1,42.15	
			1,86.77	
4. Capital Construction & Emergency Reserve Funds	19,90.01	16,85.59	19,49.13 (h)	
	(h) See Paragraph 15.		18,57.50	
Total Expenditure on Revenue Account	1,17,71.52	1,30,91.96	1,36,81.30	
Excess of income over expenditure	26,82.96	14,08.04	19,82.53	
EXPENDITURE OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT				
Expenditure on Capital Account	8,23.26	13,79.00	8,60.00 (i)	
	(i) See paragraphs 16 and 26.		11,00.70(i)	
CASH BALANCE				
Opening Cash Balance	5,69.14	4,27.93	6,61.53	
Closing Cash Balance	6,61.53	4,25.00	3,42.65	
Brief explanations for some of the important items under the various heads are furnished in the following paragraphs.				

7. Contributions

Employers' and Employees' shares of contribution are payable through a single contribution stamp as per rates in Schedule-I of the ESI Act, 1948 as modified by the ESI Amendment Act, 1975.

8. Medical Benefits.

8.1 The expenditure under the head "A-Medical Benefits" except for the Union Territory of Delhi where the Scheme is directly administered by the Corporation, is initially incurred by the State Governments and is later shared between the Corporation and the State Governments in the prescribed ratio of 7 : 1. The maximum shareable amount is subject to the ceilings fixed by the Corporation from time to time. The provision made under this head is intended to cover the Corporation's share of the expenditure.

8.2 Ceiling on Expenditure on Medical Benefits

The ceilings of yearly shareable expenditure on medical benefits per employee are as follows from 1st April, 1977—

Type of Medical Care	Amount of ceiling per employee
Restricted	Rs. 70
Expended	Rs. 80
Full	Rs. 105

8.3 Payments to State Governments

The Corporation makes during the year 'On Account' payments upto 90 per cent of its share of expenditure on medical benefits, on the basis of expenditure statements received from the State Governments, subject to adjustments on receipt of audit certificates from the concerned State Accountant General.

8.4 Expenses incurred directly by the Corporation

The provision made under the head "Medical treatment and care and maternity facilities—expenses incurred directly by the Corporation" includes the estimated cost of administration of the Medical care to the Insured Persons and their families in the Union Territory of Delhi. The anticipated recovery at the rate of 1/8th of Shareable amount has been taken into account in the Revised Estimates 1978-79 and Budget Estimates 1979-80 on the Revenue side under the head "State Government's/Union Territories' share towards medical benefits initially incurred by the Corporation".

REVISED ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1978-79

I. RECEIPTS

9.1 The Revenue of the Corporation for the current year 1978-79 is now estimated at Rs. 1,56,63.83 lakhs as against Rs. 1,45,00.00 lakhs assumed in the Budget.

CONTRIBUTIONS

9.2 The income from Contributions is now anticipated at Rs. 1,45,35.00 lakhs against Rs. 1,33,35.78 lakhs at the Budget stage. The increase is mainly due to better realisation. Prompt action for levy of damages under the amended provisions of Section 85B of the ESI Act which came into effect in September, 1975, is yielding results by way of better compliance from the employers.

9.3 The total number of covered employees as on 31-12-1978 was 56.82 lakhs and about 1.20 lakhs more employees are likely to be added during the remaining part of the year by way of extension of the Scheme. The Revised Estimates take into account the anticipated additional coverage.

9.4 The contributions in arrear upto 31st March, 1977 as on 31st March, 1978, amounted to Rs. 20,94.78 lakhs. Appropriate steps have been taken to realise the arrears. The Corporation has already taken legal action for recovery of outstanding arrears of Rs. 15.64 lakhs. Action for another amount of Rs. 3.48 lakhs is under consideration. For the remaining amount of Rs. 1.83 lakhs it is not possible to proceed with legal action, due to either court injunction restraining recovery or as a result of the factories going into liquidation, or the employers disputing coverage in the Court of Law etc. Concerted efforts are being made by the Corporation for recovery of its dues. It may, however, be stated that the Corporation has to depend on State Governments for recovery of its dues.

SHARE OF DELHI ADMINISTRATION TOWARDS

MEDICAL BENEFITS

9.5 The responsibility for provision of medical care to the insured persons and their families in Delhi was taken over by the Corporation with effect from the 1st April, 1962. In accordance with the approved arrangements, 1/3th of

expenditure incurred by the Corporation together with such expenditure as may be in excess of the prescribed ceiling on medical care, is recoverable from the Delhi Administration. The provision of Rs. 1,41.75 lakhs under the head "State Governments/Union Territories' share towards medical benefits initially incurred by the Corporation" represents Delhi Administration's share for the period earlier to 1976-77 (Rs. 63.45 lakhs), 1976-77 (Rs. 47.05 lakhs) and 1977-78 (Rs. 31.25 lakhs).

9.6 Receipts on account of interest earned on investments of surplus cash balance and interest on advances granted to Corporation's employees for the purchase of conveyances, house building etc. during the year 1978-79 have now been estimated at Rs. 5,23.96 lakhs against the original Budget Estimates of Rs. 7,51.46 lakhs.

The decrease of Rs. 2,27.50 lakhs in the Revised Estimates is mainly on account of a change in the accounting procedure as explained under—

Separate accounts are maintained by the Corporation in respect of each of its Reserve Funds and the General Cash Balance. The practice of earmarking of the various securities/Fixed Deposit Receipts between different Reserve Fund and the General Cash Balance necessitated shuffling of the securities every year in order to ensure that the total amount of securities allocated to a fund were as close to the investible balance as possible. In spite of all the efforts, it was not possible to allocate the different scrips to the various Reserve Funds/General Cash Balance fully for want of fixed Deposit Receipts of the matching value. This also resulted in inequitable distribution of interest as different securities yield different rates of interest. In order to overcome the above difficulties, it has been decided with effect from 1-4-1978 not to earmark the securities to any fund but to pool the interest received on various Securities/Fixed Deposit Receipts and allocate the interest at the end of the year to the various Reserve Funds and the General Cash Balance. The quantum of interest to be credited to each Fund will now bear relationship with the quantum of interest realised and the accumulation in the Fund. As a result of the above change, in the Revised Estimates 1978-79 the interest in respect of General Cash Balance has gone down. This is mainly attributable to the fact that at the time of preparation of Budget Estimates the Securities allocated to General Cash Balance were mainly those which yielded monthly interest and not those pertaining to Re-investment Plan of the State Bank of India yielding interest on maturity. It may, however, be mentioned that the shortfall of interest in the General Cash Balance has been compensated by the increase in the interest allocated to the various Reserve Funds.

OTHER HEADS OF REVENUE

9.7 These comprise—

(a) Compensation from State Governments and employers

Where the incidence of sickness payments to insured persons in any State is found to exceed the all-India average, the amount of such excess is shared between the State Government and the Corporation in accordance with the provisions contained in Section 58(2) of ESI Act. Similarly, where the Corporation considers that the incidence of sickness among insured persons is excessive by reasons of—

(i) Insanitary working conditions in a factory or establishment or the neglect of the owner or occupier of the factory or establishment to observe any health regulation, enjoined on him by or under any enactment, or

(ii) insanitary conditions of any tenements, or lodgings occupied by insured persons and such insanitary conditions are attributable to the neglect of the owner of that tenements or lodgings to observe any health regulations enjoined on him;

The Corporation may recover the extra expenditure incurred on account of sickness benefit from the owner or occupiers of the factory or establishment.

(b) Rents, Rates and Taxes in respect of—

(i) Office Buildings (including staff quarters).

(ii) Hospitals/Dispensaries (including staff quarters).

The variation in the Revised Estimates under Hospitals/Dispensaries (including staff quarters) is due to (i) commissioning of more number of buildings than anticipated and (ii) under estimation at the Budget stage. The rent recovered will form a part of the shareable expenditure incurred by the State Governments on the provision of medical benefits to the Insured Persons and would, thus, be automatically apportioned between the Corporation and the State Governments in the prescribed ratio of 7:1.

(c) Fees, Fines and Forfeitures

These include receipts on account of licence fee from the employers for use of Franking Machines by them and also damages levied on the employers for failure to pay dues of the Corporation and/or non-submission of contribution cards in time.

(d) Miscellaneous Receipts

These include receipts on account of cost of duplicate identity cards, recoveries of over payments and disallowances in Audit, recoveries of leave salary and pension contributions, employees' contribution towards C.G.H.S., recoveries of service expenditure incurred in previous years which cannot be taken to the corresponding revenue heads recoveries of cost of law suits, including amounts decreed by courts and recoveries of Cash Benefits etc.

II. EXPENDITURE

10. The expenditure on Revenue Account in the current year 1978-79 is now estimated to be Rs. 1,36,81.30 lakhs as against Rs. 1,30,91.96 lakhs anticipated in the Budget.

BENEFITS TO INSURED PERSONS AND THEIR FAMILIES

A. MEDICAL BENEFITS

11.1 The total provision under this head is Rs. 54,01.41 lakhs (inclusive arrears payment of Rs. 8,73.79 lakhs for earlier years) which comprises Rs. 51,10.16 lakhs as Corporation's share of expenditure incurred by the State Governments on providing medical care. Rs. 2,81.25 lakhs as expenditure on Medical Benefits in Delhi where the Scheme is directly administered by the Corporation and Rs. 10.00 lakhs towards the payment of confinement fees payable under the Scheme to the beneficiaries in Maharashtra Region. In respect of Delhi, the recovery of 1/8th expenditure has been taken into account on the receipt side of the Budget in 1979-80. The 1/8th share of confinement charges due from Maharashtra State will be adjusted while reimbursing their claim for expenditure on medical benefits.

An amount of Rs. 8,73.79 lakhs has been provided to meet the past liabilities expected to be settled during the current financial year against the provision of Rs. 9,56.34 lakhs in the budget estimates 1978-79.

The decrease in the revised estimates in the expenditure on medical benefits is also partly on account of less coverage than anticipated.

B. CASH BENEFITS

11.2 Provision of Rs. 51,38.93 lakhs in the Revised Estimates 1978-79 made for the various Cash Benefits, vide details in the statement 'B', is based on the progress of actuals for the first eight months of the financial year 1978-79 and the anticipated requirement for the remaining months.

The increased provision in the Revised Estimates 1978-79 is mainly on account of greater impact during the year of enhancement of the duration of Sickness Benefit payable to an insured person under Section 49 of the ESI Act, 1948 from 56 days to 91 days in any two consecutive benefit periods with effect from 1st May, 1977. The average number of benefit days per annum per employee increased from 5.0 in 1976-77 to 6.0 in 1977-78. The amount of daily rate of benefit per employee increased from Rs. 7.66 in 1976-77 to Rs. 8.31 in 1977-78. There has been an increase of about 18 per cent in the daily rate of benefit in the case of Extended Sickness Benefit during 1977-78. The average approximate cost of Sickness Benefit including Extended Sickness Benefit per annum per employee on the basis of actuals for the first seven months is Rs. 63.72.

In the case of Temporary Disablement Benefit, there has also been an increase in the average number of benefit days per annum per employee and the average benefit rate has also increased as shown below.

	1976-77	1977-78
Average number of benefit days per annum per employee	0.91 day	0.97 day
Average benefit rate	Rs. 9.02	Rs. 9.39

11.3(A) PROVISION OF FACILITIES IN AYURVEDIC SYSTEM OF MEDICINE IN DELHI

In pursuance of the discussions in the meeting of the Corporation held on 25-10-77 regarding provision of Ayurvedic system of treatment under the ESI Scheme in Delhi, sanction was accorded during the year to the provision of facilities in Ayurvedic System in two dispensaries and to the creation of necessary complement of Ayurvedic Physicians and other staff in Delhi.

The Director General has been keeping continuous watch over the duration of sickness claims at various Centres. The relevant statistics received at the Headquarters every month are analysed periodically, and abnormal variation in the trend in any Centre is taken up with the Regional Directors and Administrative Medical Officers with a view to enable them to take suitable and prompt remedial measures wherever necessary and possible.

C. OTHER BENEFITS

12. A provision of Rs. 14.67 lakhs has been made in the Revised Estimates against the Budget Estimates of Rs. 12.66 lakhs under C—Other Benefits to cover expenses on miscellaneous items e.g. fees paid to Medical Boards and Appeal Tribunals, the payments made to Insured Persons in reimbursement of the expenditure incurred direct by them on transport for appearing before Medical Boards and Medical Referees and also expenditure on the loss of wages payable to the Insured Persons for appearing before the Medical Boards, and other miscellaneous expenses including fee paid for post mortem examination of Insured Persons and charges payable to Police authorities for obtaining police reports and other statements for deciding cases of employment injury etc.

ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES

13. The provision is based on the actual expenditure incurred during the first eight months of the year 1978-79 (including actuals of pay and allowances for nine months) and the expenditure likely to be incurred during the remaining four months of the year. The latter includes expenditure on certain items which are adjusted annually at the close of the year viz. annual maintenance and depreciation charges transferred to Reserve Funds, Corporation's Contribution to Pension Reserve Fund and the Employees' State Insurance Corporation Contributory Provident Fund and interest thereon.

HOSPITALS/DISPENSARIES

14. The provision under this head comprises (i) Depreciation of Hospital/Dispensary buildings (Rs. 36.45 lakhs) and (ii) Repair and Maintenance of these buildings (Rs. 1,05.70 lakhs) as per the percentages of capital cost fixed for the purpose i.e. 1 per cent and 2.9 per cent respectively.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION AND EMERGENCY RESERVE FUNDS

CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION RESERVE FUND

15.1 As in the previous years, 10 per cent of the total revenue derived from employers' and Employees' Contribution is to be credited to the Capital Construction Reserve Fund for construction of hospitals/dispensaries/other Medical institutions and office buildings/staff quarters in the ratio of 8:2 respectively. Accordingly, provision of Rs. 14,53.50 lakhs has been made in the Revised Estimates 1978-79.

EMERGENCY RESERVE FUND

15.2 As decided by the Corporation in its meeting held on 17th March, 1973, 20 per cent of the excess of income over expenditure, (whole of the excess when it is less than Rupees

one crore) is to be credited to the "Emergency Reserve Fund". Accordingly, provision of Rs. 4,95.63 lakhs has been made in the Revised Estimates for 1978-79.

EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT

16. The amount originally provided for expenditure on Capital Account for construction works was Rs. 13,79.00 lakhs comprising (i) Rs. 1,49.00 lakhs for the construction of office buildings including staff quarters) & (ii) Rs. 12,30.00 lakhs for the construction of hospitals and dispensaries.

The provision for Rs. 8,60.00 lakhs has been made in the Revised Estimates 1978-79 as follows—

(a) OFFICE BUILDINGS (INCLUDING STAFF QUARTERS)

The provision of Rs. 1,49.00 lakhs made in the Budget Estimates for 1978-79 has been reduced to Rs. 1,10.00 lakhs in the Revised Estimates for 1978-79 on the basis of trend of actuals and anticipated payments.

(b) BUILDINGS OF HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

The provision of Rs. 12,30.00 lakhs under this head has also been reduced to Rs. 7,50.00 lakhs in the Revised Estimates for 1978-79 on the basis of trend of actuals and anticipated payments.

EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE

17. At the Budget stage an excess of income of Rs. 14,08.04 lakhs over expenditure was estimated. However, as per Revised Estimates the excess of income over expenditure has been assessed as Rs. 19,82.53 lakhs. The increase which works out to Rs. 5,74.49 lakhs can be broadly analysed as under :—

I.	(Rupees in lakhs)
(i) Increase in contribution : Income	11,99.22
(ii) Decrease in expenditure :	
(a) on Medical Benefit	1,33.67
(b) in Administration expenses	4.76
(c) on provision for depreciation/ Repairs and maintenance of Hospitals and Dispensaries	39.00
Total—I	13,75.65
II. The above increase of Rs. 13,75.65 lakhs is partly off set by the following :	
(i) Decrease in income (other than contributions)	35.39
(ii) Increase in expenditure on :	
(a) Cash Benefits :	5,00.22
(b) Other Benefits :	2.01
(iii) Increased Provision for Capital Construction and Emergency Reserve Funds	2,63.54
Total—II	8,01.16
Net Increase	5,74.49

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1979-80

I. RECEIPTS

CONTRIBUTIONS

18.1 Income on account of contributions (Employer's and Employees' Shares) has been estimated at Rs. 1,52,37.00 lakhs bearing in mind (a) the Revised Estimates for 1978-79, (b) expected number of 59.54 lakhs 'covered' employees (weighted average) during 1979-80 and (c) the anticipated per capita annual income of Rs. 256 from contributions

18.2 The table below shows the per capita contribution from 1976-77 onwards—

1976-77 (Actuals)	Rs. 235.96	
1977-78 (Actuals)	Rs. 238.93	
1978-79 (Estimates)	Rs. 256.25	
1979-80 (Estimates)	Rs. 256.00	(In 1978-79 the pace of recovery of arrears partly contributed towards a higher per capita In come.)

INTEREST FROM INVESTMENT OF SURPLUS CASH BALANCES

18.3 The decrease in interest receipts in 1979-80 is on account of investments in Re-investment Plan of the State Bank of India. Since 1-10-1976 the investments are being made in 'Re-investment Plan' of the State Bank of India under which interest falling due will be credited to the Corporation's account only on maturity of investment. The investments made earlier to the introduction of 'Re-investment Plan' brought interest monthly to the accounts of the Corporation.

RENT OF HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY BUILDINGS OWNED BY THE CORPORATION

18.4 A sum of Rs. 3,80,00 lakhs is expected to be recovered from the State Governments on account of rent of the Hospital and Dispensary buildings owned by the Corporation.

II. EXPENDITURE

19. The increased provision under the various heads in the Budget Estimates for the year 1979-80 as compared to corresponding provision in the Revised Estimates for the year 1978-79 is mainly due to—

- the extension of the Scheme to new areas/establishments;
- the operation of the Scheme for full year in areas, including establishments, where the implementation has been brought during the year 1978-79;
- expected increase in employment in the implemented areas; and
- the improvement in type of medical care to the families of Insured Persons.

A. MEDICAL BENEFITS

20.1 During the current year medical facilities have been improved upon further as under :—

- The provision, where necessary, of—
 - artificial limbs, artificial appliances and aids including provision of cardiac pacemakers, and
 - specialised treatment like kidney transplant, dialysis and open heart surgery etc. has been made under the Scheme as a part of medical care.
- If the Insured Person becomes disentitled to medical benefit his treatment will not be discontinued till the particular spell of illness is over or in the case of long term ailments, as long as the Insured Person (excluding members of family) requires active treatment.
- The families of Insured Persons are now entitled to medical benefit from the date insured person enters service instead of 13 weeks after the person is insured.
- Medical facilities are now provided to the family members of Insured Persons where—
 - his family resides at another station in an implemented area located in the same State,
 - the members of family move alongwith the Insured Person from his place of duty either on leave or

on temporary transfer to any other station which is an implemented centre.

The provision in the Revised Estimates 1978-79 and Budget Estimates 1979-80 takes the impact of these additional facilities into account.

20.2 A total provision of Rs. 60,45.56 lakhs including an amount of Rs. 12,36.79 lakhs for past liabilities, has been made in the Budget Estimates 1979-80 for medical benefits in the light of Revised Estimates for 1978-79, anticipated additional coverage during the year and improvement in type of medical care to the families of insured persons. The number of 'covered' employees during 1979-80 has been estimated at 59.54 lakhs (weighted average). The provision includes Rs. 3,50.00 lakhs to be incurred directly by the Corporation during 1979-80 for providing medical care to the Insured Persons and their families in the Union Territory of Delhi and also Rs. 10.00 lakhs to be spent directly by the Corporation towards payment of confinement fees in the State of Maharashtra.

The average approximate cost of medical care per employee per annum as provided in the Budget Estimates based on amount due for the year, exclusive of arrears, is as under—

Actuals 1977-78	Revised Estimates 1978-79	Budget Estimates 1979-80
Rs. 82.99	Rs. 88.12	Rs. 89.07

20.3 The Corporation's outstanding liability towards reimbursement of its share of the medical cost incurred by the State Governments upto 1977-78, is anticipated to the extent of Rs. 16,42.96 lakhs. Out of this claims for Rs. 3,73.79 lakhs are expected to be paid during the current financial year 1978-79 and the balance of Rs. 7.69.17 lakhs in the next financial year 1979-80 on receipt of Audit Certificates. A provision of Rs. 4,67.62 lakhs (10 per cent of the anticipated liability for 1978-79) has also been made in the Budget Estimates for 1979-80 for reimbursement to the State Governments.

B. CASH BENEFITS & OTHER BENEFITS

21.1. Expenditure on Cash Benefits during the year 1979-80 is estimated at Rs. 56,56.39 lakhs keeping in view the Revised Estimates for 1978-79 and the extension of the Scheme to new areas/establishments. Due allowance has been made for commencement of benefit periods in the new areas expected to be covered under the Scheme. The capitalised value of total liabilities of the Permanent (Partial and Total) Disablement and Dependants' Benefits already arisen/expected to arise out of the employment injuries occurring in the course of the year have also been provided for.

21.2 Expenses Per Employee

The average approximate cost of various categories of Cash Benefits per employee per annum as provided in the Budget Estimates is as under—

Benefits	Actuals 1977-78 Rs.	Revised Estimates 1978-79 Rs.	Budget Estimates 1979-80 Rs.
(i) Sickness Benefit (including Extended Sickness Benefit)	55.13	65.35	69.85
(ii) Maternity Benefit	3.21	3.31	3.46
(iii) Disablement Benefit	18.51	21.11	22.13
(iv) Dependants' Benefit	2.29	2.35	2.59
(v) Funeral Benefit	0.17	0.17	0.17
(vi) Other Benefits	0.24	0.26	0.28
Total	79.55	92.55	98.48

INTRODUCTION OF INVALIDITY BENEFIT AND ENHANCEMENT IN CERTAIN EXISTING BENEFITS

22.1 The Corporation at its meeting held on 25th October, 1977, approved the Scheme of Invalidity Benefit to be intro-

duced in the Employees' State Insurance Act, to cover the contingency of invalidity due to causes other than employment injury. As the Scheme requires amendment of the Employees' State Insurance Act, it has been sent to the Central Government for consideration and consequential amendment to the Act.

The consideration and approval of the Scheme by the Central Government and amendment of the Act is likely to take time. No budget provision has, therefore, been made for Invalidity Benefit either in the Revised Estimates 1978-79 or in the Budget Estimates 1979-80. It will be possible to meet the entire expenditure on Invalidity Benefit within the existing contribution income. In case the amendment to the Act is made during the year 1979-80, necessary sanction for additional budget provision to meet the expenditure on Invalidity Benefit will be solicited from the Corporation at the appropriate time.

22.2 Similarly no provision has been made for enhancement of certain existing benefits recommended by the High-Powered Sub-Committee on amendments in the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 pending their consideration and necessary amendments in the Act.

ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES

23.1 The Administration Expenses have been exhibited under two heads, viz. "(A)—Superintendent and (B)—Field Work."

23.2 A total provision of Rs. 11.01.02 lakhs has been made for expenses on Administration in the Budget Estimates for 1979-80.

The provision for pay and allowances in the Budget Estimates 1979-80 provides for normal increase on account of increments etc. Besides, it provides for additional posts required, as per the approved norms, on account of increase in coverage and establishment of a number of new local offices.

STAFF STRENGTH

23.3 A statement showing the details of the staff of the Corporation as it stood sanctioned on 31-3-1978 and that it is expected to be on 31-3-1979 and 31-3-1980 is at Appendix-III. The increase in staff strength which is due to progressive expansion of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme is as per approved norms. It may be mentioned that fresh work study of offices has been conducted and the norms are being formulated afresh. Additional provision, if necessary, will be made at the time of framing Revised Estimates for 1979-80.

23.4 A statement showing details of provision made under the head 'Allowances & Honoraria' is at Appendix-IV.

CONTINGENCIES (BOTH UNDER 'A'-SUPERINTENDENCE AND 'B'-FIELD WORK) AND 'C'-OTHER CHARGES

23.5 The provision under the various sub-heads which are self explanatory has been made mainly on the basis of actuals for the first 3 months of the year 1978-79 and anticipated requirements for further extension of the Scheme.

EXPENSES ON ADMINISTRATION FOR EMPLOYEE PER ANNUM

23.6 The administration expenses per 'covered' employee per annum on the basis of Revised Estimates for 1978-79 and Budget Estimates 1979-80 will be Rs. 18.25 and Rs. 18.49, respectively.

The comparative figures of cost of administration under the various sub-heads per 'covered' employee per annum are given below.

Sub-head	Actuals 1976-77	Actuals 1977-78	Revised Estimates 1978-79	Budget Estimates 1979-80
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Pay & Allowances	12.69	12.77	13.48	13.66
Contingencies	2.44	2.28	2.67	2.82
Other Miscellaneous Charges	1.35	2.25	2.10	2.01
Total	16.48	17.30	18.25	18.49

The percentage of Administrative cost compared with the receipts from Contributions, Benefits paid etc., is shown below.

Ratio in comparison to	Actuals 1976-77 %	Actuals 1977-78 %	Revised Estimates 1978-79 %	Budget Estimates 1979-80 %
Contributions	6.98	7.24	7.12	7.33
Total Revenue	6.42	6.61	6.61	6.80
Benefits	12.38	10.98	9.81	9.40
Total Revenue Expenditure	8.61	8.12	7.57	7.41

HOSPITALS/DISPENSARIES.

24. The provision under the head comprises—

- (i) Depreciation of Hospital/Dispensary buildings (Rs. 47.89 lakhs).
- (ii) Repair and Maintenance of these buildings (Rs. 1,38.88 lakhs).

The provision has been made as per the prescribed percentages of capital cost of buildings. The incidence for 'covered' employee is Rs. 2.22 in 1977-78, Rs. 2.50 in 1978-79 and Rs. 3.14 in 1979-80.

CONTRIBUTION TO CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION AND EMERGENCY RESERVE FUNDS

25. A provision of Rs. 15,23.70 lakhs and Rs. 3,33.80 lakhs has been made for contribution to Capital Construction Fund and Emergency Reserve Fund, respectively.

EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT

26. It has been estimated that during 1979-80 the expenditure on construction works and purchase of equipment for Hospitals would amount to Rs. 11,00.00 lakhs, vide details below—

I—Office buildings and staff quarters

Continuing works	Rs. 1,00.22 lakhs
New works	Rs. 24.78 lakhs

II—Hospitals, Dispensaries and staff quarters

Continuing works	Rs. 6,60.95 lakhs
New works	Rs. 3,14.05 lakhs
Total	Rs. 11,00.00 lakhs

EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE

27. An excess of income over expenditure amounting to Rs. 13,35.18 lakhs has been anticipated in the Budget Estimates for 1979-80.

CLOSING CASH BALANCES

28. The closing balance with the Banks and Cash in hand are anticipated at Rs. 3,42.65 lakhs and Rs. 3,39.15 lakhs on 31st March, 1979, and 31st March, 1980, respectively.

RESOURCE POSITION

29.1 In the light of cash flow of about Rs. 13,05.32 lakhs per month, ways and means position of the Corporation will be satisfactory, throughout the year. Out of the investments made during the previous years from the General Cash Balance, a sum of Rs. 15,55.56 lakhs will mature during the year 1978-79 and a sum of Rs. 16,03.80 lakhs will mature during the year 1979-80.

29.2 The position in regard to long term investment of surplus general cash balance is likely to be as under :

	1978-79	1979-80
	(Rupees in lakhs)	
Opening Cash Balance	6,61.53	3,42.65
Excess of income over expenditure		
(i) Revenue Account	19,82.53	13,35.18
(ii) Other heads (Debt, Deposits, Advances etc.)	(—)18.88*	(—)3.50*
TOTAL	26,25.18	16,74.33
Less Cash on hand & with Banks (Closing balance)	3,42.65	3,39.15
Investible surplus of general cash balance	22,82.53	13,36.18

*The figures are exclusive of the investments made from the earmarked reserve funds.

RESERVE FUNDS

30. The position in regard to balances of the various Reserve Funds is shown under—

Name of Reserve Fund	Balance as on 31-3-78 (Accounts figures) (Rupees in lakhs)	Balance as on 31-3-79 (Estimated)	Balance as on 31-3-80 (Estimated)
1. ESI Provident Fund	4,12.24	4,53.15	5,02.30
2. Provident Fund Deposit linked Insurance Fund	0.75	0.79	0.82
3. Pension Reserve Fund	7,85.81	8,66.78	9,44.27
4. Depreciation Reserve Fund of Office Buildings	30.74	35.64	40.80
5. Depreciation Reserve Fund of Hospital Buildings	3,44.63	3,98.62	4,61.31
6. Depreciation Reserve Fund of Staff Cars	5.62	5.81	6.08
7. Repair & Maintenance Reserve Fund of Office Buildings	28.04	24.49	25.26
8. Repair & Maintenance Reserve Fund of Hospital Buildings	4,82.07	5,46.97	6,42.01
9. Permanent Disablement Benefit Reserve Fund	17,43.15	17,55.97	17,65.84
10. Dependents' Benefit Reserve Fund	9,57.87	10,41.56	11,30.15
11. Capital Construction Reserve Fund	30,53.30*	38,02.21*	43,57.00*
12. Compassionate Reserve Fund	0.10	0.10	0.10
13. Emergency Reserve Fund	28,33.47	34,73.32	39,28.77
Total	1,06,77.79	1,24,05.41	1,38,04.71

*The figures are provisional and exclude advances made to State Governments for construction works.

INVESTMENTS

31.1 The investments of the Corporation under different Funds as on 31st December, 1978, are shown below—

Name of Fund	Amount invested as on 31-12-1978 (Rupees in lakhs)
1. ESI Provident Fund	4,12.24
2. Provident Fund Deposit Linked Insurance Fund	0.75
3. Pension Reserve Fund	7,85.81
4. Depreciation Reserve Fund of Buildings for the Offices of the Corporation (including staff quarters)	30.74
5. Depreciation Reserve Fund of Hospital Buildings	3,44.63
6. Depreciation Reserve Fund of Staff Cars	5.62
7. Repair & Maintenance Reserve Fund of Buildings for the Offices of the Corporation (including staff quarters)	28.04
8. Repair & Maintenance Reserve Fund of Hospital Buildings	4,82.07
9. Permanent (Partial and Total) Disablement Benefit Reserve Fund	17,43.15
10. Dependents' Benefit Reserve Fund	9,57.87
11. Capital Construction Reserve Fund	30,53.30
12. Compassionate Reserve Fund	0.10
13. Emergency Reserve Fund	28,33.47
14. General Cash Balance	1,43,20.31 @
Total	2,49,98.10

@ Notes : 1. During the course of the year as and when surplus cash balance is available, it is invested under the head 'General Cash Balance'. On the close of the financial year, the investments already made during the year are allocated to the various Reserve Funds to the extent such Funds are required to be built up. Therefore, while in the case of serial Numbers 1 to 13 the balance shown is as on

29.3 The State Bank of India has agreed not to charge (a) Commission on the sale of E.S.I. Contribution Stamps and cash realisations of the Corporation (b) Insurance-cum-delivery charges for delivery of cash through its Vans to the Corporations Local Offices in Calcutta and Kanpur. This will result in a saving of over Rs. 11 lakhs per annum to the Corporation.

31-3-1978, in the case of serial No. 14 the balance shown is as on 31-12-1978.

2. A part of the investments are likely to be encashed during the year.

31.2 The investments are now made in fixed deposits under "Re-investment Plan" of the State Bank of India. The investments under "Re-investment Plan" bring interest greater than what was available on other investments. With effect from 1st March, 1978, the Corporation will get Rs. 1,596 for an investment of Rs. 1,000 for 63 months.

FIVE YEAR PERSPECTIVE PLAN OF THE EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION

32. In DO letter No. 3/5/76/FN II/50 dated 21st/23rd Jan. 1978, from Shri Daljit Singh, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Labour to Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer, Employees' State Insurance Corporation, the Corporation was advised as under :

"We find that the expenditure of the ESI Corporation is steadily increasing and that the gap between income and expenditure is being narrowed down. It, therefore, seems necessary that the estimates of the income and expenditure of the Corporation over the next five years are prepared to make sure that the expenditure does not exceed the income at any stage. A Perspective Plan will also enable us to know the point of time when resources may have to be increased and also how the future expenditure may be controlled."

A broad forecast of the income and expenditure of the Corporation in the foreseeable future was placed before the Budget and Accounts Sub-Committee of the Corporation at its meeting held on 22nd Feb., 1979. It has, however, not been possible to prepare a formal Perspective Plan about the income and expenditure of the Corporation over the next five years. As explained in Appendix V, the Perspective Plan for extension of the Scheme during the next five years or so

will depend upon the decisions to be taken by the Corporation and the Central Government on a number of matters. The Five Year Perspective Plan will be formulated after the final outcome of the recommendations of the High Powered Sub-Committee on amendments to the ESI Act is known.

The statement in Appendix VI shows (1) per capita income from contributions, (2) per capita expenditure on revenue account (excluding the amounts transferred to Capital Construction and Emergency Reserve Funds) and (3) the

margin in contribution income since 1968-69. The statement in Appendix VII shows the likely increase in per capita expenditure during 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82. It may be stated that it is likely to be possible for the Corporation to meet the expenditure on the Scheme within its resources (income from Contributions etc., and the balances in Reserve Funds) during the next five years or so.

M. L. SOBTI, Financial Adviser
and Chief Accounts Officer Employees'
State Insurance Corporation

FINANCIAL ESTIMATES STATEMENTS A AND B
EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION
REVISED ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1978-79 & BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1979-80

Statement A—Receipts

Heads of Account	Actuals 1977-78	Budget 1978-79 (Rupees in Lakhs)	Revised 1978-79	Budget 1979-80
PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE				
I. CONTRIBUTIONS				
Employers' & Employees' shares	1,31,92.66	1,33,35.78	1,45,35.00	1,52,37.00
II. State Governments/Union Territories Share towards medical benefits initially incurred by the Corporation	39.77	31.58	1,41.75(a)	35.16
OTHER HEADS OF REVENUE				
III. Interest and Dividends	8,00.74	7,51.46	5,23.96 (b)	4,41.90(b)
(a) Includes realisation of Rs.1,10.50 lakhs on account of arrears pertaining to previous years.				
(b) See paragraph 9.6 of Explanatory Memorandum.				
IV. Compensations	25.89	47.13	42.85	51.44
V. Rents, Rates & Taxes				
(i) Offices of the Corporation (including staff quarters)	6.57	7.45	7.21	7.51
(ii) Hospitals, Dispensaries & Staff Quarters	3,48.62	2,85.65	3,70.00	3,80.00
VI. Fees, Fines & Forfeitures	26.18	30.00	28.46	30.41
VII. Miscellaneous	14.05	10.95	14.60	15.41
TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	1,44,54.48	1,45,00.00	1,56,63.83	1,61,98.83
DEBT, DEPOSITS, ADVANCES AND REMITTANCES				
Ordinary Debt				
Loans refunded by State Governments	19.40	37.88	29.84	36.58
TOTAL—ORDINARY DEBT	19.40	37.88	29.84	36.58
UNFUNDED DEBT				
ESIC GENERAL PROVIDENT FUND				
Employees subscription	90.92	90.00	1,00.75	1,10.00
Interest on Employees' subscription	24.61	24.65	26.50	28.75
ESIC CONTRIBUTORY PROVIDENT FUND				
Employee's subscription	8.58	8.00	9.50	10.00
Corporation's subscription	2.39	3.00	2.90	3.00
INTEREST ON				
Employees' subscription	3.77	2.81	4.15	4.40
Corporation's contribution	2.65	3.00	2.75	3.00
ESIC GROUP INSURANCE FUND . . . . .	..	..	2.43	2.92
TOTAL—UNFUNDED DEBT	1,32.92	1,31.46	1,48.98	1,62.07
DEPOSITS, ADVANCES AND RESERVE FUNDS				
Depreciation Reserve Fund Account of Buildings for the Offices of the Corporation (including staff quarters)				
(i) Annual Depreciation charges transferred to Fund	2.59	2.59	3.33	3.83

Heads of Account	Actuals 1977-78	Budget 1978-79	Revised 1978-79	Budget 1979-80
(Rupees in Lakhs)				
(ii) Interest accrued and/or realised on investments	1.72	1.87	1.56	1.32
Depreciation Reserve Fund Account of Hospitals and Dispensary Buildings				
(i) Annual Depreciation charges transferred to Fund	31.54	46.31	36.45*	47.89
(ii) Interest accrued and/or realised on investments	21.97	22.42	17.54	14.80
Depreciation Reserve Fund Account of Staff Cars				
(i) Annual Depreciation charges transferred to Fund	0.43	0.16	0.22	0.38
(ii) Interest accrued and/or realised on investments	0.48	0.52	0.29	0.24
Deduct—Actual payments during the year	..	(—)0.30	(—)0.32	(—)0.35
Repairs & Maintenance Reserve Fund Account of Buildings for the Offices of the Corporation (including staff quarters)				
(i) Annual Maintenance & Repair charges transferred to Fund	7.50	7.50	9.66	11.16
(ii) Interest accrued and/or realised on investments	1.06	0.40	1.43	1.20
(iii) Refunds from construction agencies out of advances of earlier years	6.84	1.25	0.20	0.16
Deduct—Advances to construction agencies during the year	(—)10.81**	(—)8.75**	(—)14.84	(—)11.75
Repairs & Maintenance Reserve Fund Account of Hospitals				
(i) Annual Maintenance & Repair charges transferred to Fund	91.00	1,33.84	1,05.70	1,38.88
(ii) Interest accrued and/or realised on investments	28.19	18.59	24.54	20.70
(iii) Refund from construction agencies out of advances of earlier years	9.03	13.65	21.00	21.00
Deduct—Advances to construction agencies during the year	(—)94.04**	(—)1,11.78**	(—)1,00.34	(—)1,00.54
Permanent (Partial and Total) Disablement Benefit Reserve Fund Account				
(i) Annual amount transferred to the Fund	1,48.69†	6,33.61	5,72.67	6,29.59
(ii) Interest accrued and/or realised on investments	95.14	50.41	88.72	74.84
Deduct—Actual payments during the year	(—)3,52.55	(—)4,04.72	(—)6,48.57	(—)6,94.56
Dependents' Benefit Reserve Fund Account				
(i) Annual amount transferred to the Fund	1,67.91‡	1,87.22	1,33.55	1,54.45
(ii) Interest accrued and/or realised on investments	40.60	41.25	48.75	41.12
Deduct—Actual payments during the year	(—)77.41	(—)90.24	(—)98.61	(—)1,06.98
Pension Reserve Fund Account for employees of the Corporation				
(i) Annual Contribution transferred to Fund@	65.91@@	66.00	55.97	59.75

* The decrease is due to completion of less number of buildings.

** Includes amounts adjusted out of advances on the basis of audit certificates.

† Represents net amount after adjustment of Rs. 5,48.24 lakhs on account of excess credit to the permanent Disablement Benefit Reserve Fund during the previous years and includes Rs. 1,76.00 lakhs transferred to Permanent Disablement Benefit Reserve Fund as one time additional cost (in the form of capitalised value) on account of increase in the rates of Permanent Disablement Benefit with effect from 1-10-1977.

‡ Represents net amount after adjustment of Rs. 62.34 lakhs on account of excess credit to the Dependents' Benefit Reserve Fund during the previous years and includes Rs. 1,04.00 lakhs transferred to Disablement Benefit Reserve Fund as one time additional cost (in the form of capitalised value) on account of increase in the rates of Dependents' Benefit with effect from 1-10-1977.

@ Includes the contribution in respect of staff in the Directorate (Medical), Delhi.

@@ Includes Rs. 8.60 lakhs transferred to the Pension Reserve Fund on account of short-fall (disclosed at the 5th Quinquennial Valuation) in that Fund upto 31-3-1978.

Heads of Account	Actuals 1977-78	Budget 1978-79	Revised 1978-79	Budget 1979-80
(Rupees in Lakhs)				
(ii) Interest accrued and/or realised on investments	42.94	41.29	40.00	33.74
Deduct—Actual payments during the year	(—)13.28	(—)14.00	(—)15.00	(—)16.00
Compassionate Reserve Fund for the employees of the Corporation				
(i) Annual Contribution transferred to Fund	0.31	0.58	0.35	0.35
(ii) Interest accrued and/or realised on investments	..	..	0.01	..
Deduct—Actual payments during the year	(—)0.31	(—)0.58	(—)0.35	(—)0.35
Provident Fund Deposits linked Insurance Fund				
(i) Annual amount transferred to the Fund	1.00	1.00	0.80	0.90
(ii) Interest accrued and/or realised on investments	..	..	0.04	0.03
Deduct—Actual payments during the year	(—)0.75	..	(—)0.80	(—)0.90
Capital Construction Reserve Fund				
(i) Amount transferred to the Fund	13,19.27	13,33.58	14,53.50	15,23.70
(ii) Interest accrued and/or realised on investments	1,72.42	1,33.26	1,55.41	1,31.09
(iii) Refunds from construction agencies	15.43	..	..	..
Deduct—Advances to construction agencies during the year for—				
(a) Buildings of the offices of the Corporation	(—)45.84	(—)1,49.00	(—)1,10.00	(—)1,25.00
(b) Hospitals & Dispensaries	(—)7,77.42	(—)12,30.00	(—)7,50.00	(—)9,75.00
Emergency Reserve Fund				
(i) Amount transferred to the Fund	6,70.74	3,52.01	4,95.63	3,33.80
(ii) Interest accrued and/or realised on investments	87.63	73.20	1,44.22	1,21.65
Total—Reserve Funds	16,57.93	11,53.14*	16,72.71	13,35.14
Deposits				
Deposits of Securities	2.77	2.50	4.58	4.58
Other Deposits	13.54	20.00	30.00	30.00
Total—Deposits	16.31	22.50	34.58	35.58
Advances				
(a) Permanent Advances	..	..	..	..
(b) Advances to the employees of the Corporation				
(i) Advance of pay on transfer	1.32	1.34	1.30	1.40
(ii) Advance of T.A. on transfer	1.86	1.70	1.90	2.00
(iii) Advance for the purchase of Motor conveyances	3.71	4.50	4.00	4.50
(iv) Advance for the purchase of other conveyances	2.25	2.80	3.00	3.10
(v) House Building Advance	9.66	8.37	13.50	14.00
(vi) Miscellaneous	10.28	12.00	10.00	12.00
(c) Other Advances				
Advance payment on behalf of the State Governments	0.09	0.10	0.05	0.10
Miscellaneous	19.11	16.00	25.00	25.00
Total—Advances	48.28	46.81	58.75	62.10
Remittances				
Cash Remittances **	..	35.00	40.00	40.00
Other Remittances †	..	5.00	1.00	1.00
Total—Remittances	..	40.00	41.00	41.00
Total—Debt, Deposits, Advances and Remittances	18,74.84	14,31.75	19,85.86	16,71.47
Total—Receipts	1,63,29.32	1,59,31.79	1,76,49.69	1,78,70.30
Opening Balance	5,69.15	4,27.93	6,61.53	3,42.65
Grand Total	1,68,98.47	1,63,59.72	1,83,11.22	1,82,12.95

Sd./-

(M.L. SOBTI)

Financial Adviser & Chief Accounts Officer

Employees' State Insurance Corporation

*Represents net amount after deducting advances in respect of : (i) Repairs & Maintenance of Buildings for offices of the Corporation, Hospitals & Dispensaries, and (ii) Capital Construction Works, out of the respective Reserve Funds.

** Represents cash transfers from collection Accounts of Regional Offices to the Central Account at Delhi.

† Represents debits/credits raised by one office of the Corporation against another.

Heads of Account	Actuals 1977-78	Budget 1978-79	Revised 1978-79	Budget 1979-80
(Rupees in Lakhs)				
Statement B—Expenditure				
Expenditure on Revenue Account				
1. Benefits to Insured persons and their families				
A—Medical Benefits				
(i) Payments to State Governments etc. as Corporation's share of their expenses on providing medical care, treatment and Maternity facilities	44,46.65 (Includes arrear payments amounting to Rs. 5,59.91 lakhs)	52,45.54 (Includes arrear payments amounting to Rs. 9,56.34 lakhs)	51,10.16 (Includes arrear payments amounting to Rs. 8,73.79 lakhs)	56,85.56 (Includes arrear payments amounting to Rs. 12,36.79 lakhs)
(ii) Medical treatment and care and Maternity facilities (expenses directly incurred by the Corporation)	2,64.08	2,89.54	2,91.25*	3,60.00*
Total—A—Medical Benefits	47,10.73	55,35.08	54,01.41	60,45.56
B—Cash Benefits				
(i) Sickness Benefit	27,15.91	28,09.07	33,02.36†	36,32.60
(ii) Extended Sickness Benefit	2,62.67	2,60.81	3,12.75	3,44.44
(iii) Maternity Benefit	1,73.40	1,90.21	1,83.05	1,97.22
(iv) Disablement Benefit				
(a) Temporary Disablement	5,01.33	5,46.51	6,25.00	6,88.00
(b) Permanent Disablement †	1,48.69**	6,33.61	5,72.67	6,29.59
(v) Dependants Benefit†	1,67.91@	1,87.22	1,33.55	1,54.45
(vi) Funeral Benefit	9.52	11.28	9.55	10.09
Total—B—Cash Benefits	39,79.43	46,38.71	51,38.93	56,56.39
C—Other Benefits				
(a) Expenditure on rehabilitation of disabled Insured Persons	0.50	0.62	0.50	0.52
(b) Medical Boards & Appeal Tribunals	3.51	3.63	4.10	5.15
(c) Payments to Insured Persons on account of Conveyance charges and/or loss of wages	2.90	2.96	3.46	3.71
(d) Miscellaneous	6.50	5.45	6.61	7.03
Total—C—Other Benefits	13.41	12.66	14.67	16.41
Total of Head—I—Benefits	87,03.57	1,01,86.45	1,05,55.01	1,17,18.36
2. Administration Expenses				
A—Superintendence				
Corporation, Standing Committee, Regional Boards etc. T.A.	0.53	1.07	0.60	0.90

**Represents net amount after an adjustment of Rs. 5,48.24 lakhs on account of excess credit to the Permanent Disablement Benefit Reserve Fund during the previous years. It also includes Rs. 1,76.00 lakhs transferred to that Fund as one time additional cost (in the form of capitalised value) on account of increase in the rates of Permanent Disablement Benefit with effect from 1-10-1977.

†See paragraph 11.2 of the Budget Memorandum.

* (i) Includes Rs. 10.00 lakhs in respect of payments on account of maternity benefits which are initially incurred by the Corporation in Maharashtra.

(ii) See paragraph 20.2 of the Budget Memorandum.

† Provision is made on actuarial basis.

@ Represents net amount after an adjustment of Rs. 62.34 lakhs on account of excess credit to the Dependents' Benefit Reserve Fund during the previous years. It also includes Rs. 1,04.00 lakhs transferred to that Fund as one time additional cost (in the form of capitalised value) on account of increase in the rates of Dependents' Benefit with effect from 1-10-1977.

Heads of Account	Actuals 1977-78	Budget 1978-79	Revised 1978-79	Budget 1979-80
(Rupees in lakhs)				
PRINCIPAL OFFICERS				
(i) Pay of Principal Officers	1.12	1.36	1.00*	1.47
(ii) Allowances & Honoraria	1.23	1.14	0.87*	1.24
Total—Principal Officers	2.35	2.50	1.87	2.71
OTHER OFFICERS				
(i) Pay of other Officers	33.06	34.08	33.88	36.05
(ii) Allowances & Honoraria	22.30	24.33	23.88	25.38
Total—Other Officers	55.36	58.41	57.76	61.43
MINISTERIAL ESTABLISHMENT				
(i) Pay of Establishment	1,48.35	1,58.31	1,55.08	1,64.94
(ii) Allowances & Honoraria	1,24.56	1,30.56	1,45.20(a)	1,54.31
Total—Ministerial Establishment	2,72.91	2,88.87	3,00.28	3,19.25
GROUP 'D' STAFF				
(i) Pay of Group 'D' Staff	23.51	23.97	24.27	25.82
(ii) Allowances & Honoraria	22.72	24.00	25.81(a)	27.42
Total Group 'D' Staff	46.23	47.97	50.08	53.24
CONTINGENCIES				
(a) Postage, Telegram and Telephone charges	12.39	13.82	15.66(b)	16.50
(b) Stationery & Forms	31.29	46.53	40.41	46.99
(c) Contribution Stamps	14.42	12.00	9.00	9.00
(d) Purchase, Repair & Maintenance of typewriters, multiplicators etc.	1.92	1.75	2.00	2.32
(e) Purchase, Repair & Maintenance etc. of Adrema equipment	3.18	1.34	3.00(c)	4.30
(f) Rents, Rates & Taxes	16.37	12.90	20.04(d)	20.28
(g) Furniture	2.51	2.44	2.96	3.73
(h) Special Equipment for records	0.70	1.68	1.07	1.27
(i) Purchase, Repair & Maintenance of general articles of office use	1.41	2.32	3.50	2.99
(j) Purchase, Repair & Maintenance of Cycles	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.06
(k) Purchase, Repair and Maintenance of Liveries	1.89	1.74	2.50	2.52
(l) Books, Periodicals and other publications	0.32	0.38	0.42	0.45
(m) Hot & Cold Weather charges	0.04	0.36	0.50	0.66
(n) Miscellaneous				
(i) Amenities to staff	7.09	6.28	11.28(e)	9.52
(ii) Miscellaneous				
(o) Repair & Maintenance of Staff Cars	1.62	2.66	2.00	2.24
Total—Contingencies	95.18	1,06.25	1,14.37	1,22.83
Total—A Superintendence	4,72.56	5,05.07	5,24.96	5,60.36
B. FIELD WORK				
OFFICERS				
(i) Pay of officers	7.56	9.37	8.26	8.78
(ii) Allowances & Honoraria	4.33	6.05	5.71	6.07
Total—Officers	11.89	15.42	13.97	14.85
MINISTERIAL ESTABLISHMENT				
(i) Pay of establishment	1,59.70	1,82.42	1,65.02	1,75.53
(ii) Allowances & Honoraria	1,13.61	1,31.21	1,29.39	1,37.51
Total—Ministerial Establishment	2,73.31	3,13.63	2,94.41	3,13.04

*The decrease in the expenditure is due to absence of a full time Director General since 1-7-1978.

(a) The increase in the expenditure is due to : (a) liberalisation of Leave Travel Concession rules under which the Corporation bears the full liability of travelling allowances in case of Leave Travel Concession availed once in four years; and (b) sanction of one additional slab of Dearness Allowance.

(b) The increase is due to setting up of new Local Offices consequent upon extension of the Scheme.

(c) This includes provision for purchase of new adrema equipment for Delhi and Maharashtra Regions.

(d) This provides for payment of arrears of taxes in Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu.

(e) The increase is mainly on account of grants to more No. of canteens etc.

Heads of Account	Actuals 1977-78	Budget 1978-79	Revised 1978-79	Budget 1979-80
(Rupees in lakhs)				
GROUP 'D' STAFF				
(i) Pay of Group 'D' Staff	23.40	23.89	23.91	25.45
(ii) Allowances & Honoraria	19.35	20.63	21.36	22.69
TOTAL—GROUP 'D' STAFF	42.75	44.52	45.27	48.14
CONTINGENCIES				
(a) Postage, Telegrams & Telephone Charges	4.25	5.87	4.93	5.60
(b) Stationery and Forms	0.51	0.70	0.76	0.76
(c) Purchase, Repair & Maintenance of typewriters, duplicators etc.	0.41	0.70	0.46	0.76
(d) Rents, Rates and Taxes	18.33	20.67	22.05(a)	26.61
(e) Furniture	0.69	1.20	1.23	1.62
(f) Special equipment for records	0.09	0.54	0.50	1.06
(g) Purchase, Repair & Maintenance of general articles of office use	0.54	1.15	0.96	6.13
(a) The increase is on account of the opening of new Local Offices				
(h) Purchase, Repair & Maintenance of Cycles	0.02	0.13	0.08	0.08
(i) Purchase, Repair & Maintenance of liveries	0.24	0.50	0.54	0.68
(j) Books, Periodicals & Other Publications	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.04
(k) Hot & Cold weather charges	0.22	0.40	0.35	0.32
(l) Miscellaneous				
(i) Amenities to Staff }	5.40	6.00	5.35	6.15
(ii) Miscellaneous }				
TOTAL—CONTINGENCIES	30.72	37.91	37.24	44.81
TOTAL—B-FIELD WORK	3,58.67	4,11.48	3,90.89	4,20.84
C—OTHER CHARGES				
Legal charges	4.05	3.95	4.86(a)	4.60
Insurance Courts	0.45	1.59	1.82	1.08
Publicity & Advertisement	0.63	2.77	0.98	0.98
Charges for maintaining Banking Accounts	9.80	7.00	6.63	0.96(b)
(a) This includes provision for payment of arrears of Rs. 0.60 lakh in West Bengal Region.				
(b) The reduction is on account of waiver of commission on sale of stamps and credit summations in Account No. I and charges for delivery of cash in Calcutta and Kanpur by the cash vans of the State Bank of India.				
Leave Salary & Pension Contributions	0.93	0.87	1.40	0.97
Audit Fees	2.08	2.20	2.90	2.20
REPAIR MAINTENANCE AND DEPRECIATION				
(a) Depreciation of buildings for the Offices of the Corporation (including Staff Quarters)	2.59	2.59	3.33 *	3.83
(b) Depreciation of Staff Cars	0.43	0.16	0.22	0.38
(c) Repair & Maintenance of buildings for the Offices of the Corporation (including Staff Quarters)	7.50	7.50	9.66*	11.16
RETIREMENT BENEFITS				
(a) Corporation's Contribution towards Pension Reserve Fund	59.84(a)	59.00	49.47 (b)	53.00
(b) Corporation's Contribution to ESIC Contri- butory Provident Fund	2.62	3.00	2.90	3.00

*The increase is on account of commissioning of more buildings.

(a) Includes Rs. 8.60 lakhs on account of short-fall in the Reserve Fund during the previous years.

(b) The decrease is on account of provision @ 12% of pay instead of 14% in earlier year, as per Valuer's recommendation in his report.

Heads of Account	Actuals 1977-78	Budget 1978-79	Revised 1978-79	Budget 1979-80
(Rupees in lakhs)				
INTEREST PAID TO ESIC PROVIDENT FUND				
Contributory Provident Fund	6.42	5.81	6.90	7.40
General Provident Fund	24.61	24.65	26.50	28.75
Compassionate Reserve Fund for the employees of the Corporation	0.31	0.58	0.35	0.35
Provident Fund Deposit linked Insurance Scheme	1.00	1.00	0.80	0.90
Miscellaneous	0.91	0.55	0.44	0.26
TOTAL—C—OTHER CHARGES	1,24.17	1,23.22	1,19.16	1,19.82
TOTAL OF HEAD--2--ADMINISTRATION	9,55.40	10,39.77	10,35.01	11,01.02
3. HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES ETC.				
Repair, Maintenance & Depreciation etc. of Hos- pitals and Dispensaries.				
(a) Depreciation of Hospital/Dispensary Buildings	31.54	46.31	36.45	47.89
(b) Repair & Maintenance of Hospital/Dispensary buildings	91.00	1,33.84	1,05.70	1,38.88
TOTAL HEAD—3—HOSPITALS/DISPENSARIES ETC.	1,22.54	1,80.15	1,42.15	1,86.77
4. CONTRIBUTIONS TO CAPITAL CONSTRU- TION & EMERGENCY RESERVE FUNDS				
(i) Annual Contribution to Capital Construction Reserve Fund	13,19.27	13,33.58	14,53.50	15,23.70
(ii) Annual Contribution to Emergency Reserve Fund	6,70.74	3,52.01	4,95.63	3,33.80
TOTAL HEAD—4—CONTRIBUTIONS TO CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION AND EMERGENCY RESERVE FUNDS	19,90.01	16,85.59	19,49.13	18,57.50
TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	1,17,71.52	1,30,91.96	1,36,81.30	1,48,63.65
5. EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT				
STAFF CARS				
Purchase of Staff Cars	0.33	—	—	0.70
DEBT, DEPOSITS, ADVANCES AND REMITTAN- CES				
ORDINARY DEBT				
Loans to State Governments	—	—	—	—
UNFUNDED DEBT				
ESIC PROVIDENT FUND				
PAYMENT TO SUBSCRIBERS				
(i) General Provident Fund	73.28	80.00	96.60	1,00.00
(ii) Contributory Provident Fund	6.33	10.00	9.04	10.00
Premium paid to L.I.C. in respect of Group Insurance . . . . .	..	..	2.40	2.40
TOTAL—DEBT	79.61	90.00	1,08.04	1,12.40
DEPOSITS, ADVANCES & RESERVE FUNDS				
Depreciation Reserve Fund of buildings for the Offices of the Corporation (including staff quarters)				
INVESTMENT ACCOUNT				
Investment during the year	12.13	6.86	4.90	5.16
Deduct—Realisation on maturity or sale	(—)7.81	(—)2.40	—(a)	—
DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND OF HOSPITAL BUILDINGS INVESTMENT ACCOUNT				
Investment during the year	1,19.88	87.65	53.99	62.69
Deduct—Realisation on maturity or sale	(—)66.38	(—)18.92	—(a)	—
DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND OF STAFF CARS INVESTMENT ACCOUNT				
Investment during the year	0.79	1.14	0.19	0.27
Deduct—Realisation on maturity or sale	(—)0.20	(—)0.46	—(a)	—

(a) See paragraph 9.6 of the Budget Memorandum.

Heads of Account	Actuals 1977-78	Budget 1978-79	Revised 1978-79	Budget 1979-80
(Rupees in lakhs)				
REPAIR & MAINTENANCE RESERVE FUND OF BUILDINGS FOR THE OFFICES OF THE CORPORATION (INCLUDING STAFF QUARTERS) INVESTMENT ACCOUNT				
Investment during the year	12.96	3.44	(—)3.55	0.77
Deduct—Realisation on maturity or sale	(—)8.36	(—)3.04	—(a)	..
REPAIR & MAINTENANCE RESERVE FUND OF HOSPITAL BUILDINGS INVESTMENT ACCOUNT				
Investment during the year	1,87.41	2,15.71	64.90	95.04
Deduct—Realisation on maturity or sale	(—)1,53.21	(—)1,61.41	—(a)	..
PERMANENT (PARTIAL & TOTAL) DISABLEMENT BENEFIT RESERVE FUND INVESTMENT ACCOUNT				
Investment during the year	2,54.04	4,94.14	12.82	9.87
Deduct—Realisation on maturity or sale	(—)3,62.75	(—)2,14.84	—(a)	..
DEPENDANTS' BENEFIT RESERVE FUND INVESTMENT ACCOUNT				
Investment during the year	2,71.16	2,81.83	83.69	88.59
Deduct—Realisation on maturity or sale	(—)1,40.06	(—)1,43.60	—(a)	..
PENSION RESERVE FUND FOR THE EMPLOYEES OF THE CORPORATION INVESTMENT ACCOUNT				
Investment during the year	4,39.12	2,06.14	80.97	77.49
Deduct—Realisation on maturity or sale	(—)3,37.60	(—)1,15.00	—(a)	..
ESIC PROVIDENT FUND INVESTMENT ACCOUNT				
Investment during the year	1,19.90	89.07	40.91	49.15
Deduct—Realisation on maturity or sale	(—)66.53	(—)47.61	—(a)	..
CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION RESERVE FUND INVESTMENT ACCOUNT				
Investment during the year	9,32.44	6,05.72	7,48.91	5,54.79
Deduct—Realisation on maturity or sale	(—)6.45	(—)5,17.88	—(a)	..
COMPASSIONATE RESERVE FUND FOR THE EMPLOYEES OF THE CORPORATION INVESTMENT ACCOUNT				
Investment during the year	0.10	..	..	..
Deduct—Realisation on maturity or sale . . . . .	..	..	—(a)	..
PROVIDENT FUND DEPOSIT LINKED INSURANCE FUND INVESTMENT ACCOUNT				
Investment during the year	0.75	..	0.04	0.03
Deduct—Realisation on maturity or sale . . . . .	..	..	..	..
EMERGENCY RESERVE FUND INVESTMENT ACCOUNT				
Investment during the year	9,18.47	5,05.21	6,39.85	4,55.45
Deduct—Realisation on maturity or sale	(—)1,60.00	(—)80.00	—(a)	..
TOTAL—RESERVE FUNDS	19,59.80	11,91.75	17,27.62	13,99.30
DEPOSITS				
Deposit of Securities	2.46	2.80	2.90	2.90
Other Deposits . . . . .	..	20.00	30.00	30.00
TOTAL—DEPOSITS	2.46	22.80	32.90	32.90
ADVANCES				
Permanent Advances	0.15	0.10	0.15	0.16
Advances to the employees of the Corporation				
(i) Advance of pay on Transfer	1.24	1.40	1.30	1.50
(ii) Advance of T. A. on Transfer	1.74	2.08	2.00	2.10
(iii) Advance for the purchase of Motor Conveyances	4.89	5.10	6.40	6.50
(iv) Advance for the purchase of other conveyances	2.69	2.60	4.27	5.00
(v) House Building Advance	26.23	25.00	32.00	33.00
Miscellaneous	8.51	10.00	29.01	18.36

(a) See paragraph 9.6 of the Budget Memorandum.

Heads of Account	Actuals 1977-78	Budget 1978-79	Revised 1978-79	Budget 1979-80
(Rupees in lakhs)				
Other Advances				
Advance payments on behalf of State Governments	0.02	0.10	0.05	0.05
Miscellaneous	22.20	31.52	20.00	22.00
TOTAL—ADVANCES	67.67	77.90	95.18	88.67
REMITTANCES				
Cash Remittances (a)	42.96	35.00	40.00	40.00
Other Remittances (b)	0.37	5.00	1.00	1.00
TOTAL—REMITTANCES	43.33	40.00	41.00	41.00
Total—Debts, Deposits, Advances & Remittances	21,52.87	14,22.45	20,04.74	16,74.27
Total—Disbursements	1,39,24.72	1,45,14.41	1,56,86.04	1,65,38.62
General Cash Balance				
Investments during the year	45,42.22	47,62.46	40,10.15	27,34.92
Deduct—Transfer to Reserve Funds	(—)22,30.00	(—)33,42.15	(—)17,27.62	(—)13,99.74
Closing Balance	6,61.53	4,25.00	3,42.65	3,39.15
Grand Total	1,68,98.47	1,63,59.72	1,83,11.22	1,82,12.95

(a) Represents cash transfers from one office of the Corporation to another office for meeting expenditure.

(b) Represents debits/credits raised by one office of the Corporation against another.

M. L. SOBTI
FINANCIAL ADVISER &
CHIEF ACCOUNTS OFFICER
EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION

APPENDIX I

Statement showing the dates of anticipated extension of the Scheme in respect of places where it was anticipated to be extended upto 1978-79

State/Centre	No. of Employees (Revised)	Date of extension originally anticipated	Date of extension now anticipated
ANDHRA PRADESH			
Eluru Outskirts	100	Nov., 77	Not Anticipated
Mancherial	1,100	Nov., 77	1978-79*
Cement Nagar	600	Dec., 77	Not Anticipated
Hyderabad Outskirts	10,000	Dec., 77	1978-79
Kothavaspali	550	Dec., 77	Jan., 79
Kothagudem	850	Dec., 77	Jan., 79
ASSAM, TRIPURA AND MEGHALAYA			
Silchar	550	Dec., 77	1978-79*
Cherapunji	800	Dec., 77	Not Anticipated
Shillong	2,000	Dec., 77	Not Anticipated
Bokajan	900	Feb., 78	Not Anticipated
Ledo	500	March, 78	Not Anticipated
Agartala	1,400	June, 78	Not Anticipated
BIHAR			
Tripudana (Ranchi)	1,000	Jan., 78	1978-79*
Jharia & Jhinkpani	3,200	Jan., 78	1978-79*
Chottampur, Ghatshila, Gomia, Jhumrao, Khelari & Aurmanzhi	9,100	Sept., 78	Not Anticipated
GUJARAT			
Junagadh, Mehsana, Thangadh, Sikka and Bulsar	7,600	Jan., 78	July, 79
Sidhpur, Surender Nagar, Navsari & Nandesari	16,600	March., 78	July, 79
Extended limits of Surat City	750	March, 78	Not Anticipated
HARYANA			
Kaithal & Jind	1,900	Nov., 77	Jan., 79
Khalpur	900	Nov., 77	Not Anticipated
KARNATAKA			
Bijapur	1,250	26-11-77	Jan., 79
Hangarkatta	700	24-12-77	Not Anticipated
Ramanagram	750	24-12-77	Jan., 79
Talaguppa & Suburbs of Gulberga	1,500	24-12-77	Not Anticipated
Karwar & Tunkur Road	1,400	28-1-78	Jan., 79
Ammasandra	600	25-2-78	Not Anticipated

*Precise date of extension awaited from State Government.

State/ Centre	No. of Employees (Revised)	Date of extension originally anticipated	Date of extension now anticipated
Sunder Nagar & Nahan RAJASTHAN	2,500	March, 78	Not Anticipated
Mastaya Industrial Area, Alwar TAMILNADU	2,100	Jan., 78	1978-79*
Dharapuram UTTAR PRADESH	700	March, 78	July, 79
Tundla	1,400	Nov., 77	1978-79*
Jhansi Suburbs	850	Nov., 77	1978-79*
Partapur	1,450	Nov., 77	1978-79*
Maunath Bhanjan	2,700	Nov., 77	July, 79
Azamgarh	800	Nov., 77	Oct., 79
Rishikesh	4,500	Nov., 77	Dec., 79
Harduaganj	8,300	Dec., 77	Not Anticipated
Obera, Akbarpur (includes Tandla), Dalla	6,350	Jan., 78	1978-79*
Khamaria	1,000	Jan., 78	Jan., 79
Khurja	1,200	Jan., 78	March, 79
Barabanki	800	Jan., 78	July, 79
Mainpuri	1,000	Jan., 78	Oct., 79
Bulandshehar	1,500	March, 78	July, 79
Mandya KERALA	850	25-2-78	Jan., 79
Kalapatta, Muppaned Nenmani, Manjeri and Tirur	2,100	22-10-77	Not Anticipated
Hosdrug & Kasargod	700	22-10-77	1978-79*
MAHARASHTRA			
Kanhan & Kamptee	4,900	Dec., 77	Not Anticipated
Palghar, Panvel, Khopoli	8,700	March, 78	Jan., 79
Cantonment Board area of (Deolali) Nasik & Surrounding areas of Poona.	400	March, 78	Not Anticipated
ORISSA			
Sambalpur	2,500	Jan., 78	Jan., 79
Talcher, Balasore	3,100	March, 78	Jan., 79
Indian Dstonators, Rourkela	600	March, 78	Not Anticipated
PUNJAB, HIMACHAL PRADESH, JAMMU AND KASHMIR			
Pur Hiran, Hoshiarpur	1,650	Nov., 77	1978-79*
Mandi, Gobingarh	1,120	Nov., 77	Jan., 79
Gidderbaha	550	Nov., 77	July, 79
Siri Nagar, Pampore, Jammu & Kathua	11,600	Jan., 78	Not Anticipated
WEST BENGAL AND UNION TERRITORY OF ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR			
Asansol	6,200	Dec., 77	1978-79*
Durgapur	8,000	Dec., 77	Sept., 79
Port Blair, Bambooflat & Barulatala	3,400	Aug., 78	Not Anticipated

*Precise date of extension awaited from State Government.

APPENDIX II

Number of employees covered upto 31-12-78 and planned to be covered under the Scheme upto 31st March, 1980

Area	Number of Employees covered upto 31-12-78	Planned date of coverage
(1) ANDHRA PRADESH		
(i) Implemented areas	2,35,000	
(ii) Non-implemented areas :		
Mancherial, Outskirts of Hyderabad		11,100 1978-79
Kothagudem, Paloncha, Ramavaram, Kothavaripally village (Madanapally Spg. Mills Ltd.)		2,400 January, 1979
(iii) New sectors of employment	1,100	
(2) ASSAM		
(i) Implemented areas	26,000	
(ii) Non-implemented areas :		
Silchar		550 1978-79
Bongaigaon & Namrup		2,600 December, 1979

Area	Number of Employees		Planned date of coverage
	covered upto 31-12-78	to be covered	
(3) BIHAR			
(i) Implemented areas	1,20,000		
(ii) Non-implemented areas :			
Govindpur, Kandra, Jasdihi, Sakchi, Mango, Adityapur Phase-II		13,700	1978-79
Jhinkpani, Jharia, Fatuha, Dumrao and Bokaro		6,000	1978-79
(iii) New Sectors of employment	22,500	23,600	1978-79
(4) DELHI			
Implemented areas	2,25,000		
(5) GOA			
Implemented areas	14,000		
(6) GUJARAT			
(i) Implemented areas	4,95,000		
(ii) Non-implemented areas :			
Viramgam, Broach, Billimora & Vapi		16,400	January, 79
Nevsari, Sidhpur, Surendranagar, Nandesari, Vatva, Junagadh, Mehsana, Sikka, Thangarh & Bulsar		28,800	July, 79
(iii) New Sector of employment		2,300	1978-79
(7) HIMACHAL PRADESH			
Implemented areas	700		
(8) HARYANA			
(i) Implemented areas	1,68,000		
(ii) Non-implemented areas :			
Kaithal and Jind		1,900	January, 79
(iii) New Sector of employment		150	1978-79
(9) KARNATAKA			
(i) Implemented areas	2,78,950		
(ii) Non-implemented areas :			
Nalvagal		1,000	1978-79
Bijapur, Ramanagaram, Tumkur Road, Mandhya & Karwar		4,250	January, 79
(10) KERALA & MAHE			
(i) Implemented areas	3,06,900		
(ii) Non-implemented areas :			
Kasargod, Hosdurg, Kottakal, Edappul, Thirurangudi and Kanyannur		2,600	1978-79
(iii) New Sectors of employment		6,450	1978-79
(11) MADHYA PRADESH			
(i) Implemented areas	1,70,000		
(ii) Non-implemented areas :			
Sagar & Sanwad		1,000	January, 79
Magher, Sarpi & Korba		2,000	December, 79
(12) MAHARASHTRA			
(i) Implemented areas	13,02,000		
(ii) Non-implemented areas :			
Bombay areas :			
(i) Palghar			
(ii) Panvol, Poona area Satara suburbs, Walchand Nagar, Khopoli		13,350	January, 79
Bombay area :			
(i) Dhanu Road, Mora Uran, Rohe			
(ii) Nagpur area Chandrapur		13,550	April, 1979
(iii) Poona area Ahmednagar, Karad and Uchgaon			
(iv) New sectors of employment	94,000	70,200	1978-79
(13) ORISSA			
(i) Implemented areas	84,000		
(ii) Non-implemented areas :			
Bhagatpur, Sambalpur, Balasore, Talchar & Jagatpur		7,200	January, 1979

Area	Number of Employees		Planned date of coverage
	covered upto 31-12-78	to be covered	
(14) PONDICHERY			
Implemented area	15,000		
(15) PUNJAB			
(i) Implemented areas	1,60,000		
(ii) Non-implemented areas :			
Pur Hiran (Hoshiarpur)		1,650	1978-79
Barnala & Bhatinda		1,400	January, 1979
Gidderbaha		550	July, 1979
(16) RAJASTHAN			
(i) Implemented areas	1,10,000		
(ii) Non-implemented areas :			
Falna, Mastaya Industrial area, Alwar		4,100	1978-79
(17) TAMIL NADU			
(i) Implemented areas	4,40,000		
(ii) Non-implemented areas :			
Arkonam, Arumuganeri, Kanyakumari suburbs & Kumarapalayam		3,700	1978-79
Thanjavur, Salem Suburbs, Sankari & Thiruverambur		11,700	February, 1979
Dharapuram		700	July, 1979
(iii) New sectors of employment	11,600	60,200	1978-79
(18) UTTAR PRADESH			
(i) Implemented areas	4,37,600		
(ii) Non-implemented areas :			
Tundla		1,400	1978-79
Jhansi suburbs		850	1978-79
Mau		2,700	1978-79
Obra, Partapur, Akbarpur (including Tanda) & Dalla		7,800	1978-79
Khamaria		1,000	January, 1979
Sardarnagar & Khurja		2,050	March, 1979
Barabanki, Bulandshahar and Maunath Bhanjan		5,000	July, 1979
Azamgarh & Mainpuri		1,800	October, 1979
Faizabad includes Sohawal		950	November, 1979
Rishikesh		4,500	December, 1979
(iii) New Sector of employment		32,350	1978-79
		13,800	1979-80
(19) WEST BENGAL			
(i) Implemented areas	9,65,000		
(ii) Non-implemented areas			
Assansol, Raniganj, Jaykaynagar, Kult and Rupnaryanpur		29,400	1978-79
Durgapur		8,000	September, 1979
TOTAL	56,82,350	4,24,100	

APPENDIX III

Statement showing the Staff position of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation as on 31-3-1978, 31-3-1979 and likely to be as on 31-3-1980.

Sl. No.	Designation	Strength as on		
		31-3-78	31-3-79	31-3-80
1.	Director General	1	1	1
2.	Insurance Commissioner	1	1	1
3.	Financial Adviser & Chief Accounts Officer	1	1	1
4.	Medical Commissioner	1	1	1
5.	Actuary	The post is vacant		
6.	Director (Administration)	1	1	1
7.	Joint Insurance Commissioner/Regional Director Gr. I	8	8	8
8.	Director (O&M) Regional Director Gr. II/Director Training/Vigilance/Dy. Financial Adviser	7	7	8
9.	Regional Deputy Medical Commissioner/Dy. Medical Commissioner/Medical Commissioner	53	55	55
10.	Administrative Officer/Dy. Insurance Commissioner/Regional Director Gr. III/Dy. Chief Accounts Officer/Jt. Regional Director/Vigilance (Officer)	21	22	22
11.	Regional Director Gr. IV/Dy. Administrative Officer/Asstt. Insurance Commissioner/Dy. Regional Director/Asstt. Actuary/Accounts Officer	97	97	98

Sl. No.	Designation	Strength as on		
		31-3-78	31-3-79	31-3-80
12.	Asstt. Regional Director/Manager Gr. I/Dy. Accounts Officer/Section Officer	149	152	179
13.	Insurance Inspector/Audit Inspector/Dy. Manger Gr. II/(O&M)	672	679	704
14.	Private Secretary to Director General	1	1	1
15.	Manager Gr. III/Asstt./Head Clerk/Head Clerk-Cashiers	584	601	636
16.	Personal Assistants	30	30	30
17.	Technical Assistant	1	1	1
18.	Artist	1	1	1
19.	Care Taker	1	1	1
20.	Librarian	1	1	1
21.	Receptionist	1	1	1
22.	Upper Division Clerks/Upper Division Clerk-Cashier/Upper Division Clerk-Incharge	1	1	1
23.	Stenos	2497	2562	2695
24.	Computers	102	103	107
25.	Lower Division Clerks/Adrema Operators/Telephone Operators/Telex Operators	4	4	4
26.	Geostetner Operators	3139	3208	3398
27.	Staff Car Drivers	7	7	7
28.	Junior Lab. Attendants	21	21	21
29.	Jamadar	1	1	1
30.	Record Sorter/Daftry/Selection Grade Daftry	1	1	1
31.	Peons	903	931	983
32.	Chowkidars	872	893	943
33.	Frashes	42	42	42
34.	Sweepers	47	48	48
35.	Malies	52	53	53
36.	Lift Man	4	4	4
37.	Assistant Engineer	3	3	3
38.	Junior Engineer	1	2	2
		5	7	7
TOTAL		9333	9552	10090
(i) Medical Personnel		53	55	55
(ii) Other Personnel		9280	9497	10035

APPENDIX—IV

Details of amounts provided under the head 'Allowances & Honoraria' in the Budget Estimates 1979-80

Nature of Allowance/Honoraria	Principal Officers	Other Officers	Ministerial Establishment	Group 'D' Staff
(Rupees in lakhs)				
A—SUPERINTENDENCE				
1. Travelling Allowance	0.80	3.99	10.51	0.85
2. Dearness Allowance	0.10	11.02	86.73	14.52
3. House Rent Allowance	0.20	4.68	31.51	5.97
4. City Compensatory Allowance	0.05	1.62	7.54	1.49
5. Non-Practising Allowance	0.07	1.28	..	..
6. Re-imbursement of Medical Charges	0.02	0.83	13.70	3.90
7. Other items	..	1.96	4.32	0.69
TOTAL—ALLOWANCES & HONORARIA	1.24	25.38	1,54.31	27.42
B—FIELD WORK				
1. Travelling Allowance	..	0.44	7.52	0.55
2. Dearness Allowance	..	3.51	81.97	14.64
3. House Rent Allowance	..	1.48	31.55	4.62
4. City Compensatory Allowance	..	0.40	6.75	1.00
5. Re-imbursement of Medical Charges	..	0.17	7.26	1.25
6. Other items	..	0.07	2.46	0.63
TOTAL—ALLOWANCES & HONORARIA	..	6.07	1,37.51	22.69

APPENDIX V

Perspective Plan for extension of the Scheme

In 1972, the Perspective Planning Committee had recommended a 5-year Perspective Plan in regard to the extension of the Scheme. The Committee had recommended extension in three phases namely (i) all factories under the Factories Act as well as Shops, commercial and allied establishments

with 20 or more employees in the Organised Sectors, mostly in areas where concentration of insurable labour force was sufficient, in the first phase, (ii) Organised mines and Tea, Coffee and rubber Plantations in the second phase and (iii) unorganised and semi-organised sectors of employment namely smaller and more widely dispersed and more

varying undertakings about which accurate statistical data was not available, in the third phase. A phased programme for coverage of the first two categories of establishments was also framed and it was recommended that the entire programme for coverage of categories of establishments enumerated at (i) and (ii) above should be completed within a period of 5 years, all establishments in category (i) being covered in the first three years and mines and plantations during the last two years. It was estimated that there were 7 lakhs employees in the power using factories employing 20 or more persons, 3 lakhs in smaller factories, 9.9 lakhs employees in shops and commercial establishments including Insurance and Banks and 18 lakhs in mines and Plantations thus totalling about 38 lakhs employees and the Committee had recommended the following targets for the 5 years period ending 1977-78 :—

1973-74	4 lakhs
1974-75	7 lakhs
1975-76	9 lakhs
1976-77	9 lakhs
1977-78	9 lakhs

2. The extension of the Scheme to factories in the non-implemented areas as well as to new sectors included in the first phase of the above mentioned programme has however, not progressed in accordance with the phased programme recommended by the Perspective Planning Committee, because of the difficulties of the State Governments in regard to the availability of physical and financial resources. Out of about 7 lakhs of employees coverable in the factories in the non-implemented areas and 13 lakhs in the smaller factories and new sectors, about 1.50 lakhs employees in the factory sector and about 5.50 lakhs employees in the new sectors have been covered so far. This leaves about 5.50 lakhs employees in the factory sector and in the non-implemented areas and 7.50 lakhs in the new sectors namely shops and allied commercial establishments yet to be covered. The extension to mines also requires amendment of the ESI Act. It is also relevant to State that most of the employees still left to be covered in the factory sector in the non-implemented areas are those in big public sector undertakings like Oil Refineries, Heavy Engineering and Corporations, Steel and Plants including TISCO and ISSCO, Fertilizer Plants, Bharat Heavy Electricals etc., about which there seems to be little possibility of extension of Scheme to them because of the opposition from workers to such extension as they are stated to be already getting medical and other benefits of fairly high standard without any contributions.

The High Powered Sub-Committee which had been constituted to consider the amendments to the ESI Act has also made recommendations in regard to the extension of the Scheme to Sugar and other seasonal industries and formulation of a suitable Scheme of benefits and contributions to suit the seasonal as well as agricultural workers, extension to permanent employees in Sugar and other seasonal industries and enhancement in the wage ceiling for coverage from Rs. 1000 at present to Rs. 1600 p.m. The Report is awaiting consideration by the Corporation and the Central Government for making necessary amendments to the Act. The Perspective Plan for extension of the Scheme during the next 5 years or so will, therefore depend upon the decisions to be taken by the Corporation and the Central Government on the above-mentioned recommendations of the High Powered Sub-Committee. The Ministry of Labour is also considering a proposal for extension of the Scheme to Building Construction workers (who fall within the semi-organised/unorganised sectors) in metropolitan towns where the ESI Scheme is already in force. The actual extension would, however, depend upon the decisions of the State Governments concerned who are appropriate authority for such extension under Section 1(5) of the Act. A realistic 5-year Perspective Plan can, therefore, be formulated after the final outcome of the recommendations of the High Powered Sub-Committee is known. Presently, annual Plans for extension of the Scheme to new areas and to new sectors are being drawn up for two years at a time, i.e., for the current financial year and the next financial year, in consultation with the State Governments concerned.

APPENDIX VI

Statement showing per capita income and expenditure

Year	Amount per annum per Contribution income (Rs.)	Expenditure on Revenue Account (excluding the amounts transferred to Capital Construction and Emergency Reserve Funds) (Rs.)	employee Margin (Rs.)
1968-69	96	94	2
1969-70	103	106	(—)3
1970-71	123	117	6
1971-72	131	118	13
1972-73	145	104	41
1973-74	153	121	32
1974-75	146	125	21
1975-76	162	141	21
1976-77	236	151	85
1977-78	239	177	62 @
1978-79 (Estimates)	256	207	49 @ @
1979-80 (Estimates)	256	218	38 @ @ @

The surplus in respect of Permanent Disablement Benefit and Dependents' Benefit disclosed in the valuation as on 31-3-74, has been adjusted in the expenditure (Capitalised Value) for 1977-78. If the actual capitalised value for 1977-78 without adjusting the surplus is taken into account, the per capita expenditure would increase by about Rs. 5, thus bringing down the per capita margin from Rs. 62 to Rs. 57.

Excluding arrear payments for earlier years to State Governments for medical care, the gap may be taken at Rs. 55.

Excluding arrear payments for earlier years to State Governments for medical care, the gap may be taken at Rs. 47. A growth rate of Rs. 3-4 per annum per employee in contribution income may be assumed in the year following.

APPENDIX VII

Approximate increase in Expenditure anticipated during the years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82

	1	2	3
	Per employee per annum Rs.		
(1) Medical Benefit	18.00	There is likely to be an increase in the existing monetary ceilings on different types of medical care.	
(2) Cash Benefits	10.00		
(3) Administrative Expenses	2.60		
(4)* Invalidity Benefit	22.00	*Item Nos. 4-7 the increase will come into effect on amendment of the E.S.I. Act.	

1	2	3
(5)* Enhancement of the rate of employment injury (temporary disablement, permanent disablement & dependants' benefits) from 125% to 130% of the standard rate.	1.15	
(6)* Increase in the rate of funeral benefit from Rs. 100 to Rs. 300.	0.35	
(7)* Enhancement of the exemption limit, for payment of employees' contribution from the wage group of Rs. 2 per day to the wage group below Rs. 4 per day.	0.90	
Total	55.00	

PERFORMANCE BUDGET, 1979-80

Performance Budget of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation for the Year 1979-80.

Introductory :

The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, is the only piece of social insurance legislation in India which provides for benefits in contingencies of sickness, maternity and employment injury to certain categories of industrial workers.

Coverage :

2. The Employees' State Insurance Act 1948, applies to all non-seasonal factories using power wherein 20 or more persons are employed for wages. The Scheme is being implemented in a phased manner areawise. The Scheme is being further extended to new classes of establishments namely, power using factories employing 10-19 persons and non-power using factories, shops, cinemas including preview theatres, hotels, restaurants, road motor transport undertakings and newspaper establishments employing 20 or more persons.

The employees employed in factories/establishments, as mentioned above and in receipt of wages not exceeding Rs. 1,000 per month are covered under the Act.

Principal objections of the Scheme

3. The Corporation provides the following benefits to the Insured Persons and their families.

1. Medical Benefit.

Medical Care is provided through the ESI Hospitals and Dispensaries.

2. Cash Benefits.

(i) Sickness benefit when an insured person falls sick.

- (ii) Maternity benefit to female Insured workers.
- (iii) Temporary/Permanent Disablement benefits to Insured Persons who meet with accidents during the course of employment.
- (iv) Dependents' benefit to the families of Insured Persons who die as a result of employment injury.
- (v) Funeral expenses to the family members or the nearest relation of the deceased insured worker to perform his funeral rites.

The quantum of the benefits is given in paragraph 12.2 below.

Wherever the Employees' State Insurance Scheme has been implemented, the employers are absolved of their liability under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 and the Maternity Act, 1961.

Administration :

4. The Employees' State Insurance Scheme is administered by a corporate body called the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, which has members representing employers, employees, the Central and State Governments, Medical profession and Parliament. A Standing Committee constituted from among the members of the Corporation, acts as the Executive Body for the administration of the Scheme. There is also a Medical Benefit Council to advise the Corporation regarding matters connected with the provisions of medical benefits.

The provision of medical care under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme is the responsibility of the State Governments except in Delhi where the Corporation itself arranges medical care.

Finance :

5. The Employees' State Insurance Scheme is mainly financed by the employers and employees contributions. The rates of weekly contribution by employees varies from 40 paise to Rs. 3.75 depending on the wage group to which they belong. Those earning less than Rs. 2 per day are not required to pay any contribution.

The Employers' contribution works out to about 4.35 per cent of the wages. The employees' contribution is 2.17 per cent of the wages. The expenditure on medical care is shared between the Employees' State Insurance Corporation and the State Governments in the agreed ratio of 7:1. The Corporation does not receive any financial assistance from the Central Government.

Extension of the Scheme during 1978-79 :

6. During the period 1st April, 1978 to 31st December, 1978, the Scheme has been extended to cover 1.39 lakhs more employees. Medical care was also extended to 1.57 lakhs more family (insured persons) units. The total coverage of employees under the Scheme as on 31st December, 1978, stood at 56.82 lakhs. The total number of beneficiaries for medical benefit is 2.49 lakhs inclusive of insured persons and their family members.

7. The following table gives the statistical data relating to performance and work handled.

Nature of information	1977-78 (Actuals)	1978-79 (Revised Estimates)	1979-80 (Budget Estimates)
1. Number of Centres	366*	387	484
2. Number of employees covered	55.43 lakhs	58.02 lakhs	61.06 lakhs
3. Number of Insured Persons entitled for Medical Care	62.51	66.35	69.84
4. Number of family members to whom Medical Care has been extended.			
(a) Excluding the Insured Persons	1,80.02	1,91.11	2,01.14
(b) Including the Insured Persons	2,42.53	2,57.46	2,70.98
5. (a) Number of Hospitals and Annexes	87	95	117
(b) Number of Panel Clinics	4,650		Not estimated
(c) Number of Specialist Centres	2,24		Not estimated
6. (a) Number of beds (including beds reserved in Govt. and other recognised Hospitals).	17,805	18,969	20,890
(b) Number of beds under construction	4,273	4,100	6,000

* The decrease in number in 1977-78 is due to an amalgamation of smaller centres into main centres for administrative purposes.

1	2	3	4	5
7. Number of dispensaries		936	980	1,020
8. Number of patients treated				
(a) Number of cases admitted in Hospitals		3.94 lakhs	4.42 lakhs	4.68 lakhs
(b) Attendances at dispensaries (both Insured Persons and Family members):				
(i) New Cases		3,15.42 lakhs	3,44.80 lakhs	3,67.00 lakhs
(ii) Old Cases		6,09.82 lakhs	6,66.49 lakhs	7,07.00 lakhs
9. Number of persons in receipt of cash allowance (i.e., No. of employees eligible for employment injury benefits)		55.43 lakhs	58.02 lakhs	61.06 lakhs
10. Number of dependants in receipt of pension (i.e. No. of beneficiaries for dependant's benefit)		14,732	15,600	16,400
11. Staff strength (including staff employed on the Scheme in the States):				
(a) Medical Personnel		19,824	20,814	21,803
(b) Other Personnel		24,477	25,783	26,945
12. Annual Receipts		Rs. 1,44,54.48 lakhs	Rs. 1,56,63.83 lakhs	Rs. 1,61,98.83 lakhs
13. Annual Revenue Expenditure		Rs. 1,17,71.52 lakhs	Rs. 1,36,81.30 lakhs	Rs. 1,48,63.65 lakhs
14. Capital Expenditure on acquisition of sites and construction of buildings for offices/dispensaries/hospitals.				
(i) During the year		Rs. 8,23.26 lakhs	Rs. 8,60.00 lakhs	Rs. 11,00.00 lakhs
(ii) Progressive expenditure		Rs. 58,14.95 lakhs (*)	Rs. 66,74.95 lakhs (*)	Rs. 77,74.95 lakhs (*)

(*) Includes refunds in respect of earlier years.

8. Comparative analysis of the Revised Estimates and Actuals for 1977-78 and Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates 1978-79 is as follows :-

Sl. No.	Nature of Information	Revised Estimates 1977-78	Actuals 1977-78	Variation between (3) & (4)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. No. of Centres	476*	366*	(—) 110	
2. No. of employees covered	55.98 lakhs	55.43 lakhs	(—) 0.55 lakhs	
3. No. of family members to whom medical care has been extended	1,84,28 lakhs	1,80.02 lakhs	(—) 4.26 lakhs	
4. No. of hospitals & Annexes constructed	103	87	(—) 16	
5. No. of hospital beds	19,073	17,805	(—) 1,268	
6. No. of dispensaries	960	936	(—) 24	
7. Annual Receipts	Rs. 1,40,00.00 lakhs	Rs. 1,44,54.48 lakhs@	(+) Rs. 4,54.48 lakhs	
8. Annual Revenue Expenditure	Rs. 1,16,77.17 lakhs	Rs. 1,17,71.52 lakhs@@	(+) Rs. 94.35 lakhs	
9. Annual Capital Expenditure	Rs. 9,22.47 lakhs	Rs. 8,23.26 lakhs	(—) Rs. 99.21 lakhs	

* The decrease in the number in 1977-78 is partly due to amalgamation of smaller centres into main centres.

@ The increase is due to better compliance in payment of contributions.

@@ The excess is due to higher transfers to the Reserve Funds consequent on increased revenue.

Sl. No.	Nature of Information	Budget Estimates 1978-79	Revised Estimates 1978-79	Variation between (3) & (4)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. No. of Centres		485	387*	(—) 98
2. No. of employees covered		61.51 lakhs	58.02 lakhs	(—) 3.49 lakhs
3. No. of family members to whom medical care has been extended		1,92.62 lakhs	1,91.11 lakhs	(—) 1.51 lakhs
4. No. of hospitals & Annexes constructed		119	96	(—) 23
5. No. of hospital beds		20,996	18,969	(—) 2,027
6. No. of dispensaries		1,020	980	(—) 40
7. Annual Revenue Receipts		Rs. 1,45,00.00 lakhs	Rs. 1,56,63.83 (b) lakhs	(+) Rs. 11,63.83 lakhs
8. Annual Revenue Expenditure		Rs. 1,30,91.96 lakhs	Rs. 1,36,81.30 (c) lakhs	(+) Rs. 5,89.34 lakhs
9. Annual Capital Expenditure		Rs. 13,79.00 lakhs	Rs. 8,60.00 lakhs	(—) Rs. 5,19.00 lakhs

* The decrease in the number is partly due to amalgamation of smaller centres into main centres.

- (b) The increase is due to better compliance in payment of contributions.
- (c) The increased provision in the Revised Estimates 1978-79 is mainly on account of—
- greater impact during the year of enhancement of the duration of Sickness Benefit payable to an insured person under Section 49 of the ESI Act, 1948 from 56 days to 91 days in any two consecutive benefit periods with effect from 1st May, 1977.
 - higher transfers to the Capital Construction Reserve Fund and Emergency Reserve Fund consequent on increased revenue.

The programme of implementation of the FSI Scheme is mainly dependent on the State Governments who make medical arrangements and set up dispensaries etc. for affor-

ding medical facilities to the beneficiaries of the Scheme. Due to administrative and other difficulties it has not been possible for the State Governments to make necessary medical arrangements etc. as per programme. Hence, the shortfall in the extension of the Scheme to new centres. The shortfalls in number of employees covered and number of family members covered for medical care were consequential to shortfall in extension of the Scheme to new centres.

The shortfalls in construction of hospitals, provision of beds and capital expenditure were due to slow progress of construction works which again are processed by the State Governments.

Further information is furnished in the following paragraphs.

9. The financial requirements of the Corporation for the current financial year 1978-79 and the next financial year 1979-80 are given below.

A. Programme/Activity-wise Classification	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
	(Actuals)	(Revised Estimates)	(Budget Estimates)
(Rupees in lakhs)			
(i) Medical Benefits	47,10.73	54,01.41	60,45.56
(ii) Cash Benefits	39,79.43	51,38.93	56,56.39
(iii) Other Benefits	13.41	14.67	16.41
(iv) Direction, Superintendence and Field Work	9,55.40	10,35.01	11,01.02
(v) Depreciation, Repairs & Maintenance of hospital & Dispensary buildings	1,22.54	1,42.15	1,86.77
(vi) Non-activity expenditure—Allocation to Capital Construction and Emergency Reserve Funds	19,90.01	19,49.13	18,57.50
TOTAL—REVENUE EXPENDITURE	1,17,71.52	1,36,81.30	1,48,63.65
(i) Capital Expenditure on acquisition of sites and construction of buildings for office/dispensaries/hospitals	8,23.26	8,60.00	11,00.00
(ii) Other Capital Expenditure . . . . .	..	..	0.70
B. OBJECT-WISE CLASSIFICATION			
(i) Expenditure on providing medical care to beneficiaries	47,10.73*	54,01.41*	60,45.56*
(ii) Payments of Cash Benefits including other Benefits	39,92.84@	51,53.60@	56,72.80@
(iii) Salaries and other Administrative Expenditure:			
(a) Salaries	6,88.25	7,38.01	7,88.90
(b) Travel expenses	17.07	26.23	24.66
(c) Stationery and Forms	31.80	41.17	47.75
(d) Contribution Stamps	14.42	9.00	9.00
(e) Rents, Rates and Taxes	34.70	42.09	46.89
(f) Insurance Courts and Legal charges	4.50	6.68	5.68
(g) Maintenance of staff cars	1.62	2.00	2.24
(h) Purchase of typewriters, calculating machines, Adrema machines, office furniture and other equipment	9.50	11.22	15.06
(i) Publicity & Advertisement	0.63	0.98	0.98
(j) Charges for maintaining Banking Accounts	9.80	6.63	0.96
(k) Other Office expenses	38.53	51.44	50.86
(l) Depreciation, Repairs & Maintenance of office buildings including staff quarters	10.09	12.99	14.99
(m) Retirement Benefits (including Provident Funds)	94.49	86.57	93.05
(iv) Depreciation, Repairs & maintenance of Hospital and dispensary buildings including staff quarters	1,22.54	1,42.15	1,86.77
(v) Allocation to Capital Construction Reserve Fund	13,19.27	14,53.50	15,23.70
(vi) Allocation to Emergency Reserve Fund	6,70.74	4,95.63	3,33.80
TOTAL—REVENUE EXPENDITURE	1,17,71.52	1,36,81.30	1,48,63.65
Capital Construction Works			
(a) Office Buildings	45.84	1,10.00	1,25.00
(b) Hospital & Dispensaries	7,77.42	7,50.00	9,75.00
TOTAL—CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION WORKS	8,23.26	8,60.00	11,00.00

* & @—See paragraphs 11, 1 & 12.4.

B. OBJECT-WISE CLASSIFICATION

1977-78
Actuals1978-79
Revised
Estimates1979-80
Budget
Estimates

(Rupees in lakhs)

C. SOURCE OF FINANCE

I. Revenue Receipts

(i) Employers' and Employees' Contribution	1,31,92.66	1,45,35.00	1,52,37.00
(ii) Rent of Buildings	3,55.19	3,77.21	3,87.51
(iii) Interest on investments, loans & advances	8,00.74	5,23.96	4,41.90
(iv) Other revenue receipts	1,05.89	2,27.66	1,32.42
TOTAL	1,44,54.48	1,56,63.83	1,61,98.83

II. Capital Expenditure Capital Construction Reserve Fund

13,19.27 14,53.50 15,23.70

9.2 The statement in Annexure-1A shows the incidence of expenditure per capita under main heads of expenditure. Explanation of Financial Requirements :

10. The financial requirements of the Corporation may be broadly classified under the following heads.

- Medical Benefits.
- Cash Benefits and Other Benefits
- Direction, Superintendence and Field Works
- Depreciation, Repairs and Maintenance of Hospitals and Dispensaries.
- Capital Construction Works.

These are further detailed in the following paragraphs.
I—Medical Benefits

11.1 The expenditure on Medical Benefits is shown below.

1977-78 Actuals	1978-79 Revised Estimates	1979-80 Budget Estimates (Rupees in lakhs)
47,10.73 (includes arrear payments of Rs. 5,59.91 lakhs)	54,01.41 (includes arrear payments of Rs. 8,73.79)	60,45.56 (includes arrear payments of Rs. 12,36.79 lakhs)

11.2 The expenditure on this activity is initially incurred by the State Governments who are in administrative control of the Medical Scheme except in the Union Territory of Delhi. The Corporation pays its share on quarterly basis on receipt of expenditure statements from the State Governments. In order to ensure effective control, the Corporation has fixed ceilings on medical expenditure under the different categories of Medical Care and any expenditure incurred by the State Governments over and above these ceilings is borne exclusively by them and such excess expenditure is not reflected in the Corporation budget.

The ceilings for expenditure on medical care are as follows :—

Type of Medical Care	Range of Care under the type	Ceilings per annum
(a) Restricted Medical Care	While full medical care is given to the Insured Per- sons, their families are given outdoor treatment only with full supply of drugs and dressings.	Rs. 70 /-
(b) Expanded Medical Care	While full medical care is given to the Insured Per- sons, their families are provided with the facility	Rs. 80/-

Type of Medical Care Range of Care Under the
type Ceilings
per
annum

of consultation with the
Specialists (including
facilities for special labo-
ratory tests and X-Ray
examinations) and supply
of special medicines and
drugs as may be pres-
cribed by them in addi-
tion to the out-patient
care.

(c) Full Medical Care It provides both out-door Rs. 105/
and in-door treatment to
the Insured Persons and
their families.

Further expenditure on drugs, medicines and dressings exceeding Rs. 25 but not exceeding Rs. 45 per employee per annum is allowed over and above the ceiling.

11.3 Medical facilities have been improved upon further as under :

(i) It has been decided to construct convalescent homes on a modest scale where insured patients who no longer need active medical treatment could be shifted from hospital and provided with routine medical attention besides nursing, care and other facilities.

(ii) The provision, where necessary, of—

- artificial limbs, artificial appliances and aids including provision of cardiac pace makers, and
- specialised treatment, like kidney transplant/dialysis and open heart surgery,

has been made as a part of medical care under the Scheme.

(iii) In an Insured Person becomes disentitled to medical benefit his treatment will not be discontinued till the spell of sickness ends or in the case of long term ailments so long as the Insured Person (excluding members of family) requires active treatment.

(iv) The families of insured Persons are now entitled to medical benefit from the date Insured Person enters service instead of 13 weeks after the person is insured.

(v) Medical facilities have been provided to the family members of an Insured Person where,

- his family resides at another station in an imple-
mented area located in the same State,

- (b) Members of the family move along with the Insured Person from his place of duty either on leave or on temporary transfer to any other station which is an implemented centre.

11.4 Apart from medical care provided through hospitals and dispensaries, the Corporation is also providing the following services.

- (i) Facilities for Family Welfare Programme

- (ii) Facilities for immunisation including a special programme of protecting the children against infectious diseases.

11.5 The following data further supplements the information given in paragraph 7 above regarding the progress made in providing medical care to the Insured Persons and their families :—

Nature of information	1977-78 (Actuals)	1978-79 (Revised Estimates)	1979-80 (Budget Estimates)
1. (a) No. of Hospitals:			
(i) General	57	60	68
(ii) T.B.	6	7	8
(b) No. of Annexes			
(i) General	11	15	26
(ii) T.B.	13	13	15
2. No. of beds commissioned in ESI Hospitals and Annexes:			
(a) In Hospitals:			
(i) General	13,120	14,049	15,725
(ii) T.B.			
(b) In Annexes:			
(i) General	4,685	4,920	5,165
(ii) T.B.			
3. No. of beds reserved in Government and other recognised hospitals.	4,685	4,920	5,165
4. Expenditure on medical care per annum per employee.	Rs.82.99	Rs.88.12	Rs.89.70

11.6. The State-wise position regarding coverage of the Scheme as on 31st March, 1978, is given in Annexure-I.

II—Cash Benefits and Other benefits

12.1 The expenditure on Cash Benefits is given below.

1977-78 Actuals	1978-79 Revised Estimates	1979-80 Budget Estimates
39,79.43	51,38.93	56,56.39

(Rupees in lakhs)

12.2 The eligibility for different categories of Cash Benefits is dependent on the number of contributions paid by the employees and the rate of their wages. Roughly, the Cash Benefit on account of sickness comes to 50 per cent of the wages, in case of Disablement and Dependents Benefit it works out to 62.5 per cent of the wages and roughly full wages are paid in the case of Maternity Benefit to female insured workers. Funeral expenses are paid at the rate of Rs. 100/- in the event of death of an insured person.

12.3 These benefits are paid to the Insured Person or their beneficiaries directly by the Corporation through its Local/Pay Offices which are located in almost all the industrial centres where the Scheme has been implemented. The number of such offices was 686 on 31st March, 1978, as against 682 a year earlier. The incidence of expenditure on cash benefits depends on a variety of factors, e.g., state of health, industrial peace and the awareness of the workers about their entitlement to the benefits, etc. It is therefore, not possible to fix any physical targets. In all, 71.83 lakhs payments (including 8,701 claims relating to lump-sum payments in respect of requests for commutation of permanent disablement claims) were effected during the year 1977-78. These were 14.07 lakhs more than those during the preceding year. On the average about 5.99 lakhs payments were effected every month as against 4.81 lakhs payments during 1976-77. The number of payments per employee increased from 1.17 in 1976-77 to 1.33 in 1977-78.

12.4 The break-up of expenditure under the different categories of Cash Benefits is given in the following table :

	1977-78 Actuals		1978-79 Revised Estimates		1979-80 Budget Estimates	
	Weighted Average of Number of employees (Figures in lakhs)	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	Weighted Average of Number of employees (Figures in lakhs)	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	Weighted Average of employees (Figures in lakhs)	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
Sickness Benefit	54.03	27,15.91	55.32	33,02.36	56.94	36,32.60
Extended Sickness Benefits	54.03	2,62.67	55.32	3,12.75	56.94	3,44.44
Maternity Benefit	54.03	1,73.40	55.32	1,83.05	56.94	1,97.22
Temporary Disablement Benefit	55.22	5,01.33	56.72	6,25.00	59.54	6,88.00
Permanent Disablement Benefit	55.22	1,48.69 @	56.72	5,72.67	59.54	6,29.59

@ Represents net amount after an adjustment of Rs. 5,48.24 lakhs on account of excess credit to the Permanent Disablement Benefit Reserve Fund during the previous years. It also includes Rs. 1,76.00 lakhs transferred to that Fund as one time additional cost (in the form of Capitalised value) on account of increase in the rates of Permanent Disablement Benefit with effect from 1-10-1977.

	1977-78 Actuals		1978-79 Revised Estimates		1979-80 Budget Estimates	
	Weighted Average of Number of employees (figures in lakhs)	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	Weighted Average of Number of employees (figures in lakhs)	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	Weighted Average of Number of employees (figures in lakhs)	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
Dependants' Benefit	55.22	1,67.91	56.72	1,33.55	59.54	1,54.45
Funeral Benefit	55.22	9.52	56.72	9.55	59.54	10.09
Total Cash Benefits		39,79.43		51,38.93		56,56.39

@ Represents net amount after an adjustment of Rs. 62.34 lakhs on account of excess credit to the Dependants' Benefit Reserve Fund during the previous years. It also includes Rs. 1,04.00 lakhs transferred to that Fund as one time additional cost (in the form of capitalised value) on account of increase in the rates of Dependants' Benefit with effect from 1-10-1977.

12.5 Provision of Rs. 51,38.93 lakhs in the Revised Estimates 1978-79 made for the various Cash Benefits is based on the progress of actuals for the first seven months of the financial year 1978-79 and the anticipated requirement for the remaining months.

The increased provision in the Revised Estimates 1978-79 is mainly on account of greater impact during the year of enhancement of the duration of Sickness Benefit payable to an Insured Person under Section 49 of the E.S.I. Act, 1948, from 56 days to 91 days in any two consecutive benefit periods with effect from 1st May, 1977. The average number of benefit days per annum per employee during 1977-78 increased from 5.0 in 1976-77 to 6.0 in 1977-78. The amount of daily rate of benefit per employee increased from Rs. 7.66 in 1976-77 to Rs. 8.31 in 1977-78. There has been an increase of about 18 per cent in the daily rate of benefit in the case of Extended Sickness Benefit during 1977-78. The average approximate cost of Sickness Benefit including Extended Sickness Benefit per annum per employee on the basis of actuals for the first seven months of 1978-79 is Rs. 63.72.

In the case of Temporary Disablement Benefit also there has been an increase in the average number of benefit days per annum per employee and the average benefit rate has also increased as shown below.

	1976-77	1977-78
Average number of benefit days per annum per employee.	0.91 day	0.97 day
Average benefit rate per day	Rs. 9.02	Rs. 9.39

The Director General has been keeping continuous watch over the duration of Sickness claims at various Centres. The relevant statistics received at the Headquarters every month are analysed periodically and abnormal variation in the trend in any Centre is taken up with the Regional Directors and Administrative Medical Officers with a view to enable them to take suitable and prompt remedial measures wherever necessary and possible.

12.6 The incidents of cost of establishment charges of the cash disbursement offices is as under.

	1977-78 (Actuals)	1978-79 (Revised Estimates)	1979-80 (Budget Estimates)
Establishment charges of cash disbursement offices.	Rs. 3,58.67 lakhs	Rs. 3,90.89 lakhs	Rs. 4,20.84 lakhs
Percentage of establishment charges to total amount of cash benefits disbursed.	9.01%	7.61%	7.44%
Expenditure per employee per annum.	Rs. 6.50	Rs. 6.89	Rs. 7.07

Other Benefits

13.1 The expenditure on Other Benefits is as under

1977-78 Actuals	1978-79 (Revised Estimates)	1979-80 (Budget Estimates)
		(Rupees in lakhs)
13.41	14.67	16.41

13.2 This activity embraces, the payment of fees to the members of Medical Boards and Appellate Medical Tribunals, payments of conveyance charges and compensation for loss of wages to Insured Workers when they are required to appear before Medical Referee, Medical Board or Appellate Medical Tribunals. Other miscellaneous expenses incurred by the Corporation for the direct benefit of Insured Workers also fall under this activity.

III. Direction, Superintendence and Field Work

14.1 The Budget provision is in respect of the salary etc., of the Officers and Staff posted in the Headquarters Office of the Corporation, its various Regional Offices and Local Offices. It also includes the expenditure of Organisation and Methods Branch and different Centres set up for arranging seminars etc. and training courses for officers and staff.

14.2 The following is the personnel summary :

	Actual number as on 31-3-78	Estimated number as on 31-3-79	Estimated Number as on 31-3-80
(i) Officers	340	346	375
(ii) Other Personnel	8,993	9,206	9,715

IV. Depreciation, Repairs and Maintenance of Hospitals and dispensary buildings.

15. The expenditure on repairs and maintenance (including depreciation) of the Corporation's hospital and dispensary buildings is shown below.

	1977-78 (Actuals)	1978-79 (Revised Estimates)	1979-80 (Budget Estimates)
			(Rupees in lakhs)
Hospitals/Dispensaries/ Annexes.	1,22.54	1,42.15	1,86.77

The figures represent the amounts transferred/transerable to the respective Reserve Funds in accordance with the percentage fixed for the purpose. The expenditure is actually incurred from the Reserve Funds.

V. Capital Construction Works.

16.1 The following provision would be necessary for capital construction works.

	1977-78 (Actuals)	1978-79 (Revised Estimates)	1979-80 (Budget Estimates)
	(Rupees in lakhs)		
(i) Office Buildings	45.84	1,10.00	1,25.00
(ii) Hospitals/dispensaries	777.42	7,50.00	9,75.00
Total	8,23.26	8,60.00	11,00.00

16.2 Under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, the administration of the medical Scheme is the statutory responsibility of the State Governments. As such it is for them to provide necessary buildings to house the Employees' State Insurance Hospitals/Dispensaries. In the initial stage, the Corporation had sizeable balance of income over expenditure, whereas the State Governments were not finding adequate resources to construct necessary buildings and consequently the Scheme was not making much headway. The Corporation, therefore, decided to invest available surplus of its income over expenditure in the construction of buildings for housing its own offices and Employees' State Insurance Hospitals/Dispensaries.

16.3 The Corporation in its meetings held on 2nd February and 3rd December, 1974, reviewed the Capital Construction programme of the Employees' State Insurance Projects in various States and approved that—

- (i) 10 per cent of the total revenue derived from 'Contributions' be credited to the Capital Construction Reserve Fund and the expenditure on construction of Hospitals/Dispensaries/other medical institutions and office buildings/staff quarters be incurred in the ratio of 8 : 2.
- (ii) Plans and estimates for additional hospitals/annexes may be sanctioned so as to provide upto 5 beds per thousand employees as approved at the time of sanctioning new projects. Normally, the limit of 4 beds per thousand employees as already fixed shall not be exceeded and only in exceptional cases the additional beds will be sanctioned after ensuring that there is acute necessity for additional beds depending upon the incidence of diseases requiring hospitalisation

based on the occupancy of beds in the existing ESI Hospitals in that area. The expenditure on hospital beds is subject to a limit of Rs. 200 per covered employee.

- (iii) For purposes of securing land, additional employees as are likely to be covered in the next 2 years as on the date of sanction of the proposal may also be taken into account for working out the number of beds admissible. Plans and estimates for construction of additional beds may, however, be sanctioned only after notification has been issued by the State Government under Section 1(5) of the E.S.I. Act.
- (iv) Plans and estimates for construction of other buildings such as dispensaries, specialist centres, offices for the Administrative Medical Officers, Medical Stores, etc., may be sanctioned on merits of each case without any limitations on per capita basis, because expenditure on such works is of minor character.

16.4 The yardstick for provision of hospital beds has normally been fixed at the rate of 4 beds per one thousand family employees units. According to this yardstick 22,171 beds were required to cater to the needs of the covered employees as on 31-3-1978.

The Corporation has upto 31st October, 1978, constructed and commissioned 64 hospitals and 25 annexes having bed capacity of 13,637 beds. In addition 184 dispensary buildings have also been constructed and commissioned. 25 hospitals and 17 annexes having about 4,100 beds and 27 dispensary buildings are under construction. For capital construction, outlay of Rs. 7,406.34 lakhs has been sanctioned upto 31st October, 1978. Earlier when the Government of Maharashtra was constructing E.S.I. Hospitals as their own property, a sum of Rs. 3,62.14 lakhs was advanced as loans to that Government. Further a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakhs was granted as grant-in-aid to the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Hospital, Bombay.

Programme of construction works (including works in progress) is given in the Annexures II and III. The construction of 21 hospitals and 2 annexes having about 1,728 beds and 17 dispensary buildings is likely to be taken up in 1979-80 while some more hospitals/annexes/dispensaries may be sanctioned.

16.5 The capital expenditure on the acquisition of sites and construction of buildings for Administrative Offices, dispensaries and hospitals including staff quarters upto 31st October, 1978, amounted to Rs. 64,18.09 lakhs (including loans of Rs. 3,62.14 lakhs sanctioned to Maharashtra State for construction of hospitals).

BALANCE SHEET

17.1 A summary of the Balance-sheet as on 31st March, 1978, is as follows:—

Liabilities	(Rupees in lakhs)	Assets	(Rupees in lakhs)
		Fixed Assets:	
Excess of Income over expenditure	1,36,35.52	Lands and Buildings	34,41.59
Reserve Funds	1,37,42.79	Advances for construction	23,73.36
		Staff Cars	5.65
Current liabilities. (Deposit of securities, unclaimed deposits in Provident Fund, Misc. Deposits, etc.)	32.81	Current Assets (Advances to employees and advances for the repairs & maintenance of buildings, etc.)	6,49.52
		Cash in transit	6.37
		Investment of Reserve Funds	1,06,77.79
		Cash Balances and Investment of General Cash	
		Balance	1,02,56.84
TOTAL	2,74,11.12	TOTAL	2,47,11.12

17.2 In terms of Section 37 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, the Corporation shall, at intervals of five years, have a valuation of its assets and liabilities made by a valuer

appointed with the approval of the Central Government. The next valuation for the quinquennium ending 31st March, 1979, will now be falling due.

Other matters of interest

18.1. The collection of contributions through cash in place of contribution stamps was introduced in Delhi Region with effect from 30-11-1975. The new system has been extended/is being extended in some other Regions as shown under—

Name of Region	Date of extension of cash system
Karnataka and Rajasthan	1-10-1978.
Andhra Pradesh and Kerala	End of January, 1979.
Bihar, Gujarat and Orissa	End of May, 1979.

The system will be extended in other Regions also as early as necessary arrangements can be made in this regard.

This new system which is simple in its content and is readily understandable has been appreciated by the employers who find it convenient and less time-consuming. As far as the Corporation is concerned, the inflow of revenue has been quickened as the amount is deposited at the end of every wage period as required in terms of Reg. 31. It has also been possible to send increased number of contribution cards to Local Offices in time for settling of cash benefit claims as there is marked improvement in the submission of contribution cards by the employers to the Regional Office, thereby accelerating the pace of settlement of claims. Besides, the cost and labour on printing and distribution of contribution stamps is saved.

18.2. Steps are also being taken for improving and refining the methodology for collecting various data for the Scheme.

ANNEXURE I

Statewise position showing coverage of E.S.I. Scheme as on 31-3-1978

Sl. No.	State (with number of Centres)	Number of— (1) Covered employees (2) Insured Persons (3) Family (I.P) Units	Number of Insured Women	Total number of Beneficiaries including members of family of I.Ps	Number of Employees yet to be covered [Sec. 2(12)] only
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh (42)	(1) 2,35,000 (2) 2,55,000 (3) 2,55,000	23,450	9,89,400	16,500
2.	Assam (13)	(1) 26,000 (2) 30,000 (3) 30,000	1,400	1,16,400	11,000
3.	Bihar (25)	(1) 1,20,000 (2) 1,34,000 (3) 1,34,000	12,050	5,19,900	1,81,500
4.	Chandigarh (1)	(1) 10,000 (2) 12,000 (3) 12,000	1,200	46,550	—
5.	Delhi (1)	(1) 2,25,000 (2) 2,60,000 (3) 2,60,000	19,000	10,08,800	—
6.	Gujarat (14)	(1) 4,95,000 (2) 5,94,000 (3) 5,94,000	30,300	23,04,700	1,08,000
7.	Haryana (20)	(1) 1,68,000 (2) 1,92,000 (3) 1,92,000	15,550	7,44,950	4,800
8.	Himachal Pradesh (1)	(1) 700 (2) 800 (3) 800	50	3,100	2,900
9.	Karnataka (14)	(1) 2,77,000 (2) 2,94,000 (3) 2,94,000	26,750	11,40,700	29,000

1	2	3	4	5	6
10. Kerala & Mahe (30)		(1) 3,06,000 (2) 3,25,000 (3) 3,25,000	1,21,900	12,61,000	1,500
11. Madhya Pradesh (21)		(1) 1,70,000 (2) 1,85,000 (3) 1,85,000	13,500	7,17,800	70,000
12. Maharashtra					
(i) Bombay Area & Goa (8)		(1) 10,35,000 (2) 11,77,000 (3) 11,77,000	77,700	45,66,750	12,400
(ii) Nagpur Area (10)		(1) 71,000 (2) 77,000 (3) 77,000	2,700	2,98,750	14,000
(iii) Poona Area (16)		(1) 2,10,000 (2) 2,31,000 (3) 2,31,000	15,000	8,96,300	30,500
13. Orissa (15)		(1) 84,000 (2) 89,000 (3) 89,000	7,100	3,45,300	29,000
14. Pondicherry (1)		(1) 15,000 (2) 17,000 (3) 17,000	1,150	65,950	
15. Punjab (25)		(1) 1,50,000 (2) 1,91,000 (3) 1,91,000	9,150	7,41,100	15,100*
16. Rajasthan (18)		(1) 1,10,000 (2) 1,29,000 (3) 1,29,000	11,500	5,00,500	48,000
17. Tamil Nadu (42)		(1) 4,40,000 (2) 4,67,000 (3) 4,67,000	44,850	18,11,950	31,900
18. Uttar Pradesh (42)		(1) 4,30,000 (2) 4,71,000 (3) 4,71,000	7,050	18,27,500	50,000
19. West Bengal (7)		(1) 9,65,000 (2) 11,20,000 (3) 11,20,000	34,700	43,45,600	1,36,000
ALL INDIA (366)		(1) 55,42,700 (2) 62,50,800 (3) 62,50,800	4,76,050	2,42,53,000	7,54,200

* Includes 11,500 employees of Jammu & Kashmir.

ANNEXURE IA

Employees' State Insurance Scheme Per Capita expenditure under different heads

	Actuals 1977-78	Revised Estimates 1978-79	Budget Estimates 1979-80
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Cash Benefits			
Sickness Benefit (including Extended Sickness Benefit)	55.13	65.35	69.85
Temporary Disablement Benefit	18.51	21.11	22.13
Permanent Disablement Benefit			
Dependant's Benefit	2.29	2.35	2.59
Maternity Benefit	3.71	3.31	3.46
Funeral Benefit	0.17	0.17	0.17
Other Benefits	0.24	0.26	0.28
Total Cash Benefits	79.55	92.55	98.48
II. Expenditure on Medical Care (Corporation's Share)	82.99 ⁽ⁱ⁾	88.12 ⁽ⁱ⁾	89.07 ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾
III. Administration Expenses	17.30	18.25	18.49
IV. Hospitals Dispensaries (Repairs, Maintenance Depreciation)	2.22	2.50	3.14
V. Total per capita expenditure	182.06	201.42	209.18

⁽ⁱ⁾ The figure have been worked out as under:

- (i) The arrear payments pertaining to earlier years made to the State Governments towards the Corporation's share of expenses on medical care have been excluded.
- (ii) 100% share of the Corporation on medical care pertaining to the concerned year has been taken into account, even though 'On account' payment upto 90% of the Corporation's share was actually made.

ANNEXURE II
Statement Showing the Progress of works under construction

Sl. No.	Name of work	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)	Location	Targetted in the beginning of 1978-79	Physical Target Achievement likely to be achieved dur- ing 1978-79
HOSPITALS					
1.	50 bed ESI Hospital	56.05	Gauhati (Assam)	100 %	70 %
2.	50 bed ESI Hospital Phulwari-Sharif	23.16	Patna (Bihar)	Nil	40%
3.	50 bed ESI Hospital	43.51	Adityapur (Bihar)	Nil	40%
4.	200 bed ESI Hospital	103.00	Baroda (Gujarat)	100 %	60%
5.	150 bed ESI Hospital	90.75	Surat (Gujarat)	100%	50%
6.	50 bed ESI Hospital	36.87	Kalol (Gujarat)	Nil	10%
7.	50 bed ESI Hospital	38.16	Rajkot (Gujarat)	Nil	10%
8.	100 bed ESI Hospital	52.77	Mangalore (Karnataka)	100%	80%
9.	100 bed ESI Hospital	55.00	Mysore (Karnataka)	100%	80%
10.	300 bed ESI Hospital Indranagar	175.00	Bangalore (Karnataka)	Nil	20%
11.	650 bed ESI Hospital Kandiwalli	314.25	Bombay (Maharashtra)	Nil	80%
12.	632 bed ESI Hospital	330.67	Thana (Maharashtra)	100%	40%
13.	25 bed ESI Hospital	38.61	Jaykpur (Orissa)	100%	80%
14.	50 bed ESI Hospital	14.13	Vellore (Tamil Nadu)	Nil	10%
15.	100 bed ESI Hospital	111.85	Naini (Uttar Pradesh)	100%	60%
16.	100 bed ESI Hospital	114.54	Ghaziabad (Uttar Pradesh)	100%	40%
17.	100 bed ESI Hospital	106.35	Agra (Uttar Pradesh)	100%	50%
18.	100 bed ESI Hospital	104.00	Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)	100%	30%
19.	150 bed ESI Hospital	64.11	Asansol (West Bengal)	100%	80%
20.	500 bed ESI Hospital	173.60	Manicktolla (West Bengal)	100%	80%
21.	250 bed ESI Hospital	179.55	Bandel (West Bengal)	100%	50%
ANNEXES					
1.	20 bed ESI Annexe	22.85	Tinsukia (Assam)	100%	80%
2.	12 bed ESI Ward	3.50	Sonepat (Haryana)	Nil	100%
3.	20 bed ESI Annexe	2.48	Gulberga (Karnataka)	Nil	100%
4.	32 bed ESI Annexe	2.66	Robert Sonepet K.G.F. (Karnataka)	Nil	100%
5.	16 bed ESI Annexe (Alongwith Dispensary)		Rajgangpur (Orissa)	100%	100%
6.	24 bed ESI Annexe	2.46	Sitapur (Uttar Pradesh)	Nil	90%
7.	24 bed ESI Annexe	3.40	Moradabad (Uttar Pradesh)	Nil	95%
8.	24 bed ESI Annexe	2.78	Gorakhpur (Uttar Pradesh)	Nil	95%
9.	24 bed ESI Annexe	2.90	Shikohabad (Uttar Pradesh)	Nil	80%
10.	24 bed ESI Annexe	2.75	Mirzapur (Uttar Pradesh)	Nil	80%
11.	12 bed ESI Annexe	1.43	Unnao (Uttar Pradesh)	Nil	80%
12.	12 bed ESI Annexe	1.38	Etawah (Uttar Pradesh)	Nil	80%
13.	12 bed ESI Annexe	1.30	Meerut (Uttar Pradesh)	Nil	80%
14.	24 bed ESI Annexe	2.29	Rampur (Uttar Pradesh)	Nil	80%
15.	24 bed ESI Annexe	3.05	Modinagar (Uttar Pradesh)	Nil	80%
16.	40 bed ESI Annexe	9.80	Chandigarh	Nil	100%
DISPENSARIES					
1.	3 Dr. ESI Dispensary	9.97	Nellore (Andhra Pradesh)	100%	100%
2.	5 Dr. ESI Dispensary Mallepaly	11.54	Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)	40%	100%
3.	3 Dr. ESI Dispensary	9.05	Vijayasanagram (Uttar Pradesh)	Nil	40%
4.	7 Dr. ESI Dispensary	4.29	Pedakakani (Andhra Pradesh)	Nil	20%
5.	4 Dr. ESI Dispensary (Along with Annexe)		Tinsukia (Assam)	100%	80%
6.	2 Dr. ESI Dispensary	8.03	Jogighopa (Assam)	100%	80%
7.	2 Dr. ESI Dispensary Digha	4.35	Digha, Patna (Bihar)	100%	80%
8.	2 Dr. ESI Dispensary	5.97	Monghyr (Bihar)	Nil	80%
9.	6 Dr. ESI Dispensary	4.96	Katihar (Bihar)	Nil	60%
10.	2 Dr. ESI Dispensary (Chamanpura)	8.38	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Nil	60%
11.	4 Dr. ESI Dispensary (Maliniwadi)	8.68	Surat (Gujarat)	Nil	100%
12.	5 Dr. ESI Dispensary Laldarwaja	6.22	Surat (Gujarat)	Nil	100%
13.	2 Dr. ESI Dispensary Plot 12 & 13 Sector 27-B	13.63	Faridabad (Haryana)	Nil	30%
14.	5 Dr. ESI Dispensary	4.78	Chelapuram (Kerala)	Nil	20%
15.	5 Dr. ESI Dispensary	8.55	Alagappanagar (Kerala)	Nil	20%
16.	4 Dr. ESI Dispensary (Along with Hospital)		Jaykpur (Orissa)	100%	80%

MONETARY TARGETS

Sl. No.	Targetted for 1979-80	Revised monetary targets upto 78-79 (Rs. in lakhs)	Monetary targets for 1979-80 (Rs. in lakhs)	Date of commencement of work	Excepted year of completion
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HOSPITALS

1.	100%	35.00	21.05	21-9-76	1979-80
2.	100%	15.00	8.16	2-10-77	1979-80
3.	100%	15.70	27.81	1-10-78	1979-80
4.	100%	80.00	23.00	20-12-76	1979-80
5.	80%	34.00	40.00	25-8-77	1980-81
6.	80%	10.00	26.87	Not Anticipated	1979-80
7.	80%	18.00	20.16	11-3-78	1979-80
8.	100%	36.57	16.20	18-8-75	1979-80
9.	100%	45.00	10.00	16-8-76	1979-80
10.	60%	70.00	60.00	1-5-78	1980-81
11.	100%	290.00	24.25	15-1-75	1979-80
12.	100%	183.26	100.00	Not Anticipated	1980-81
13.	100%	35.00	3.61	Not Anticipated	1979-80
14.	60%	5.00	4.13	Not Anticipated	1980-81
15.	100%	79.70	32.15	5-11-76	1979-80
16.	100%	46.10	68.44	Not Anticipated	1979-80
17.	100%	60.00	46.35	Sept., 76	1979-80
18.	100%	55.66	49.00	28-1-78	1979-80
19.	100%	60.11	4.00	Not Anticipated	1979-80
20.	100%	173.60	Nil	Oct., 73	1978-79
21.	100%	110.00	69.55	Not Anticipated	1979-80

ANNEXES

1.	100%	18.00	4.85	25-8-77	1979-80
2.	Nil	3.50	Nil	22-1-76	1978-79
3.	Nil	2.48	Nil	15-5-75	1978-79
4.	Nil	2.00	0.66	March, 76	1979-80
5.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Already completed	
6.	100%	2.46	Nil	June, 77	1978-79
7.	100%	3.40	Nil	3-10-76	1978-79
8.	100%	2.78	Nil	November, 76	1978-79
9.	100%	2.90	Nil	January, 77	1978-79
10.	100%	2.75	Nil	November, 77	1978-79
11.	100%	1.43	Nil	December, 76	1978-79
12.	100%	1.38	Nil	29-10-77	1978-79
13.	100%	1.30	Nil	19-10-76	1978-79
14.	100%	2.29	Nil	January, 77	1978-79
15.	100%	3.05	Nil	1-12-76	1978-79
16.	Nil	9.80	Nil	Already completed	

DISPENSARIES

1.	Nil	9.97	Nil	17-5-77	1978-79
2.	100%	7.00	4.54	Not Anticipated	1979-80
3.	100%	6.00	3.05	18-1-78	1979-80
4.	100%	2.00	2.29	Not Anticipated	1979-80
5.	100%	Nil	Nil	25-8-77	1979-80
6.	100%	8.03	Nil	1-12-76	1978-79
7.	100%	2.73	1.62	June, 68	1979-80
8.	100%	3.54	2.42	January, 70	1979-80
9.	100%	4.96	Nil	Not Anticipated	1978-79
10.	100%	5.00	3.38	10-5-78	1979-80
11.	Nil	8.68	Nil	25-4-75	1978-79
12.	Nil	6.22	Nil	25-10-74	1979-80
13.	100%	5.52	8.11	Not Anticipated	1979-80
14.	100%	3.03	1.75	Not Anticipated	1979-80
15.	100%	4.00	4.55	Not Anticipated	1979-80
16.	100%	Nil	Nil	Not Anticipated	1979-80

PHYSICAL TARGETS

Sl. No.	Name of book	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)	Location	Targetted in the beginning of 1978-79	Achievement likely to be achieved during 1978-79
17.	3 Dr. ESI Dispensary	13.35	Hirakud (Orissa)	100%	100%
18.	3 Dr. ESI Dispensary T. P. Mill area	9.64	Chaudwar (Orissa)	100%	100%
19.	2 Dr. ESI Dispensary	10.26	Rourkela (Orissa)	100%	60%
20.	2 Dr. ESI Dispensary	6.71	Rajpura (Punjab)	Nil	25%
21.	3 Dr. ESI Dispensary	4.12	Kharar (Punjab)	Nil	100%
22.	4 Dr. ESI Dispensary No. 8	1.89	Jaipur (Rajasthan)	100%	100%
23.	5 Dr. ESI Dispensary	9.41	Kota (Rajasthan)	Nil	60%
24.	A. M. O. Office	5.65	Jaipur (Rajasthan)	Nil	80%
25.	2 Dr. ESI Dispensary	7.06	Usilampatti (Tamil Nadu)	100%	100%
26.	5 Dr. ESI Dispensary	10.05	Tambaram (Tamil Nadu)	100%	80%
27.	3 Dr. ESI Dispensary	7.72	Dindigul (Tamil Nadu)	100%	100%
28.	5 Dr. ESI Dispensary	11.83	Ranipet (Tamil Nadu)	Nil	100%
29.	C.M.S. & R.A.M.O's Office Tallakulam	7.56	Madurai (Tamil Nadu)	Nil	60%
30.	5 Dr. ESI Dispensary Juhi	6.01	Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)	Nil	50%

OFFICE BUILDING AND STAFF QUARTERS

1.	R.O.-cum-L.O. and staff quarters	20.04	Gauhati (Assam)	100%	100%
2.	R.O. Bhubneshwar	19.09	Bhubneshwar (Orissa)	Nil	60%
3.	L.O. & Staff Quarters	1.84	Nagda (Madhya Pradesh)	100%	100%
4.	Staff Quarters Nehrunagar	26.70	Indore (Madhya Pradesh)	Nil	10%
5.	Staff Quarters	1.84	Ratlam (Madhya Pradesh)	Nil	50%
6.	L.O. Desainagar	1.27	Ujjain (Madhya Pradesh)	Nil	30%
7.	Local Office	2.74	Burhanpur (Madhya Pradesh)	Nil	40%
8.	Local Office	2.66	Satna (Madhya Pradesh)	Nil	60%
9.	Local Office Budhwaria	1.27	Ujjain (Madhya Pradesh)	Nil	Nil
10.	Local Office	1.86	Palghat (Kerala)	100%	100%
11.	Regional Office	26.60	Patna (Bihar)	Nil	60%
12.	Regional Office	50.80	Bangalore (Karnataka)	Nil	40%
13.	Staff Quarters	6.80	Chandigarh	Nil	40%
14.	Local Office Kabari Market	1.89	Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)	Nil	100%
15.	Staff Quarters	10.07	Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)	Nil	40%
16.	Staff Quarters Salt Lake	30.60	Calcutta (West Bengal)	100%	60%
17.	Regional Office	60.00	Madras (Tamil Nadu)	100%	40%
18.	Local Office, Panigate.	3.91	Baroda (Gujarat)	Nil	60%
19.	Local Office, Guindy	1.96	Madras (Tamil Nadu)	Nil	60%

Sl. No.	Targetted for 1979-80	MONETARY TARGETS		Date of commencement of work	Expected year of completion
		Revised monetary targets upto 1978-79 (Rs. in lakhs)	Monetary targets for 1979-80 (Rs. in lakhs)		
17.	Nil.	13.35	Nil	15-3-75	1978-79
18.	Nil	9.64	Nil	14-1-77	1978-79
19.	100%	6.00	4.26	21-1-77	1979-80
20.	100%	4.00	2.71	Not Anticipated	1979-80
21.	Nil	4.12	Nil	Not Anticipated	1978-79
22.	Nil	1.89	Nil	Not Anticipated	1978-79
23.	100%	7.00	2.41	18-3-78	1979-80
24.	100%	5.65	Nil	Not Anticipated	1979-80
25.	Nil	7.06	Nil	19-1-77	1978-79
26.	100%	7.00	3.05	14-4-76	1979-80
27.	Nil	7.72	Nil	17-1-77	1978-79
28.	Nil	11.83	Nil	Not Anticipated	1978-79
29.	100%	4.00	3.56	Not Anticipated	1979-80
30.	100%	3.00	3.01	Not Anticipated	1979-80

OFFICE BUILDINGS AND STAFF QUARTERS

1.	Nil	20.04	Nil	22-7-75	1978-79
2.	100%	11.13	7.96	Not Anticipated	1979-80
3.	Nil	1.84	Nil	4-4-77	1978-79
4.	50%	3.00	10.00	Not Anticipated	1980-81
5.	100%	1.00	0.84	Not Anticipated	1979-80
6.	100%	0.40	0.87	Not Anticipated	1979-80
7.	100%	1.00	1.74	Not Anticipated	1979-80
8.	100%	1.66	1.00	Not Anticipated	1979-80
9.	100%	Nil	1.27	Not Anticipated	1979-80
10.	Nil	1.86	Nil	16-11-76	1978-79
11.	100%	16.00	10.60	22-4-78	1979-80
12.	100%	20.00	30.80	Not Anticipated	1979-80
13.	100%	3.62	3.18	Not Anticipated	1979-80
14.	Nil	1.89	Nil	Not Anticipated	1978-79
15.	100%	5.00	5.07	Not Anticipated	1979-80
16.	100%	20.67	10.02	4-4-77	1979-80
17.	80%	35.00	15.00	3-1-75	1980-81
18.	100%	3.00	0.91	Not Anticipated	1979-80
19.	100%	1.00	0.96	Not Anticipated	1979-80

ANNEXURE III

Statement Showing Provision for New Projects During 1979-80

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Budget Estimates 1979-80
HOSPITALS		
1.	50 bed E.S.I. Hospital Rajahmundry (Andhra Pradesh)	
2.	50 bed E.S.I. Hospital Ranchi (Bihar)	
3.	50 bed E.S.I. Hospital (T.B.) Simlatala (Bihar)	
4.	50 bed E.S.I. Hospital Bihar Sharif (Bihar)	
5.	100 bed E.S.I. Hospital Jhilmil (Delhi)	
6.	50 bed E.S.I. Hospital Cambay (Gujarat)	
7.	50 bed E.S.I. Hospital Bhiwani (Haryana)	
8.	50 bed E.S.I. Hospital Palghat (Kerala)	
9.	100 bed E.S.I. Hospital Feroke (Kerala)	
10.	50 bed E.S.I. Hospital Thottada (Kerala)	
11.	100 bed E.S.I. Hospital Aurangabad (Maharashtra)	
12.	96 bed E.S.I. Hospital Sholapur (Maharashtra)	
13.	100 bed E.S.I. Hospital Nasik (Maharashtra)	
14.	100 bed E.S.I. Hospital Bibewadi Poona (Maharashtra)	
15.	100 bed E.S.I. Hospital Kota (Rajasthan)	
16.	50 bed E.S.I. Hospital Salem (Tamil Nadu)	
17.	50 bed E.S.I. Hospital Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)	
18.	50 bed E.S.I. Hospital Saharanpur (Uttar Pradesh)	
19.	250 bed E.S.I. Hospital Thakurpurkur (West Bengal)	
20.	100 bed E.S.I. Hospital Garden Reach (West Bengal)	
21.	100 bed E.S.I. Hospital Shyam nagar (West Bengal)	

ANNEXURE-III

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Budget Estimates 1979-80
ANNEXES		
1.	12 bed E.S.I. Annexe Jhumritallaiya (Bihar)	
2.	20 bed E.S.I. Annexe Koilwar (Bihar)	
DISPENSARIES AND OTHER BUILDINGS		
1.	Office of Dy. Director Health Services Hyderabad (A.P.)	
2.	E.S.I. Dispensary Muktapur (Bihar)	
3.	E.S.I. Dispensary Mangolpuri (Delhi)	
4.	E.S.I. Dispensary Jawalpur (Delhi)	
5.	E.S.I. Dispensary Gurgaon (Haryana)	
6.	E.S.I. Dispensary Pinjore (Haryana)	
7.	14 E.S.I. Dispensaries Bangalore (Karnataka)	
8.	E.S.I. Dispensary Perambavoor (Kerala)	
9.	E.S.I. Dispensary Bagad Ganj (Maharashtra)	
10.	E.S.I. Dispensary Nasik (Maharashtra)	
11.	E.S.I. Dispensary Jharsuguda (Orissa)	
12.	E.S.I. Dispensary Mudaliarpot (Pondicherry)	
13.	E.S.I. Dispensary Ambawari, Jaipur (Rajasthan)	
14.	E.S.I. Dispensary Bharatpur (Rajasthan)	
15.	E.S.I. Dispensary Ajmer (Rajasthan)	
16.	E.S.I. Dispensary Virudhunagar (Tamil Nadu)	
17.	E.S.I. Dispensary Aishbagh, Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)	
Total—Hospitals & Dispensaries Rs. 3,14.05 lakhs.		

ANNEXURE III

OFFICE BUILDINGS AND STAFF QUARTERS

Sl. No.	Name of the Projects	Budget Estimates 1979-80
1.	Staff Quarters Bhubaneshwar (Orissa)	
2.	Local Office Hirakud (Orissa)	
3.	Local Office Chaudwar (Orissa)	
4.	Local Office Jaykaypur (Orissa)	
5.	Regional Office Trichur (Kerala)	
6.	Local Office Kota (Rajasthan)	
7.	Local Office Thirupur & Perambur (Tamil Nadu)	
8.	Local Office Chelapuram (Kerala)	
9.	Additional Staff Quarters Andheri (Maharashtra)	
10.	Local Office Nasik (Maharashtra)	
11.	Local Office Davangeri (Karnataka)	
12.	Local Office Feroke (Kerala)	
	Total Office Buildings and staff quarters	Rs. 24.73 lakhs

[No. G-20017/1/79-HI]

HANS RAJ CHHABRA, Deputy Secy.

